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COLONEL SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K.C.B.,

WHO COMMANDED THE 52ND AT WATERLOO.

[*From a miniature painted in* 1813, *in the possession of the Hon. Lady Montgomery-Moore.*]

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THE OXFORDSHIRE & BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY CHRONICLE,

1914.

AN ANNUAL RECORD OF THE FIRST AND SECOND BATTALIONS, FORMERLY THE 43RD AND 52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

Compiled and Edited
BY
LIEUT.-COLONEL A. F. MOCKLER-FERRYMAN.

THE MAIN GATE, AHMEDNAGAR FORT.

VOLUME XXIII.
January to July 1914.

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THE

OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

CALENDAR.

Where no Regiment or Battalion is named the event recorded refers to both the 43rd and 52nd.

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JANUARY.

1	1791, 52nd, in pursuit of Tippoo, reached Terrimungulum.
2	1831, 43rd arrived home from Gibraltar. 1859, Private H. Addison, 43rd, gained the **V.C.** in Punnah Jungle, Indian Mutiny.
3	1809, *2nd Battalion* 43rd and *1st Battalion* 52nd at Calcabellos (Spain) during retreat on Corunna, rear-guard had a smart skirmish. 1865, Colour-Sergeant Joseph Cooper promoted Quartermaster (43rd).
4	1815, *1st Battalion* 52nd under orders for North America, afterwards changed to Belgium, embarked at Portsmouth. 1831, 52nd embarked at Bristol for Waterford (Ireland).
5	1809, retreat on Corunna, throughout the day on the River Constantino, the rear-guard engaged with pursuing French.
6	1827, new Colours presented to 43rd by Mrs. Haverfield at Gibraltar.
7	1756, 52nd raised as 54th Foot. 1815, 43rd landed at Cat Island, America.
8	1807, *1st Battalion* 52nd on return from expedition to Sicily, landed in England and proceeded to Canterbury. 1815, Lieuts. Duncan Campbell, Meyricke and Wilkinson (43rd) *killed* at New Orleans (America).
9	1809, retreat on Corunna, rear-guard action on River Ladro.
10	1803, Horse Guards' authority issued for *1st Battalion* 52nd being called "Light Infantry," the *2nd Battalion* to be separated and to become 96th Regiment of Foot.
11	1809, retreat on Corunna, rear-guard busily engaged.
12	1809, retreat on Corunna, rear-guard actions close to Corunna.
13	1809, Sir John Moore's retreat on Corunna; *1st Battalion* 43rd and *2nd Battalion* 52nd embarked at Vigo for England. 1814, Merxem (Netherlands); *2nd Battalion* 52nd engaged all day holding the village against the French. 1900, *1st Battalion* arrived in South Africa.
14	1809, retreat on Corunna; Sir John Moore's Army in position at Monelos covering embarkation of sick and baggage.
15	1887, 43rd left Bombay for England after 14½ years' service in India. 1889, the sword worn by Sir John Moore at Corunna presented to the 43rd by General Lynedoch Gardiner, C.B.
16	1809, battle of **Corunna**; death of Sir John Moore.

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JANUARY.

17	1809, 2*nd Battalion* 43rd and 1*st Battalion* 52nd embarked for England after Corunna. 1827, 43rd arrived in Portugal as part of the Army of Occupation.
18	1803, 52nd made *Light Infantry*.
19	1812, **Ciudad Rodrigo**; Major-General Craufurd, commanding the Light Division, mortally wounded.
20	1812, Light Division marched to El Boden after Ciudad Rodrigo.
21	1900, 1*st Battalion* with force concentrating at Naauwpoort, Orange River.
22	1863, 43rd arrived at Fort William, Calcutta, from Barrackpore.
23	1803, final separation at Chatham of the two Battalions 52nd.
24	1889, 43rd reviewed by Queen Victoria at Osborne.
25	1809, 2*nd Battalion* 43rd and 1*st Battalion* 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from Corunna. 1815, 52nd quartered at St. Germains, near Paris.
26	1801, 52nd landed at Ramsgate from Lisbon.
27	1809, 1*st Battalion* 43rd and 2*nd Battalion* 52nd disembarked in England, after the retreat on Corunna, the former having lost 1 Captain, 1 Sergeant, and 65 rank and file.
28	1817, 2*nd Battalion* 43rd disbanded.
29	1856, 52nd at Cawnpore (India) joined the Oudh Field Force under Brigadier-General Wheeler.
30	1854, 43rd arrived at Madras (India) from South Africa.
31	1856, 52nd took part in the Occupation of Oudh.

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FEBRUARY.

1	1833, 52nd relieved 43rd at Beggar's Bush Barracks, Dublin. 1908, H.M. Charles I., King of Portugal, was assassinated at Lisbon.
2	1814, *2nd Battalion* 52nd engaged in attack on suburbs of Antwerp, which had been re-occupied by the French.
3	1797, Sergeant-Major Robert Kipling, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
4	1814, 52nd at siege of Antwerp (Belgium).
5	1762, 43rd at first capture of **Martinique.** 1792, 52nd encamped at French Rocks, before Seringapatam and Tippoo Sahib's Army.
6	1792, 52nd engaged in night attack on **Seringapatam.** 1857, Sergeant-Major George Garland, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
7	1792, during the attack on Seringapatam on the night of the 6th and morning of the 7th, the 52nd lost 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 9 rank and file *killed;* and 5 Officers, 2 Sergeants, and 23 rank and file *wounded*, and 9 men *missing*.
8	1814, 52nd engaged in the assault on **Bergen-op-Zoom** (Holland).
9	1792, 52nd took part in the siege of Seringapatam.
10	1900, 1*st Battalion* ordered to take part in the invasion of the Orange Free State.
11	1791, 52nd reached Vellore (Southern India) in pursuit of Tippoo.
12	1860, Sir William Napier died. 1900, 1*st Battalion*, in the invasion of the Orange Free State, reached Ramdam.
13	1900, invasion of Orange Free State, 1*st Battalion* at Waterval Drift.
14	1791, 52nd, pursuing Tippoo, arrived at Chittipet.
15	1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged with the Boers at Klip Drift.
16	1827, occupation of Portugal, 43rd quartered at Leiria. 1900, 1*st Battalion*, at **Klip-Kraal**, South Africa, lost 9 men *killed*, and 1 Officer and 40 men *wounded*.

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FEBRUARY.

17	Commencement of the campaign of 1814. 1900, 1*st Battalion* in pursuit of Cronje.
18	1791, 52nd, in pursuit of Tippoo, ascended the Ghauts (Southern India). 1900, 1*st Battalion*, at the **Battle of Paardeberg**, lost Major Day (mortally wounded), Lieuts. Bright and Ball-Acton and 5 rank and file *killed*; 3 Officers and 27 rank and file *wounded*.
19	1798, 52nd embarked at Madras for England after 15 years in India. 1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged at Kitchener's Kop, 6 rank and file *wounded*. 1901, H.M. the King of Portugal appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.
20	1809, Captain Joseph Carruthers, 43rd, died from the effects of a fall from his horse during the Corunna retreat. 1900, 1*st Battalion* investing Cronje.
21	1814, the Light Division marching from Sala towards Orthes. 1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged at Paardeberg.
22	1810, General Craufurd's Light Brigade converted into the Light Division.
23	1812, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd at Ciudad Rodrigo (under orders for England) transferred 490 men to the 1*st Battalion*.
24	1791, 52nd marched on Colar against Tippoo. 1900, 1*st Battalion* opposite Cronje's Laager.
25	1814, 52nd disputing the passage of the **Gave du Pau** prior to the battle of **Orthes**.
26	1812, 1*st Battalion* 52nd from Ciudad Rodrigo marched on Badajoz. 1852, loss of the *Birkenhead* off Danger Point, South Africa; the 43rd had a draft of 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 40 rank and file on board, of whom only 1 Officer (Lieut. Girardot) and 14 rank and file were saved.
27	1814, battle of **Orthes**. 1900, 1*st Battalion* present at the **Surrender of Cronje** and 4,072 Boers at Paardeberg, after 9 days' investment.
28	1814, the Light Division engaged in pursuit of the French after Orthes.
29	1812, Light Division marching on Badajoz.

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MARCH.

1	1814, on the road to Toulouse in pursuit of the French army, arrived at Mont de Marson.
2	1814, pursuing the French, near St. Maurice.
3	1791, 52nd engaged in pursuit of Tippoo's Army.
4	1791, 52nd came up with Tippoo's Army near Bangalore.
5	1791, commencement of the siege of **Bangalore** (India), 52nd present.
6	1900, 1*st Battalion*, marching on Bloemfontein, halted at Osfontein.
7	1870, Colour-Sergeant Denis Trehy and Private Charles Harman (43rd) awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal. 1900, 1*st Battalion* took part in the advance on Bloemfontein.
8	1814, 52nd in reserve at night attack on **Bergen-op-Zoom.**
9	1811, pursuit of Massena.
10	1879, 43rd left Madras for Rangoon, Burmah. 1886, 43rd left Quetta, Biluchistan, having lost 1 Officer and 92 rank and file in 10 months (from sickness). 1900, 1*st Battalion* on rear-guard at **Driefontein.**
11	1811, skirmish at Pombal (Peninsula). 1858, Capt. W. R. Moorsom, 52nd, *killed* at Lucknow.
12	1811, combat of **Redinha.**
13	1852, Lieut. Hon. H. Wrottesley, 43rd, *killed* in action at Fuller's Hoek, Kaffir war. 1870, the depôt 52nd attached to 43rd. 1900, 1*st Battalion* took part in the **Capture of Bloemfontein.**
14	1811, combat of **Cazal Novo.** 1900, 1*st Battalion* marched into Bloemfontein.
15	1797, 43rd (1,000 strong) left Cowes for the West Indies. 1811, affair of **Foz d'Arronce.** 1905, Lance-Sergt. L. J. Jones promoted 2nd Lieut. *Lancashire Fusiliers.*
16	1794, 43rd at second capture of **Martinique.** 1852, 52nd moved from Limerick to Dublin. 1853, end of the Kaffir War. 1885, 52nd moved from Gibraltar to Egypt.

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MARCH.

17	1776, 52nd left Boston for Halifax (N.S.). 1811, Sergeant-Major Kent, 43rd, promoted Ensign 60th Foot for his Peninsular War services, and Sergeant-Major Mitchell, 52nd, promoted Ensign 88th Regiment.
18	1811, skirmish at Ponte de Marcella.
19	1812, commencement of third siege of **Badajoz.**
20	1814, engagement at Tarbes with the French.
21	1791, 52nd engaged at the capture of Bangalore Fortress.
22	1842, 52nd left Barbados (West Indies) for Canada. 1847, new Colours presented to the 43rd by Lady Pakenham, at Southsea.
23	1886, 43rd arrived at Poona from Quetta.
24	1741, the 43rd raised and numbered 54th.
25	1812, siege of **Badajoz**; capture of the outwork of La Picurina.
26	1879, 43rd arrived at Thayetmyo (Burmah) from India.
27	1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd left Plymouth for the Waterloo campaign.
28	1886, 52nd left Egypt for India.
29	1790, 52nd reached Aulloor (Southern India).
30	1885, 43rd left Bangalore (India) for Quetta (Biluchistan); strength, 19 Officers, 794 rank and file.
31	1864, 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from India.

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APRIL.

1	1857, green goat's-hair plumes ordered to be worn in head-dress of Officers of 43rd in lieu of the ball-tufts. 1862, the establishment of the 43rd increased by one trained Bandmaster.
2	1811, the Light Division encamped near Sabugal.
3	1811, combat of **Sabugal**; Lieuts. McDermid and Creighton, 43rd, *killed*.
4	1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd halted in Brussels on the way to Grammont.
5	1846, 43rd arrived home from Canada.
6	1812, storming of **Badajoz**, 43rd lost Colonel Macleod, Commanding, and Lieuts. Hodgson, Harvest, and Taggart; 52nd lost Captains Jones, Madden, and Poole, and Lieuts. Booth and Royle.
7	1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd reached Grammont (Belgium) and took over effectives of 2*nd Battalion*, which returned to England.
8	1810, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd marched from Chatham to London to assist in quelling riots.
9	1885, 43rd left Kurrachee (Sind) by rail for Rindli, Bolan Pass.
10	1814, battle of **Toulouse**.
11	1814, Treaty of Paris signed; Napoleon retired to Elba. 1886, 52nd arrived at Bombay from Egypt.
12	1817, 43rd moved from Bapaume to Valenciennes (France).
13	1814, 52nd piquets entered Toulouse. 1886, 43rd entertained 52nd (half Batt.) passing through Poona.
14	1815, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd embarked at Ostend for England.
15	1814, 43rd and 52nd quartered near Toulouse.
16	1797, 43rd arrived at Jamaica.

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APRIL.

17	1863, Field-Marshal Lord Seaton died.
18	1775, 52nd embarked at Boston for attack on Concord, North America. 1842, 52nd arrived in Canada. 1866, 43rd left Auckland, New Zealand, for home.
19	1775, combat of **Lexington,** America; Lieut. Hull, 43rd, *killed.* 1886, 52nd arrived at Bangalore (India) from Egypt.
20	1815, *2nd Battalion* 52nd reached Canterbury on return from Belgium.
21	1794, 43rd at capture of **Guadaloupe.** 1864, 43rd engaged at **Maketu,** New Zealand.
22	1814, 52nd quartered in suburbs of Toulouse, on declaration of peace.
23	1811, affair of outposts on the River Azava (Spain).
24	1811, second affair of outposts on the River Azava.
25	1864, 43rd engaged with Maories (New Zealand).
26	1868, 43rd arrived at the Channel Islands from Aldershot.
27	1810, the Light Division marched to Almeida.
28	1759, battle of **Sillery,** America.
29	1810, the Light Division at Gallegos joined by Captain Ross's troop of R.H.A. 1864, 43rd present at the assault of the **Gate Pa,** New Zealand; 7 Officers *killed* and 2 *wounded.*
30	1808, 52nd embarked for Sweden. 1888, 43rd moved from Shorncliffe to Parkhurst (Isle of Wight)

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MAY.

1	1885, left wing 43rd reached Quetta (Biluchistan).
2	1811, the Light Division fell back from Gallegos towards the plains of Fuentes d'Onor.
3	1873, 52nd left Malta for Gibraltar in H.M.S. *Tamar*.
4	1811, the Light Division on the River Duas Casas, near Fuentes d'Onor.
5	1811, battle of **Fuentes d'Onor.**
6	1841, death of Lt.-Colonel Henry Booth, commanding 43rd.
7	1811, the Light Division in pursuit of the French after the battle of Fuentes d'Onor.
8	1757, 43rd left England for North America. 1801, Major-General John Moore appointed Colonel of the 52nd.
9	1873, 52nd arrived at Gibraltar.
10	1811, the Light Division at Gallegos.
11	1809, company detachments of 43rd and 52nd served with Brigadier-General Stewart's Brigade in the attack on the heights of Grijou (Portugal).
12	1809, passage of the **Douro.**
13	1841, percussion fire-locks issued to the 52nd in place of flint-locks. 1857, first news of Mutiny at Delhi reached the 52nd at Sealkote.
14	1861, Indian Mutiny medals presented to 43rd at Madras.
15	1791, engagement at **Seringapatam,** 52nd present.
16	1813, at Espeja (Spain) prior to opening of campaign, during which the French were driven finally out of Spain. The Light Division reviewed by Lord Wellington.

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MAY.

17	1808, 52nd with Army for protection of Sweden, reached the roadstead of Gothenburg from England.
18	1866, death of Sir John Maxwell Tylden, of Peninsular fame.
19	1874, 52nd embarked in H.M.S. *Tamar* at Gibraltar for England.
20	1837, Headquarters 52nd disembarked at Gibraltar; first visit to the place.
21	1813, the Light Division left winter quarters and marched into Spain.
22	1813, the Light Division moving towards Salamanca, and driving Joseph Buonaparte from Portugal to the Pyrenees.
23	1870, New Zealand War medals presented to the 43rd. 1900, Sergeant F. Hudson, *1st Battalion*, promoted 2nd Lieutenant *S. Lanc. Regt.*
24	1809, 43rd marched from Colchester to Harwich *en route* for Portugal.
25	1809, 43rd, 52nd, and 95th embarked for Portugal.
26	1874, 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from Gibraltar and went into Cambridge Barracks after a tour of 6 years in the Mediterranean.
27	1857, 52nd joined the Punjab Field Force under Brigadier-General Nicholson at Wuzeerabad, and by order of its Commanding Officer (Colonel Campbell) was dressed in *khaki;* the first Regiment so clothed.
28	1845, great fire at Quebec; 43rd gave valuable assistance in putting it out.
29	1848, 52nd employed in aid of the civil power at Bradford.
30	1865, death of Sir J. Shaw Kennedy, K.C.B. (43rd).
31	1816, *2nd Battalion* 52nd finally disbanded at Canterbury.

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JUNE.

1	1813, the Light Division passed the Douro and encamped at Toro.
2	1825, Lt.-Colonel James Fergusson appointed to the command of the 52nd, *vice* Sir J. Colborne promoted.
3	1814, 1*st Battalion* 52nd proceeded from Castel Sarrasin (France) to Bordeaux, whence, on the 17th, it embarked for England. 1859, burning of the *Eastern Monarch*; detachment of the 52nd on board.
4	1885, commencement of cholera epidemic in the 43rd at Quetta, which in a few months decimated the Regiment.
5	1835, 43rd left England for New Brunswick, North America.
6	1765, 52nd embarked at Cork for North America.
7	1842, 52nd moved from St. John to Fredericton, New Brunswick.
8	1804, 52nd encamped at Shorncliffe.
9	1823, 52nd embarked at Cove for Halifax (N.S.).
10	1850, 52nd moved to Liverpool.
11	1762, capture of **Moro**, Havanna, 43rd present. 1812, the Light Division left El Boden (Spain) *en route* to Salamanca. 1885, Lieut. Spencer, 43rd, died of cholera at Quetta.
12	1776, 43rd and 52nd left Halifax (N.S.) for Staten Island. 1813, at Horillas (Spain), the Light Division caught up the French rear-guard and was occupied all day.
13	1811, the Light Division crossed the Tagus.
14	1815, 52nd marching through Belgium on Enghien, news of Napoleon's intended attack having arrived. 1856, 52nd attacked by cholera at Lucknow, and during the next two months lost 86 men.
15	1804, 43rd joined Sir John Moore's Brigade at Shorncliffe Camp. 1815, 52nd reached Enghien (Waterloo Campaign).
16	1815, 43rd left England to join Wellington's Army in Belgium. 1815, 52nd with Sir H. Clinton's Division marched on Soignies, halted for the night at Braine-le-Comte at midnight in torrents of rain.

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JUNE.

17	1775, battle of **Bunker's Hill** (America). 1815, 52nd started at 2 a.m., reached Waterloo, and remained in bivouac in a ploughed field in heavy rain.
18	1815, battle of **Waterloo**; 52nd lost 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 36 rank and file *killed*, and 8 Officers, 10 Sergeants, and 150 rank and file *wounded*.
19	1775, 43rd and 52nd holding and fortifying Charlestown Heights. 1815, 52nd commenced march on Paris.
20	1815, 52nd, in pursuit of the French after Waterloo, reached Binche.
21	1813, battle of **Vittoria**. 1864, engagement of **Te Ranga** (43rd); Captain Smith, 43rd, gained the **V.C.**
22	1813, the Light Division in pursuit of the French after Vittoria.
23	1811, the Light Division reached Campo Mayor.
24	1813, pursuit of the French; Light Division close to Pamplona.
25	1800, 1*st Battalion* 52nd left Southampton to join expedition to Quiberon. 1844, Sergeant-Major Fuller, 52nd, promoted Ensign.
26	1813, the Light Division pursuing the French reached Olonez. 1889, Sergeant Thomas Diver, 43rd, promoted 2nd Lieutenant *Warwickshire Regt.*
27	1813, the Light Division at Olité.
28	1778, 52nd engaged at Freehold, New Jersey. 1814, 1*st Battalion* 52nd arrived at Plymouth on termination of the Peninsular War.
29	1809, 52nd arrived off Lisbon and proceeded in boats up the Tagus to Vallada. 1900, 1*st Battalion* Mounted Infantry engaged at Elandsfontein, 1 Officer and 3 rank and file *wounded*.
30	1853, Headquarters 52nd left Cork for India (2nd visit). 1866, 43rd reached England from New Zealand.

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JULY.

1	1815, 52nd halted within sight of Paris and had an affair of outposts with the French Army, which after Waterloo had retired on Paris. 1881, 43rd and 52nd formed into *The Oxfordshire Light Infantry*.
2	1815, 52nd in bivouac at Argenteuil on the Seine, on the outskirts of Paris.
3	1809, at Vallada, on the Tagus, 43rd, 52nd, and 95th, formed into *The Light Brigade* under Major-General Craufurd.
4	1815, camped in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris.
5	1815, capitulation of Paris.
6	1781, action at **James Town** (America). 1809, the Light Brigade commenced its march to join the Army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, which was moving on Talavera.
7	1815, 52nd entered Paris with 71st and 95th—the only British troops who *entered* the city; camped in the Champs Elysées. 1858, 43rd completed a march of 1,300 miles through Central India, having lost 3 Officers and 61 men.
8	1810, 52nd at Val de la Mula, near the River Coa (Portugal).
9	1803, 52nd joined Sir John Moore's brigade at Shorncliffe Camp. 1857, mutiny of native troops at Sealkote; the 52nd had left the station on 20th May to join the Punjab Field Force, and all its property at Sealkote was now looted or destroyed.
10	1810, **Ciudad Rodrigo** capitulated.
11	1857, 52nd marched 42 miles in 20 hours to intercept the Sealkote mutineers, weather very hot.
12	1857, 52nd engaged mutineers at Timmoo Ghaut.
13	1857, 52nd actively engaged with mutineers. 1900, Sergeant F. Colquhoun, 1*st Battalion*, promoted 2nd Lieut. *Leicestershire Regt.*
14	1857, 52nd took part in annihilation of Sealkote mutineers, losing during the 12th, 13th, and 14th, 5 rank and file *killed*, and 2 Officers, 18 rank and file *wounded* (4 rank and file also died of apoplexy).
15	1813, engagement on the **Heights of Vera**; halted and took part with the troops in covering the blockade of Pamplona and the siege of San Sebastian.
16	1857, 52nd engaged mutineers about the **Ravee River.**

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JULY.

17	1803, 43rd made *Light Infantry*. 1857, 52nd marched to Goodasepoor *en route* to Delhi. 1894, Sergeant-Major B. Stannard, 52nd, promoted Quartermaster.
18	1824, 52nd arrived in Canada on its first visit.
19	1812, with Wellington's Army manœuvring before Salamanca.
20	1812, Wellington's Army and that of Marmont marching parallel to each other and within musket-shot throughout the day, neither finding an opportunity to attack.
21	1812, the Light Division in bivouac at San Martin, near Salamanca. 1847, 52nd left Quebec for England.
22	1790, 52nd engaged at the capture of Coimbatore (Southern India). 1812, battle of **Salamanca** (Spain); Light Division in reserve.
23	1812, Light Division in pursuit of the French about Huerta. 1818, new Colours presented to the 43rd at Valenciennes (France) by Lady Blakeney.
24	1807, 52nd embarked at Deal for service in Denmark. 1810, combat of the **Coa** near Almeida; Colonel Hull, commanding, Captain Ewen Cameron and Lieut. Nason, 43rd, *killed*.
25	1827, occupation of Portugal, 43rd quartered at Thomar.
26	1810, the Light Division fell back after Almeida to Freixedas, where it remained whilst the French besieged the fortress of Almeida.
27	1809, the Light Brigade, under Craufurd, reached Navalmoral, about 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
28	1809, the Light Brigade started at 1 a.m. on the famous forced march on Talavera; battle of **Talavera**, 1 Company 43rd and 52nd engaged. 1865, Captain Close, 43rd, *killed* in action, New Zealand War.
29	1807, 43rd embarked for Copenhagen. 1896, Quartermaster-Sergt. A. B. Molesworth promoted Quartermaster *1st Battalion*.
30	1809, the Light Brigade took over advanced-guard and outpost duties of the Army at Talavera. 1877, Martini-Henry rifles issued to 43rd at Bellary (India).
31	1809, *2nd Battalion* 43rd embarked as part of the expedition to Walcheren.

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AUGUST.

1	1807, *2nd Battalion* 52nd sailed from Deal for Denmark, having embarked the week previous. 1900, *1st Battalion* in pursuit of the Boer Commander, De Wet.
2	1830, the Gorget and Black Cockade abolished.
3	1809, the Army marched from Talavera to Oropeza; a trying march, owing to the heat and want of water.
4	1809, the Army, *en route* from Talavera to Campo Mayor, suffered much from heat and want of provisions.
5	1827, occupation of Portugal, 43rd halted at Barro.
6	1812, after Salamanca the Light Division at the head of the Army marched on Madrid. 1880, 52nd moved from Aldershot to Chatham.
7	1798, 52nd, after 15 years in India, arrived at Chatham; strength, 18 Officers, 166 rank and file.
8	1804, *2nd Battalion* 52nd formed at Newbury, Berks.
9	1817, 43rd (in brigade with 7th and 23rd) reviewed by the Duke of Wellington at Valenciennes; strength, 785 of all ranks.
10	1804, *2nd Battalion* 43rd raised.
11	1804, William Napier joined the 43rd as Captain. 1812, the Light Division arrived at the Escurial, near Madrid, and halted in the Park.
12	1847, 52nd landed at Portsmouth after 11 years' foreign service.
13	1762, 43rd at the capture of **Havanna**. 1858, 43rd engaged at Chitrakote (Indian Mutiny).
14	1857, 52nd took part in the siege of Delhi.
15	1884, 52nd left Ireland for Gibraltar.
16	1807, *2nd Battalion* 52nd, with the troops under General Harry Burrard, landed about 8 miles from Copenhagen (Denmark).

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AUGUST.

17	1790, 52nd took part in the siege of Dindigul (India).
18	1821, 43rd and 52nd reviewed by King George IV. in Dublin.
19	1808, 43rd and *2nd Battalion* 52nd landed in Portugal.
20	1884, 52nd arrived at Gibraltar on its 3rd visit.
21	1790, 52nd engaged in the assault on **Dindigul** (India). 1808, battle of **Vimiera**.
22	1790, 52nd at assault on Paulighautcherry (India).
23	1793, 52nd present at the capture of **Pondicherry** (India).
24	1857, 52nd engaged at **Delhi.**
25	1800, both Battalions 52nd, which had left England about midsummer with a force on secret service under Sir J. Pulteney, landed in Spain. 1857, 52nd engaged all day before Delhi.
26	1800, both Battalions 52nd engaged the French at Ferrol. 1807, 43rd and 52nd engaged at Kioge, Denmark. 1808, *1st Battalion* 52nd landed in the Peninsula. 1891, General G. Whichcote, the last 52nd survivor of the Peninsular War and Waterloo, died, aged 97 years.
27	1776, engagement at **Brook Lyne,** Long Island (America).
28	1857, 52nd at Delhi. 1893, death of Gen. Hon. Sir A. A. Spencer, G.C.B., Colonel of the Regiment.
29	1808, 52nd on outpost duty near Torres Vedras (Portugal). 1812, 52nd quartered at Getafe, near Madrid.
30	1812, the Light Division engaged at the passage of the Bidassoa.
31	1782, orders issued connecting the 52nd with the county of Oxfordshire, and the 43rd with Monmouthshire. 1813, storming of **San Sebastian**; Lieut. O'Connell, 43rd, and Lieut. Harvest, 52nd, *killed*.

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SEPTEMBER.

1	1807, Danish Expedition, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd engaged in the siege of Copenhagen.
2	1857, 52nd engaged besieging Delhi; over 200 men in hospital.
3	1822, 43rd left Ireland for Gibraltar, where it arrived on the 19th.
4	1809, the Light Division, on the left bank of the Tagus, near Almaraz, engaged with the French, and covered the march of the rest of the Army along the right bank.
5	1807, siege of **Copenhagen.** 1858, 43rd engaged at Sahao (Indian Mutiny).
6	1857, 52nd before Delhi, 340 men of the Regiment in hospital with fever. 1858, 43rd engaged at Punghattee Pass (Indian Mutiny).
7	1760, capitulation of **Montreal** (Canada); 43rd present. 1807, surrender of **Copenhagen.** 1841, Sergeant-Major Wasp, 43rd, promoted Ensign. 1857, siege of Delhi; 52nd at siege work during the night within 300 yards of the guns of the fortress.
8	1857, siege of Delhi continued, 52nd at Brind's Battery. 1901, 1*st Battalion* occupying blockhouses in Orange River Colony.
9	1821, Sergeant-Major Henry Sunderland, 52nd, promoted Ensign and Adjutant.
10	1790, 52nd present at the commencement of the siege of Pauli-ghautcherry (India).
11	1777, 43rd and flank companies 52nd engaged at **Brandywine** (American War of Independence).
12	1777, Battalion companies 52nd embarked to capture Newark (North America).
13	1759, 43rd took part in the battle of **Quebec.**
14	1857, **Delhi,** 52nd present at the storming of the Cashmere Gate; *Victoria Crosses* won by Lance-Corporal Smith and Bugler Hawthorn. Sergeant-Major Streets for his conduct promoted to an Ensigncy in the 75th Regiment.
15	1857, 52nd took part in severe street fighting in Delhi.
16	1857, 52nd engaged in street fighting in Delhi.

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SEPTEMBER.

17	1759, Quebec surrendered; 43rd formed part of the garrison of occupation. 1828, terrible epidemic broke out in 43rd at Gibraltar. 1857, 52nd at Delhi. 1903, Quartermaster-Sergeant T. Ivey promoted Quartermaster, 1*st Battalion*.
18	1857, 52nd still engaged in the streets of Delhi.
19	1857, during the engagements with the mutineers from August 14th to September 20th, the 52nd lost:—*killed*, 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 25 rank and file; *wounded*, 3 Officers, 82 rank and file; *died* of cholera and other diseases, 98 N.C.O.'s and men.
20	1777, American War of Independence. The Light Company 52nd, with a small force under Major-General Grey, at night surprised and defeated 1,500 Americans with 4 guns.
21	1790, conclusion of the siege of Paulighautcherry, 52nd present.
22	1790, 52nd formed part of the army which entered Paulighautcherry after 12 days' siege; *killed*, 1 Sergeant; *wounded*, 1 Officer, 3 rank and file.
23	1868, 52nd left Ireland for Malta. 1911, Lance-Sergeant C. F. B. Smith promoted 2nd Lieutenant Suffolk Regiment.
24	1811, the Light Division at Horquerra on the River Vadillo (Spain).
25	1806, 1*st Battalion* 52nd left Plymouth for service in Sicily, where it remained until 1808.
26	1810, skirmish near Martagao during the retreat towards Busaco.
27	1810, Battle of **Busaco**. Private James Hopkins, 52nd, in this action, took prisoner the French General Simon; for his gallantry he received a pension of £20 a year.
28	1872, the 43rd embarked at Queenstown (Ireland) for India.
29	1790, 52nd marched from Coimbatore on Diraporam (India).
30	1810, commencement of retreat of Wellington's Army, after Busaco, on the lines of Torres Vedras, *viâ* Coimbra; the Light Division as rearguard.

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OCTOBER.

1	1853, Headquarters 52nd arrived at Calcutta on its second visit to India.
2	1810, the Light Division retiring on Torres Vedras reached Pombal.
3	1868, 52nd arrived at Malta, and after a week under canvas marched to Fort Ricasoli.
4	1777, 43rd and 52nd engaged at German Town (America). 1902, 1*st Battalion* arrived in England from the Boer War.
5	1795, 52nd at the capture of Manaar (Ceylon) from the Dutch. 1857, 52nd left Delhi for the Punjab.
6	1777, 52nd at the capture of Forts Montgomery and Clinton (American War of Independence).
7	1748, numbered 43rd. 1777, 52nd at the capture of Fort Constitution (America). 1813, passage of the Bidassoa.
8	1830, Colour-Sergeant S. Rand, 43rd, promoted Quartermaster; he was one of the first Colour-Sergeants of the Regiment, made in 1813 for distinguished service. 1863, 43rd left Calcutta for New Zealand War.
9	1813, the Light Division engaged close to the Pass of Vera, some of the heights and redoubts being still in the occupation of the French Army. 1872, on H.M.S. *Jumna* arriving at Malta, special leave was granted to the Sergeants of the 43rd, by the Governor of the Island, to go on shore and mess with the Sergeants of the 52nd.
10	1810, at Arriuda (Portugal), the Light Division on piquet work; this went on for 5 weeks, until eventually the French retired into winter quarters. 1874, Sergeant-Major Charles Costeloe, 43rd, promoted Quartermaster.
11	1838, 52nd embarked at Gibraltar for Barbados (West Indies) after a stay of 2 years. 1870, Captain Hatchell, 43rd, drowned in Queenstown Harbour (Ireland). 1887, new Colours presented to the 43rd by Lady Aberdare (daughter of Sir William Napier) at Shorncliffe.
12	1851, 43rd left England for the Kaffir War.
13	1811, 52nd marched from Casillas de Flores to Robledo.
14	1810, occupying a portion of the lines of Torres Vedras.
15	1807, 43rd left Copenhagen for England.
16	1859, 43rd with Nagode Force in pursuit of rebels (Central India). 1908, the title of the Regiment changed to *The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*.

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OCTOBER.

17	1811, 52nd marched from Robledo to Zamara preparatory to the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo.
18	1776, 52nd engaged at Pell's Point (America). 1791, 52nd took part in the storming of Nundydroog (India).
19	1881, 52nd moved from Chatham *viâ* Portsmouth to Ireland. 1887, the old Colours of the 43rd deposited in Monmouth Parish Church.
20	1817, 52nd as part of the Army of Occupation in France arrived at Thérouenne and went into cantonments.
21	1812, the Light Division made a movement to its left in consequence of the united forces of Soult and Joseph Buonaparte being in full march from Albacete upon Madrid.
22	1812, the Light Division reached Vicalbaro.
23	1818, 43rd, 52nd, and other Regiments of the Army of Occupation reviewed at Valenciennes by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia.
24	1842, 24 Sergeants' percussion fusils were received from England by the 52nd at Fredericton, New Brunswick.
25	1793, 43rd (1,100 strong) left England for West Indies.
26	1818, the Army of Occupation in France broke up.
27	1779, 43rd joined Sir H. Clinton's Army at New York.
28	1776, 43rd and 52nd engaged at White Plains (America).
29	1808, 1*st Battalion* 43rd landed at Corunna. 1858, Colour-Sergeant Arthur Williams promoted Quartermaster 43rd.
30	1812, the Light Division fell back on Madrid and the Retiro was blown up.
31	1818, 43rd reached Calais *en route* to England.

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NOVEMBER.

1	1808, Sir John Moore commenced his march from Portugal into Spain.
2	1815, 52nd, after a stay of two months, marched out of Paris and went into quarters at Versailles.
3	1831, 52nd marched from Southampton to Bristol to suppress the riots there.
4	1831, 52nd reached Bristol in aid of the Civil Power.
5	1863, 43rd *en route* from India to New Zealand, detained in quarantine at Mauritius. 1900, Mounted Infantry, 1*st Battalion* engaged at **Bothaville**, Captain Colvile *severely wounded.*
6	1838, 52nd disembarked at Barbados (West Indies).
7	1812, 43rd joined Wellington's Army at Alva prior to the march on Salamanca.
8	1804, Sergeant-Major Joynt, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
9	1813, the Light Division engaged with the Army near the Pass of Vera forcing the mountainous frontier of Spain and France, moved out silently at night from its camp, and got into position within 300 yards of the French redoubt on the heights of La Petite Rhune, and surprised the enemy.
10	1813, battle of the **Nivelle,** Captain Capel, Colonel Lloyd, and Lieut. E. Freer, *killed,* and Captain Murchison (43rd) *mortally wounded.*
11	1901, 1*st Battalion* occupied Rhenoster River line of Blockhouses.
12	1813, the Light Division encamped near Arbonne after the battle of the Nivelle.
13	1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged with Boers near Heilbron.
14	1813, Lieut. Angrove, 43rd, died of wounds received at the Nivelle.
15	1812, the British Army, which had retired from Madrid to Salamanca, commenced its retirement on Portugal covered by the Light Division.
16	1776, 43rd and 52nd engaged at Fort Washington (America).

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NOVEMBER.

17	1812, action on the Huebra.
18	1810, the Light Division at Valle (Portugal) went into winter quarters opposite the French Army under Marshal Massena. 1812, retreat from Salamanca continued; after a night's bivouac in flooded land, continued the march knee-deep in water.
19	1812, arrived at and went into winter quarters at Ciudad Rodrigo. 1881, Colour-Sergeant George Williams promoted Quarter-master 43rd. 1909, Sir John Moore's Memorial unveiled at Sandgate.
20	1776, 43rd engaged at New York Island (America). 1813, 52nd engaged at Arbonne.
21	1853, 43rd marched from King William's Town to East London, South Africa, prior to embarkation for Madras.
22	1813, the Light Division slightly engaged near Bayonne.
23	1812, Lieut. Ridout, 43rd, died of wounds received at the action on the Huebra. 1813, Lieut. Baillie, 43rd, *killed* before Bayonne.
24	1808, Sergeant-Major John Winterbottom, 52nd, promoted Ensign and Adjutant. 1813, after the Nivelle, the Light Division went into position at Arcangues, forming part of a defensive line of posts on the frontier of France.
25	1800, 52nd landed at Lisbon (after Ferrol).
26	1901, 1*st Battalion* repulsed Boer attack on Blockhouse line.
27	1859, 43rd with Nagode Force in pursuit of rebels (India).
28	1853, 43rd left South Africa for India. 1858, Lieut. Thomas R. Gibbons, 52nd, *killed* at Cawnpore.
29	1818, 1*st Battalion* 52nd landed at Ramsgate after 2 years' service in France. 1866, 52nd left Aldershot for Ireland.
30	1843, a Regimental Savings Bank opened in the 52nd.

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DECEMBER.

1	1776, 52nd left New York with Expedition to Rhode Island. 1852, 43rd camp in South Africa struck by lightning, 2 men *killed* and 19 *injured*. 1900, 1*st Battalion* detachment at Gottenburg lost 1 man *killed* and 4 men *wounded*.
2	1858, 43rd engaged with rebels in **Central India.**
3	1799, War Office authority to raise for the first time a 2*nd Battalion* for the 52nd.
4	1839, the 52nd at Barbados suffered much from an epidemic of yellow fever.
5	1790, 52nd with British Force pursuing Tippoo marched on Trichinopoly (Southern India).
6	1837, consequent on the disturbed state of Canada, 43rd received orders to proceed by land from Fredericton to Quebec.
7	1875, 43rd furnished a Guard of Honour to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during his tour in Southern India.
8	1806, 52nd landed in Sicily.
9	1813, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd embarked at Ramsgate to join Sir Thomas Graham's force in Holland. 1831, Sergeant-Major Priestley, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
10	1813, battle of the **Nive.**
11	1837, 43rd commenced the famous winter march from Fredericton, New Brunswick, to Quebec, proceeding in sleighs holding six to eight men. 1863, 43rd disembarked at Auckland, New Zealand.
12	1837, 43rd reached Jones' Settlement in the march across the Portage of the Madawaska.
13	1837, 43rd reach Dedingee Settlement; thermometer below zero.
14	1783, 52nd took part in the storming of Cannanore. The "Forlorn Hope" consisted of 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 31 rank and file of the Regiment, nearly all of whom were *killed* or *wounded*.
15	1837, 43rd reached the Grand Falls of the River St. John in their march across the Portage of the Madawaska.
16	1813, Sergeant-Major Harris, 43rd, promoted Ensign. 1826, 52nd received the "Light Infantry Musket," in Canada.

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DECEMBER.

17	1851, 43rd landed in South Africa for the Kaffir War. 1864, 52nd sailed from India for England after 12 years' foreign service.
18	1815, 52nd at St. Germains, near Paris.
19	1768, by Royal Warrant issued this day, the facings of the 52nd were ordered to be buff, the red coats faced and lined with buff ornamented with white lace, red worm and one orange stripe, buff waistcoats and breeches, black gaiters.
20	1808, 1*st Battalion* 43rd joined Sir John Moore's Army at Mayorga. 1852, 43rd engaged at **Berea** (Kaffir War). 1854, Kaffir War medals presented to 43rd at Bangalore.
21	1791, 52nd took part in the storming of Savendroog (India). Whilst the Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies mounted the breach, the Band of the Regiment played "Britons, strike home."
22	1858, second engagement at **Kirwee** (India), 43rd present. 1899, 1*st Battalion* left England for South Africa.
23	1797, 43rd arrived at Martinique. 1828, end of the epidemic amongst 43rd at Gibraltar; 89 deaths in 3 months.
24	1761, 43rd landed at Barbados. 1791, 52nd took part in the capture of Ooreedroog (India). 1808, the retreat on Corunna commenced. 1867, Banda and Kirwee prize-money distributed to the 43rd at Aldershot.
25	1808, both Battalions 43rd and 52nd, as part of Sir John Moore's rear-guard from Sahagun (Spain), started on the retreat to Corunna.
26	1815, occupation of Paris.
27	1884, detachments of 43rd engaged, for the second time, in the suppression of Moplah outbreak (Southern India).
28	1808, retreat on Corunna; rear-guard engaged at Benavente (Spain). 1837, first party of 43rd reached Quebec, having crossed the Portage of the Madawaska; 370 miles in 18 days, including 2 days' halt.
29	1808, retreat on Corunna; 1*st Battalion* 43rd and 2*nd Battalion* 52nd moved towards Vigo for embarkation. 1884, Private Barrett, 1*st Battalion*, gained the medal for distinguished conduct in the field against the Moplahs (Southern India).
30	1837, the second party of the 43rd reached Quebec from Fredericton. 1897, 2*nd Battalion* engaged with Afridis in the Khaibar Pass; 3 men *killed*, 3 Officers and 11 men *wounded*.
31	1808, 2*nd Battalion* 43rd and 1*st Battalion* 52nd, with Sir John Moore's Army, reached Camberos.

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ARMY LIST.—1ST JANUARY, 1914.

THE OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Regimental Dist. No. 43 [No. 7 District].

The United Red and White Rose.

"Quebec, 1759," "Martinique, 1762, 1794," "Havannah," "Mysore," "Hindoostan," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1851-2-3," "Delhi," "New Zealand," "South Africa, 1900-2," "Relief of Kimberley," "Paardeberg."

Regular and Special Reserve Battalions.

Uniform.—Scarlet. *Facings.*—White. *Agents.*—Messrs. Cox & Co.

1st Bn. (43rd Foot)	*Ahmednagar*	3rd Bn. (Oxford Mil.)	*Oxford.*
2nd „ (52nd „)	*Aldershot*		
Depot	*Oxford*	Record Office	*Warwick.*

Territorial Force Battalions.

4th Bn	*Oxford.*	Buckinghamshire Bn.	*Aylesbury.*

Allied Regiment of Dominion of New Zealand.

6th (Hauraki) Regiment.

Colonel.. .. .. Colville, Hon. Lt.-Gen. *Sir* F. M., *K.C.B.*, ret. pay [R] .. 14 Sept. 13

1st and 2nd Battalions.

Lt.-Colonels. (2)

2Davies, H. R. 18Sept.11
1Lethbridge, E. A. E., *D.S.O.* 25Oct.13

Majors. (8)

2Ruck-Keene, H. L., *D.S.O.* 14Sept.07
(3) 2Darell-Brown, H. F. (*Comdg. Depôt*) 18Sept.07
1Cobb, C. H. 18Sept.07 29Nov.00
1Hyde, A. C. 16Dec.08
2Eden, A. J. F. 18Sept.11 29Nov.00
s. Marriott-Dodington, W., *p.s.c.* 23Oct.11
1Carter, L. J. 23June13
s. Pope-Hennessy, L. H. R., *DSO., p.s.c* [*l*] 25Oct.13 26Mar.06

Captains. (14)

1Stapleton, F. H., *p.s.c.* 11Sept.02
s. Clayton, E. R., p.s.c. 11Sept.02
r. Frith, C. H. 22Nov.02
1Forrest, C. E., *D.S.O.* 22Feb.03
2Ballard, J. A. 23June03
1Henley, C. F. 30Oct.04
s.c. Bayley, A. G. 30Oct.04
f.c. Brooke-Popham, H.R.M., p.s.c. 9Nov.04 *bt. maj.* 3June13
2Wood, H. L 14Apr.05
(3) 2Benson, C.B., *D.S.O.* [L] 20May08 4May05
2Fuller, J. F. C. 21June05
w.a. Keyworth, R. D. 9Oct.05
s. Weatherby, J. T., p.s.c. 30 Dec.05
2Mitchell, C. J. 22Jan.06
2 Sullivan, G. A. 28Dec.08
1Brooke, R. R. M. 28Dec.08
1Simpson, R. V. 28Dec.08
2Kirkpatrick, E. H. 13Feb.09
(3) 1Higgins, C. G. [*l*] 13Feb.09
e.a. *Tunnard, L.* 22Jan.10
1Harden, A. H. 22 Jan.10
e.a. *Pollock, J. A.* 22Jan.10

Captains—cont.

t. Ponsonby, A. W. N. 22Jan.10
2Dillon, H. M. 17May10
(3) 1Logan, R. O. 19Nov.10

Lieutenants. (19)

1Morland, W. E. T. 11Aug.05
c.o. Parr, B. C. 9Oct.05
s. Stephens, R. 29Oct.05
1*Foljambe*, Hon. *J.C.W.S., Adjt.* 20May08 15Dec.05
2Evelegh, R. C. [*l*] 30Dec.05
t. Bartlett, A. J. N. 22Jan.06
f.c. Bourke, U. J. D. 20Apr.06
s. Blewitt, G. 6Apr.07
1Beaufort, F. H. 10Aug.07
f.c. Holt, F. V. 11Jan.08
(3) 1Sanderson, A. E. 29Jan.08
(3) 2Carfrae, C. F. K. 4Nov.08
1Whittall, G. E. 11Dec.08
c.o Portal, J. L. 7Apr 09
2*Crosse, R. B., Adjt* 22Apr.09
s. Boyle, C. R. C. 19May09
2Terry, W. E. C. 4May10
1Tolson, W. G. 17May10
1Paget, B. C. T. 19Nov.10
2Worthington, R. G. 1Apr.11
1Powell, J. J. 24July11
1Plowden, G. F. 18Oct.12
1Davenport, F. M. 20Nov.12
1Courtis, J. H. 27Nov.12
2Southey, J. A. 25Feb 13
1Mundey, S. C. B. 17Apr.13
1Paris, A. C. M. 14Aug.13
2Baines, C. S. 8Oct.13
2Brett, it. J. 25Oct.13

2nd Lieutenants. (12)

1Murphy, C. F. 7Dec.10
1Wynter, F. C. W. 19May11
2Owen, R. M. 20May11
2Mockler-Ferryman, H. 20Sept.11
1Birch-Reynardson, H. T. 19Jan.12
2Hanbury-Williams, C. F. R. 22May12

2nd Lieutenants—cont.

1Horan, K. 5Feb.13
2Pepys, F. 24May13
2Marshall, J. S. C. 17Sept.13
1Kearsley, J. S. 10Dec.13

Adjutants.

2Crosse R. B. *lt.* 1Mar.13
1Foljambe, *Hon.* J. C. W. S., *lt.* 6May13

Quarter-Masters.

r. King, T., 24Nov.97
hon. maj. 24Nov.12
1Ivey, T. 22Sept.03
hon. capt. 22Sept.13
2Field, A. S. 12May09 26Feb.02
hon. capt. 26Feb.12

Special Reserve.

Lieutenant.

Annesley, *Hon.* C. A. J. Lt. ret. pay 6Sept.05 25Oct.13

2nd Lieutenant.

Barrington-Kennett, A. H, (*on prob.*) 5Apr.13

3rd Battalion.

(*Officers serving on 3 July 01 in the corresponding Militia unit hold honorary Army rank equivalent to the Militia regimental rank they then held. Other officers entitled to honorary Army rank have it shown against their names.*)

Hon. Colonel.

✕*Marlborough*, Rt. Hon. *C. R. J.*, Duke of, K.G. TD. 14June08

Lt.-Colonel.

Higgins Bernard, F.T., (Q) (*H*) 31Mar.12

Majors.

p.s. Blyth, J., *hon. l.c.* (*H*) 5May06
✕Paske, G. F., *hon. l.c.* (*Hon. Capt. in Army* 2 Nov.00) (*H*) 12Sept.06
r.e. ✕Darell-Brown, H. F. 18Sept.07

Captains. (5)

t. ✕Fitzwilliam, W. C. de M., Earl, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., *hon. m.* (*Bt. Lt.-Col., W. Riding R.H.A.*) 11Apr.96
p.s. Barrington, *Hon.* W. R. S. *hon. m.* (*H*) 6Jan 97
North, A. K., *late* 2nd Lt. A.S.C. 4June02
Godsal, P. (*H*) 7June02
r.s. ✕Benson, C.B. *D.S.O.* [L] 20May08 4May05
✕Cardwell, C. A., Capt. ret. pay (*H*) 7Apr.06
Salkeld, R.E. (*Dist. Commr., E. Africa Prote.* 12July06) 12July06
p.s. Dashwood, R. H. S., Capt. ret. pay (*H*) 1Dec.07
r.e. Higgins, C.G. [*l*] 13Feb.09
r.e. ✕Logan, R.O. 19Nov.10
Fitzgerald, C., Lt. ret. pay 8May11
Jackson, H. N., Lt. ret. pay 14Aug.11

Lieutenants. (11)

Maul, H.C. (*H*) 12Sept.06
p.s. Tatton, R. H. G. (*H*) 12Sept.06
r.e. Sanderson, A. E. 29Jan.08
r.e. Carfrae, C. F. K. 4Nov.08
Turbutt, G. M. R. 5Mar.10
Warner, C. J. 5Mar.10
Spencer, A. V. (*H*) 5Mar.10

2nd Lieutenants. (8)

Smith, J. N. (*Asst. Resdt. Nigeria*) 19 Sept.10 12July09
Humfrey, D. H. W. 2)Dec.11
Fowke, C. A. F. 1Mar.12
Button, G. T. (*H*) (*on prob.*) 16Nov.12
Pendavis, H. V. (*on prob.*) 26Apr.13
Riddle, F.E.L. (*on prob.*) 1Oct.12

Adjutant

✕Frith, C. H., Capt. Oxf. and Bucks L.I. 17Sept.12
(*Capt. in Army*) 22Nov.02

Quarter-Master.

✕King, T., *hon. maj.*

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ARMY LIST.—31ST JULY, 1914.

THE OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Regimental Dist. No. 43. [No. 7 District.]

The United Red and White Rose.

"Quebec, 1759," "Martinique, 1762, 1794," "Havannah," "Mysore," "Hindoostan," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1851–2–3," "Delhi, 1857," "New Zealand," "South Africa, 1900–02," "Relief of Kimberley," "Paardeberg."

Regular and Special Reserve Battalions.

Uniform—*Scarlet.* *Facings*—White. *Agents*—Messrs. Cox & Co.

1st Bn. (43rd Foot) .. .. *Ahmednagar* | **3rd Bn.** (Oxford Mil.) .. .. .. *Oxford.*
2nd „ (52nd „) .. .. *Aldershot* |
Depot .. .. *Oxford* | **Record Office** .. .. *Warwick.*

Territorial Force Battalions.

4th Bn. .. .. *Oxford* | **Buckinghamshire Bn.** .. *Aylesbury.*

Allied Regiment of Canadian Militia.

52nd Regiment "Prince Albert Volunteers." *Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.*

Allied Regiment of Dominion of New Zealand.

6th (Hauraki) Regiment.

Colonel .. .. Colvile, Hon. Lt.-Gen. *Sir* F. M., *K.C.B.*, ret. pay [R] .. 14 Sept. 13

1st and 2nd Battalions.

Lt.-Colonels. (2)

2Davies, H. R. 18Sept.11
1Lethbridge, E. A. E., *D.S.O.* 25Oct.13

Majors. (8)

2Ruck-Keene, H. L., *D.S.O.* 14Sept.07
2Darell-Brown, H. F., *(Comdg. Depot)* 18Sept.07
1Cobb, C. H. 18Sept.07
29Nov.00
1Hyde, A. C. 16Dec.08
2Eden, A. J. F. 18Sept.11
29Nov.00
s. Marriott-Dodington, W., *p.s.c.* 23Oct.11
1Carter, L. J. 23June13
Pope-Hennessy L. H. R., *D.S.O., p.s.c. [l]* 25Oct.13
26Mar.06

Captains. (14)

1Stapleton, F. H., *p.s.c.* 11Sept.02
s. Clayton, E.R., p.s.c. 11Sept.02
r. Frith, C. H. 22Nov.02
1Forrest, C. E., *D.S.O.* 22Feb.03
t. Ballard, J. A. 23June03
1Henley, C. F. 3Oct.04
s.c. Bayley, A.G. 3Oct.04
f.c. Brooke-Popham, H. R. M., p.s.c. 9Nov.04
bt. maj. 3June13
2Wood, H. L. 14Apr.05
s.c. Fuller, J. F. C. 21June05
w.a. Keyworth, R. D. 9Oct.05
s. Weatherby, J. T., p.s.c. 30Dec.05
2Sullivan, G. A. 28Dec.08
1Brooke, R.R.M. 28Dec.08
1Simpson, R. V. 28Dec.08
(3) 2Kirkpatrick, E. H. 13Feb.09
(3) 1Higgins, C.G. *[l]* 13Feb.09
e.a. *Tunnard, L.* 22Jan.10
2Harden, A. H. 22Jan.10
e.a. *Pollock, J. A.* 22Jan.10
2Ponsonby, A. W. N. 22Jan.10
2Dillon, H. M. 17May10
(3) 1Logan, R. O. 19Nov.10
1Morland, W. E. T. 22Jan.14

Captains—contd.

c.o. Parr, B. C. 14Mar.14
s. Stephens, R. 14Mar.14
1*Foljambe*, Hon. *J. C. W. S., Adjt.* 14Mar.14
2Evelegh, R.C. *[l]* 22Mar.14
t. Bartlett, A. J. N. 22Mar.14
f.c. Bourke, U. J. D. 18Apr.14
s. Blewitt, G. 18Apr.14
2Beaufort, F. H. 18Apr.14

Lieutenants. (10)

f.c. Holt, F. V. 11Jan.08
(3) 1Sanderson, A.E. 29Jan.08
(3) 2Carfrae, C. F. K. 4Nov.08
1Whittall, G. E. 11Dec.08
c.o. Portal, J. L. 7Apr.09
2*Crosse, R. B., Adjt.* 22Apr.09
s. Boyle, C. R. C. 19May09
2Terry, W. E. C. 4May10
1Tolson, W. G. 17May10
1Paget, B. C. T. 19Nov.10
2Worthington, R. G. 1Apr.11
1Powell, J. J. 24July11
1Plowden, G. F. 18Oct.12
1Davenport, F. M. 20Nov.12
1Courtis, J. H. 27Nov.12
2Southey, J. A. 25Feb.13
1Mundey, S. C. B. 17Apr.13
1Paris, A. C. M. 14Aug.13
2Baines, C. S. 8Oct.13
2Brett, R. J. 25Oct.13
1Wynter, F. C. W. 22Mar.14
2Owen, R. M. 18Apr.14
2Mockler-Ferryman, H. 27Apr.14

2nd Lieutenants. (12)

1Birch Reynardson, H. T. 19Jan.12
1Horan, K. 5Feb.13
2Pepys, F. 24May13
2Marshall, J. S. C. 17Sept.13
1Kearsley, J. S. 10Dec.13
2Tylden-Pattenson, A.D. 24Jan.14
2Newton-King, P. F. [L] 25Feb.14
1Girardot, P.C. 25Feb.14

Adjutants.

2Crosse, R. B., *lt.* 1Mar.13
1Foljambe, *Hon.* J. C. W. S., *capt.* 6May13

Quarter-Masters.

r. King, T. 24Nov.97
hon. maj. 24Nov.12
1Ivey, T. 22Sept.03
hon. capt. 22Sept.13
2Field, A. S. 12May09
26Feb.02
hon. capt. 26Feb.12

Special Reserve.

Captain.

Annesley, *Hon.* C. A. J., Lt. ret. pay 25Oct.13

2nd Lieutenant.

Barrington-Kennett, A. H. *(on prob.)* 5Apr.13
Button, G. T. *(H.)* 4July14
10Nov.12

3rd Battalion.

(Officers serving on 3 July 01 in the corresponding Militia unit hold honorary Army rank equivalent to the Militia regimental rank they then held. Other officers entitled to honorary Army rank have it shown against their names.)

Hon. Colonel.

⚔*Marlborough*, Rt. Hon. *C. R. J.*, Duke of K.G., T.D. *(Lt.-Col. ret. T.F.)* 14June08

Lt.-Colonel.

Higgins Bernard, F. T. (Q) *(H)* 31Mar.12

Major.

p.s. Blyth, J., *hon. l.c. (H)* 5May06
⚔Paske, G. F., *hon. l.c. (Hon. Capt. in Army 2 Nov. 00) (H)* 12Sept.06
r.e. ⚔Darell-Brown, H. F. 18Sept.07

Captains. (5)

t. ⚔*Fitzwilliam, W. C. de M.*, Earl, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., *hon. m. (Bt. Lt.-Col. W. Rid. R.H.A.)* 11Apr.96

Captains—cont.

p.s. Barrington, *Hon.* W. R. S., *hon. m. (H)* 6Jan.97
North, A. K., *late* 2nd Lt. A.S.C. 4June02
Godsal, P. *(H)* 7June02
⚔Cardwell, C. A., Capt. ret. pay *(H)* (8) *(Remount Service)* 7Apr.06
Salkeld, R. E. (Dist. Commr., E. Africa Prote. 12 *July* 06) 12July06
p.s. Dashwood, R. H. S., Capt. ret. pay *(H)* (8) 1Dec.07
r.e. ⚔Kirkpatrick, E. H. 13Feb.09
r.e. ⚔Higgins, C. G. *[l]* 13Feb.09
r.e. ⚔Logan, R. O. 19Nov.10
Fitzgerald, C., Lt. ret. pay 8May11
Jackson, H. N., Lt. ret. pay 14Aug.13

Lieutenants. (11)

Maul, H.C. *(H)* 12Sept.06
p.s. Tatton, R. H. G. *(H)* 12Sept.06
r.e. Sanderson, A. E. 29Jan08
r.e. Carfrae, C. F. K. 4Nov.08
Turbutt, G. M. R. 5Mar.10
Spencer, A. V. *(H)* 5Mar.10

2nd Lieutenants. (8)

Smith, J. N. (Asst. Dist. Offr. N. Provs., Nigeria, 1 *Jan.* 14 to 19 *Sept.* 10) 12July09
Humfrey, D. H. W. 2Dec.11
Fowke, C. A. F. 1Mar.12
Pendavis, H. V. 26Apr.13
Riddle, F. E. L. 1Oct.13
Hardcastle, J. B. *(on prob.)* 17June14

Adjutant.

⚔Frith, C. H., Capt. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I. 17Sept.12
(Capt. in Army 22 *Nov.* 02)

Quarter-Master.

King, T., *hon. maj.*

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OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED, 31ST JULY 1914.

Rank.	Name.	Appointment.
Major	H. F. Darell-Brown	Comdg. Depôt, and Major Sp. Res. Battalion.
„	W. Marriott-Dodington	G.S.O., 2nd Grade, S.E. Coast Defences.
„	L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, D.S.O.	Brigade Major, 1st W. Riding Inf. Bde. (T.F.).
Captain	E. R. Clayton	Brigade Major, Durham L.I. Bde. (T.F.).
„	C. H. Frith	Adj. Sp. Res. Battalion (Depôt).
„	J. A. Ballard	Adj., 4th Battalion (T.F.).
„	A. G. Bayley	Staff College.
„	C. G. Higgins	Att. Sp. Res. Battalion (Depôt).
„	E. H. Kirkpatrick	„ „ „
„	R. O. Logan	„ „ „
„	J. F. C. Fuller	Staff College.
Captain and Bt.-Major	H. R. M. Brooke-Popham	Royal Flying Corps.
Captain	R. D. Keyworth	W. African Regiment.
„	J. T. Weatherby	Brigade Major.
„	L. Tunnard	Egyptian Army.
„	J. A. Pollock	Egyptian Army.
„	B. C. Parr	Northern Nigeria Regiment.
„	R. Stephens	A.D.C. to Commander-in-Chief, India.
„	A. J. N. Bartlett	Adj., Buckinghamshire Battalion (T.F.) (*Capt.*)
„	G. Blewitt	A D.C. to G.O.C. South Coast Defences.
„	U. J. D. Bourke	Royal Flying Corps.
Lieutenant	C. F. K. Carfrae	Att. Sp. Res. Bn. (Depôt).
„	F. V. Holt-	Royal Flying Corps (*Temp. Capt.*).
„	J. L. Portal	1st (Central Africa) Bn. King's African Rifles (*Capt.*).
„	A. E. Sanderson	Att. Sp. Res. Battalion (Depôt),
„	C. R. C. Boyle	A.D.C. to Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Trinidad and Tobago.

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FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT ON THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE ARMY, 31ST JULY, 1914.

Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	On Regimental Strength.	How Employed.
Major-Gen.	*Sir* J. Hanbury-Williams, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.	10 July 1912	1878-1900	Unempl.
Colonel	R. Fanshawe, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*	5 Mar. 1908	1883-1911	G.S.O. 1st Div. Aldershot.
„	G. B. Hodson, C.B., D.S.O.	13 Nov. 1909	1884	Indian Army, A.Q.M.G., India.
„	R. H. D. Thring	23 Feb. 1912	1881-1883	Do. Unempl.
„	B. Holloway, *p.s.c.*	14 Jan. 1912	1881-1883	Do. Dep. Sec. Army Dept. India.
„	F. W. H. Cox	21 Sept. 1912	1884-1886	Do. 72nd Punjabis.
„	J. R. Mathewes	21 Sept. 1912	1882-1884	Do. Unempl.
„	W. A. Oswald	29 June 1911	1882-1884	Do. Unempl.
Lt.-Colonel	C. G. Prendergast	8 Oct. 1909	1884-1886	Do. 28th Punjabis.
„	N. A. H. Budd	11 Aug. 1910	1885-1886	Do. 1st Brahmans.
„	E. D. White	23 Oct. 1911	1885-1913	Half-pay.
„	H. W. Johnston	30 Jan. 1912	1886-1887	Indian Army, 67th Punjabis.
„	J. Hill, D.S.O.	5 Feb. 1913	1887-1888	Do. 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
„	F. J. Moberley, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*	13 Feb. 1913	1888-1891	Do. 25th Punjabis.
„	R. De L. Faunce	13 Feb. 1913	1887-1889	Do. 26th Light Cavalry.
„	*Hon.* C. G. Bruce, M.V.O.	4 May 1913	1887-1888	Do. 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Major	F. W. Bagshawe	22 Aug. 1906	1888-1889	Do. Staff.
„	E. H. Payne	21 Sept. 1907	1889-1890	Do. Staff.
„	W. S. Prentis	21 Sept. 1907	1889-1892	Do. 89th Punjabis.
„	B. R. Goren	9 Dec. 1908	1888-1889	South Lancashire Regt.
„	A. C. Stewart	27 Jan. 1910	1892-1893	Indian Army Q.O. Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).
„	A. C. Edwardes	27 Jan. 1910	1892-1896	Do. 102nd K.E.O. Grenadiers.
„	H. N. Holden	12 Mar. 1910	1892-1894	Do. 5th Cavalry.
„	C. H. Richards	2 Oct. 1911	1894-1905	Army Pay Dept.
Captain	A. C. Norman	17 Feb. 1909	1900-1902	Indian Army, 5th Cavalry.
„	A. C. D. Thorne	21 Feb. 1909	1900-1901	Do. 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Lieut.	C. F. Murphy	22 Jan. 1914	1910-1914	Half-pay (Nigeria).
2nd Lieut.	C. F. R. Hanbury-Williams	22 May 1912	1912-1914	Half-pay (ill-health).

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FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT BELONGING TO THE RESERVE OF OFFICERS, 31ST JULY 1914.

OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Substantive Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	Regimental Service.	Remarks.
Lt.-Colonel	R. G. H. Hughes	2 Sept. 1904	1882–1907	—
Major	D. J. Barton	27 Feb. 1900	1881–1901	—
,,	C. E. G. M. Fairtlough	27 Sept. 1900	1883–1902	—
,,	R. C. Luard	3 Sept. 1902	1885–1905	—
,,	J. D. W. Davy	23 Oct. 1903	1885–1907	—
,,	E. M. Childers	22 Feb. 1905	1885–1908	—
,,	C. Parr (*late h.p.*)	4 July 1906	1885–1906	Infantry Record Office, Shrewsbury.
,,	E. A Stanton (*late h.p.*).	25 Aug. 1906	1887–1909	Sec. Royal Patriotic Fund.
,,	G. N. Colvile, D.S.O.	25 Aug. 1906	1887–1907	—
,,	Sir C. Cuyler, *Bart.*	20 Apr. 1907	1887–1907	—
,,	C. C. Pearson	10 July 1907	1887–1907	—
,,	R. E. Watt	23 Oct. 1907	1890–1910	—
Captain	R. M. Feilden	19 Sept. 1911	1892–1913	Employed under Sudan Govt.
,,	W. Owen	27 Sept. 1893	1886–1904	—
,,	R. C. R. Owen, C.M.G.	10 Feb. 1898	1888–1906	Employed under Sudan Govt.
,,	W. C. Hunter	9 Oct. 1899	1892–1908	—
,,	C. J. Wilkie	23 Oct. 1899	1892–1907	Sec. County Assoc.
,,	L. F. Scott	27 Sept. 1900	1893–1912	—
,,	S. F. Hammick	11 Dec. 1900	1894–1909	—
,,	L. E. S. Ward	23 June 1903	1897–1913	Lt.-Col. K. A. Rifles.
,,	Hon. G W. F. S. Foljambe	2 Jan. 1904	1898–1913	Remount Service.
,,	H. C. Nisbet	23 Jan. 1905	1898–1913	—
,,	C. B. Benson, D.S.O.	4 May 1905	1908–1914	—
,,	C. J. Mitchell	22 Jan. 1906	1899–1914	Bucks Bn.
2nd Lieut.	R. W. G. Collins	28 Mar. 1914	1901	Voluntary.
Qr.-Mr. (*Hon. Capt.*)	W. Ross	2 Feb. 1898	1898–1909	Recruiting, Glasgow.

SPECIAL RESERVE.

Captain	C. O. Chichester	11 Jan. 1901	1895–1901	Hon.-Major, late 3rd Bn.
,,	C. A. Cardwell	22 Nov. 1902	1897–1906	3rd Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
,,	R. E. Salkeld	11 Jan. 1901	1894–1906	
,,	C. Fitzgerald	8 May 1901	1901–1910	
Lieut.	Hon. C. A. J. Annesley	6 Sept. 1905	1903–1913	Attached.

SERVING IN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Major	R. L. Ovey	30 Nov. 1909	1899–1908	4th Oxf. and Bucks.
2nd Lieut.	R. E. U. Hermon-Hodge	1 July 1909	1901–1905	Q.O. Oxford Hussars.
Qr.-Mr. (*Hon. Maj.*)	H. Coshall	9 Dec. 1900	1870–1900	O.T.C. Oxford Univ.
Qr.-Mr. (*Hon. Maj.*)	A. A. Bridgewater	30 Dec. 1905	1882–1905	4th Oxf. and Bucks.

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1ST BATTALION, 1ST JANUARY, 1914.

ROLL OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Colonel.

E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O.

Majors.

C. H. Cobb. A. C. Hyde. L. J. Carter.[3]

Captains.

F. H. Stapleton, *p.s.c.*
C. F. Henley.
R. V. Simpson.[3]
A. H. Harden.
C. E. Forrest, D.S.O.
R. R. M. Brooke.
C. G. Higgins.[1]
R. O. Logan.[1]

Lieutenants.

W. E. T. Morland.
A. E. Sanderson.[1]
W. G. Tolson.
J. J. Powell
F. M. Davenport.
S. C. B. Mundey.
F. H. Beaufort.[3]
G. E. Whittall.
B. C. T. Paget.[2]
G. F. Plowden.
J. H. Courtis.
A. C. M. Paris.

2nd Lieutenants.

C. F. Murphy.
H. T. Birch-Reynardson.
J. S. Kearsley.[4]
F. C. W. Wynter.
K. Horan.

---

[1] Depot, Oxford.
[2] Extra-regimentally employed in India.
[3] Leave, England.
[4] Not yet joined.

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Adjutant.

Lieut. the Hon. J. C. W. S. Foljambe.

Quarter-Master.

Captain T. Ivey.

Warrant Officers and Staff Sergeants.

Sergeant-Major A. E. Mason.
Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Burbidge.
Orderly-room-Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant F. E. White.

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RECORD OF THE 1ST BATTALION FOR 1914.

1st January.—The Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O., was stationed at Ahmednagar, India.

The Battalion attended the Proclamation Parade with the remainder of the garrison, held on the Brigade Parade Ground, under the command of Brigadier-General W. H. Dobbie, C.B., commanding the 17th Infantry Brigade. The remainder of the day was observed as a holiday.

2nd January.—In the afternoon the Regimental Christmas Party for the married N.C.O.'s and men and their families took place.

3rd January.—A draft arrived from England.

5th January.—Brigade Training and Signallers' Collective Test.

6th January.—Lieut. W. G. Tolson left for Bombay, *en route* to England, on 8 months' leave on medical certificate.

7th January.—Brigade Training and Signallers' Collective Test.

A party of time-expired men, under command of Lieut. F. M. Davenport, left for Bombay *en route* to England.

9th January.—Lieut. F. M. Davenport returned from Bombay.

12th January.—Brigade Training. Lieut. G. F. Plowden, with the Machine Gun Section, left by road for Poona, where they were to rejoin the Regiment for Medical Manœuvres.

13th January.—Lieut. F. M. Davenport proceeded to Satara to take up the appointment of Junior Instructor at the School of Musketry.

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16*th January.*—Captain W. E. T. Morland (acting Quarter-Master), with the advanced party, proceeded to Kirkee to prepare a camp for the Regiment before Manœuvres.

18*th January.*—The Regiment paraded at 8.30 a.m. and marched to the station, where it entrained, and left Ahmednagar at 11.15 a.m. Arrived at Kirkee at 5.30 p.m. and went into the concentration camp near the station.

21*st January.*—The Regiment paraded at 6 a.m. for Medical Manœuvres. Captain A. H. Harden appointed Base Commandant, and remained in charge of the camp at Kirkee. The Regiment bivouacked near Chinchvad for the night.

22*nd January.* — Medical Manœuvres continued. Bivouacked near Shelavardi.

23*rd January.*—Medical Manœuvres concluded. Returned to Kirkee at 6 p.m.

25*th January.*—Marched to Moshi (10 miles north) for Inter-Brigade Manœuvres, and went into bivouac.

26*th January.*—Inter-Brigade Manœuvres (16th and 17th Brigades). The Regiment bivouacked for the night at Markhal.

27*th January.*—Inter-Brigade Manœuvres. Bivouacked at Bahul.

28*th January.*—Inter-Brigade Manœuvres. Bivouacked at Shikrapur.

29*th January.*—Inter-Brigade Manœuvres concluded.

30*th January.*—Commenced the march back to Ahmednagar. Bivouacked at Sirur, 16½ miles.

31*st January.*—To Kamargaon, 18½ miles.

1*st February.*—Reached Ahmednagar (16½ miles) at about noon.

2*nd February.*—Lieut. F. H. Beaufort returned from three months' privilege leave in England.

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4th February.—The Regiment was medically inspected by Colonel Hehir, A.D.M.S., 6th Division.

10th February.—Captain R. V. Simpson returned from leave in England.

11th February.—A party of time-expired men, under Lieut. J. H. Courtis, proceeded to Bombay *en route* to England.

14th February.—Lieut. J. H. Courtis returned from Bombay.

15th February.—2nd Lieut. J. S. Kearsley arrived from England on first appointment, and was posted to A Company.

17th February.—Major L. J. Carter returned from leave in England.

21st February.—2nd Lieut. F. C. W. Wynter granted two months' leave in India.

23rd February.—Regimental Rifle Meeting commenced.

24th February.—Information received that the exchange between Captain A. H. Harden and Captain W. E. T. Morland has been sanctioned.

3rd March.—Regimental Rifle Meeting ended.

4th March.—Mills-Burrows web equipment issued to the Battalion, in place of brown leather bandolier. The belts of the latter are to be kept for use in Review Order.

8th March.—Major C. H. Cobb and Lieut. B. C. T. Paget left for England on eight months' general leave.

Captain A. H. Harden left, on transfer to the 2nd Battalion.

9th March.—Lieut. G. F. Plowden left for Bombay, *en route* for England, on eight months' general leave.

Captain W. E. T. Morland was posted to command C Company, in place of Captain Harden.

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11*th March.*—Captain and Adjutant Hon. J. C. W. S. Foljambe left for New Zealand, on 3 months' privilege leave.

Lieut. J. H. Courtis took over the duties of Adjutant.

16*th March.*—Lieut. J. J. Powell was examined in subject "C" for promotion to Captain.

21*st March.*—Lieut. J. J. Powell left for Purandhar to do duty at the Sanatorium.

5*th April.*—Information received that Lieut. J. J. Powell has passed for promotion to Captain.

During the early part of April, the Battalion was re-organized on the 4-Company System, which was now introduced for British regiments in India.

The re-distribution was as follows :—

In command of the Battalion, Lt.-Col. E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O.
Second in command, Major C. H. Cobb.
Adjutant, Captain the Hon. J. C. W. S. Foljambe.
Quarter-Master, Captain T. E. Ivey.
Regimental Sergeant-Major, A. E. Mason.
Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, J. Burbidge.
Orderly-room-Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant F. E. White.
Armourer, Sergeant Packer.

No. 1 Company.

(*Formerly D and G Companies.*)

In command, Major A. C. Hyde.
Second in command, Captain R. R. M. Brooke.
No. 1 Platoon, Lieut. G. F. Plowden.
No. 2 Platoon, 2nd Lieut. K. Horan.
No. 3 Platoon. *vacant.*
No. 4 Platoon, *vacant.*
Company Sergeant-Major, Colour-Sergeant Collins.
Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant Love.

No. 2 Company.

(*Formerly C and F Companies.*)

In command, Major L. J. Carter.
Second in command, Captain W. E. T. Morland.

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No. 5 Platoon, Lieut. W. G. Tolson.
No. 6 Platoon, Lieut. A. C. M. Paris.
No. 7 Platoon, Lieut. J. H. Courtis.
No. 8 Platoon, Lieut. F. M. Davenport.
Company Sergeant-Major, Colour-Sergeant Shilcock.
Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant Henderson.

No. 3 COMPANY.

(*Formerly A and E Companies.*)

In command, Captain F. H. Stapleton.
Second in command, Captain C. F. Henley.
No. 9 Platoon, Lieut. G. E. Whittall.
No. 10 Platoon, 2nd Lieut. H. T. Birch-Reynardson.
No. 11 Platoon, 2nd Lieut. J. S. Kearsley.
No. 12 Platoon, Lieut. S. C. B. Mundey.
Company Sergeant-Major, Colour-Sergeant Rawlings.
Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant Green.

No. 4 COMPANY.

(*Formerly B and H Companies.*)

In command, Captain C. E. Forrest, D.S.O.
Second in command, Captain R. V. Simpson.
No. 13 Platoon, Lieut. F. H. Beaufort.
No. 14 Platoon, Lieut. F. C. W. Wynter.
No. 15 Platoon, Lieut. J. J. Powell.
No. 16 Platoon, Lieut. B. C. T. Paget.
Company Sergeant-Major, Colour-Sergeant Dancy.
Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant Voller.

Owing to the 8-Company System being still retained for purposes of pay, it was impossible to keep to the lettering A, B, C, D, and later on Companies were lettered P, Q, R, S.

15th April.—Lieut. F. C. W. Wynter proceeded to Purandhar for duty at the Sanatorium, in relief of Lieut. J. J. Powell, detailed to attend a course of Musketry at Satara.

5th June.—Lieut. J. H. Courtis proceeded to Satara to attend a Machine Gun course.

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8th June.—Captain and Adjutant the Hon. J. C. W. S. Foljambe returned from leave of absence, and Lieut. Powell returned from the School of Musketry, Satara.

15th June.—Captain C. E. Forrest, D.S.O., returned from leave.

22nd June.—The Battalion attended H.M. the King's Birthday Parade with the remainder of the 17th Infantry Brigade (under the temporary command of Lieut.-Colonel Mennie, 130th Biluchis).

An increase of officers' pay was announced on the parade. The remainder of the day was observed as a holiday.

23rd June.—Captain C. F. Henley returned from leave.

28th June.—Lieut. S. C. B. Mundey proceeded to Purandhar, for duty at the Sanatorium, in relief of Lieut. F. C. W. Wynter.

Captain F. H. Stapleton and 2nd Lieut. Birch-Reynardson returned from leave.

Lieuts. Davenport and Courtis returned from the School of Musketry, Satara.

9th July.—2nd Lieut. K. Horan proceeded to Wellington (Nilgiri Hills) on sick leave.

15th July.—Captain W. E. T. Morland left for Poona, to be attached to the Divisional Staff for duty.

28th July:—Information received that the following have obtained Distinguished Certificates, School of Musketry, Satara :—

Lieut. J. J. Powell, Sergeant Busby, and Sergeant Shilcock; and Lieut. Courtis, in the Machine Gun course.

31st July.—Lieut. F. C. W. Wynter proceeded to Poona, to attend a Transport course.

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2ND BATTALION, 1ST JANUARY 1914.

ROLL OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Colonel.

H. R. Davies.

Majors.

H. L. Ruck-Keene, D.S.O.
A. J. F. Eden.

Captains.

J. A. Ballard.
J. F. C. Fuller.
E. H. Kirkpatrick.
H. L. Wood.
G. A. Sullivan.
H. M. Dillon.

Lieutenants.

R. C. Evelegh.
R. G. Worthington.
C. S. Baines.
W. E. C. Terry.
J. A. Southey.
R. J. Brett.

2nd Lieutenants.

R. M. Owen.
C. F. R. Hanbury-Williams.
H. Mockler-Ferryman.
F. Pepys.
J. S. C. Marshall.

Adjutant.

Lieut. R. B. Crosse.

Quarter-Master.

Captain A. S. Field.

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Warrant Officers and Staff Sergeants.

Sergeant-Major A. E. Warnock.
Bandmaster N. R. C. Neville.
Quartermaster-Sergeant A. J. Saker.
Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry H. Gregory.
Orderly-room Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant W. Tidy.
Sergeant-Bugler, Sergeant J. Martin.
Pioneer-Sergeant, Sergeant F. C. Sibley.
Sergeant-Cook, Sergeant W. Wale.

Attached.

Armourer-Staff-Sergeant F. McNeill, Army Ordnance Corps.

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Officers, 2nd Battalion, 1914.

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OFFICERS, 2ND BATTALION, 1914.

TOP ROW (STANDING).

Lieut. and Adjutant R. B. Crosse. Lieut. J. A. Southey. 2nd Lieut. A. D. Tylden-Patterson.
Lieut. C. S. Baines. Lieut. R. M. Owen. Captain and Quarter-Master A. S. Field.
Lieut. H. Mockler-Ferryman. 2nd Lieut. P. F. Newton-King. Lieut. W. E. C. Terry.
Lieut. R. G. Worthington.

MIDDLE ROW.

Capt. G. A. Sullivan. Capt H. L. Wood. Major H. L. Ruck-Keene. Lieut.-Col. H. R. Davies.
Major A. J. F. Eden. Capt. A. H. Harden. Capt. H. M. Dillon.

BOTTOM ROW.

Lieut. F. Pepys. 2nd Lieut. J. S. C. Marshall. Capt. R. C. Evelegh. 2nd Lieut. P. C. Girardot.

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REGIMENTAL STAFF, 2ND BATTALION, 1914.

TOP ROW.

Sgt. A. Beare. Sgt.-Bugler J. Martin. Sgt. W. Wale. Sgt. F. Morris. Col.-Sgt. (O.-R.-S.) W. Tidy.
Armourer-Sergeant T. McNeill. Sgt. H. Evans. Sgt. F. Sibley. Sgt. W. Ward.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor J. Kane

MIDDLE ROW.

R.-Q.-M.-S. A. J. Saker. R.-S.-M. A. Warnock. Lieut. and Adjutant R. B. Crosse. Major H. L. Ruck-Keene.
Lieut.-Col. H. R. Davies. Lieut. and Quarter-Master A. S. Field. Lieut. W. E. C. Terry.
Bandmaster N. Neville. Col.-Sgt.-Inst.-of-Musketry H. Gregory.

BOTTOM ROW.

Sergeant-Shoemaker H. Johnson. Cpl. A. J. Smith (O.-R.-C.). Sgt. R. Salmon.

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COMPANIES OF THE 2ND BATTALION, 1ST JANUARY 1914.

Commanders.	Letter.	Second in Command.	Platoon Commanders.	Company S.-M.	Company Q.-M.-S.
Capt. C. J. Mitchell	A	Capt. H. M. Dillon.	2nd Lieuts. R. M. Owen and F. Pepys.	Col.-Sgt. H. J. Smith.	Col.-Sgt. J. Jones.
Capt. H. L. Wood	B	Capt. G. A. Sullivan.	Lieuts. R. G. Worthington and C. S. Baines; 2nd Lieut. J. S. C. Marshall.	Col.-Sgt. A. E. Small.	Col.-Sgt. A. Woodage.
Major A. J. F. Eden	C	Capt. E. H. Kirkpatrick.	Lieut. R. J. Brett; 2nd Lieut. H. Mockler-Ferryman.	Col.-Sgt. F. Barnes.	Col.-Sgt. J. G. Grant.
Capt. J. A. Ballard	D	*Vacant.*	Lieuts. R. C. Evelegh and J. A. Southey; 2nd Lieut. F. C. R. Hanbury-Williams.	Col.-Sgt. G. Field.	Col.-Sgt. W. G. Whitten.

NOTE.—The above is according to the new 4-Company Organization. Captain J. F. C. Fuller, being about to enter the Staff College, is omitted. Lieut. W. E. C. Terry (D Company), Machine Gun Officer, is not a Platoon Commander.

STATE OF THE 2ND BATTALION OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, 1ST JANUARY 1914.

STATIONS, ETC.	No. of Companies.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total of all Ranks.
At Aldershot	4	10	2	27	11	332	386
On command	—	—	—	1	—	10	11
On leave	—	13	—	8	3	145	169
Attached	—	1	—	5	—	24	30
Total	4	24	2	41	14	511	596

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ROLL OF A COMPANY, 2ND BATTALION, 1914.

Captain G. A. Sullivan.	Captain H. M. Dillon.	Lieut. R. M. Owen.
2nd Lieut. F. Pepys.		
5999 C.-Q.-M.-S. J. Jones.	5216 Sgt. F. Luckett.	6462 C.-S.-M. H. Smith.
3760 Sgt. W. Ward.	6127 Sgt. J. Fuller.	5076 Sgt. J. Jeffrey.
8243 Sgt. E. Dunn.	8712 L.-Sgt. H. Richards.	6231 L.-Sgt G. Turner.
8569 Cpl. W. Phillips.	7310 Cpl. H. Roberts.	9104 Cpl. E. Smith.
9233 Cpl. J. King.	9234 Cpl. H. Benford.	8569 Cpl. Bottle.
7021 Cpl. A Brown.	8225 Cpl. A. Barnes.	8570 Cpl. A. Mace.
8325 Br. R. Taylor.	8269 Br. T. Lovelace.	3973 Pte. C. Jones.
4654 Pte. A. Tyrell.	6791 Pte. H. Chamberlain.	6940 L.-Cpl. R. Harris.
7184 Pte. O. Ambrose.	7548 L. Cpl. R. Kerswell.	9703 Pte. G. Sharp.
8736 Pte. P. Hodge.	8741 Pte. A. Searle.	8789 L.-Cpl. J. Millgate.
8809 Pte. E. Upperton.	8817 Pte. J. Scott.	8868 Pte. B. Hammond.
8882 Pte. J. Wright.	8896 Pte. G. Harding.	8897 Pte. H. Easden.
8904 Pte. W. Simson.	8908 Pte. S. Hurst.	8916 Pte. A. Lucas.
8924 Pte. A. Janaway.	8937 Pte. B. Clark.	8939 Pte. C. Flowers.
8947 Pte. E. Estall.	9092 Pte. B. Bradley.	9098 Pte. G. Fish.
9242 L.-Cpl. S. Royce.	9244 Pte. E. Harris.	9248 Pte. A. Brain.
9251 Pte. A. Berry.	9263 L.-Cpl. H. Stiles.	9275 Pte. G. Sykes.
9288 Pte. F. Richardson.	9326 Pte. A. Pace.	9327 Pte. P. Tidmarsh.
9328 Pte. R. Bargate.	9347 Pte. H. Tucker.	9382 Pte. W. Belcher.
9524 L.-Cpl. B. Apsey.	9567 Pte. C. Bunce.	9580 Pte. A. Watson.
9581 L.-Cpl. H. North.	9582 Pte. G. Jinks.	9639 Pte. W. Holder.
9642 Pte. F. Short.	9646 Br. E. Rickard.	9647 Pte. F. Cadle.
9653 Pte. S. Beazley.	9655 Pte. H. Mattingly.	9656 Pte. A. Josey.
9659 Br. P. Barlow.	9660 Pte. A. Sturgeon.	9661 Boy W. Connell.
9665 Pte. H. Fuzzens.	9666 Pte. A. Clarke.	9667 Pte. J. Pike.
9668 L.-Cpl. W. Kidd.	9671 Pte. J. Brooks.	9675 Pte. E. Lowe.
9683 Pte. F. Yeates.	9687 Pte. G. Atkins.	9694 Pte. F. Tustain.
9702 L.-Cpl. T. Russon.	9704 Pte. W. Lowe.	9713 L.-Cpl. G. Mooren.
9715 Pte. W. Green.	9734 Pte. C. Harris.	9735 Pte. J. Lane.
9748 L.-Cpl. B. Webber.	9751 Pte. J. Price.	9757 Pte. W. Clack.
9758 Pte. J. Cook.	9768 Pte. A. Coppock.	9774 Pte. F. Lewis.
9796 Pte. H. Swift.	9797 Boy F. Launchbury.	9802 Pte. A. Wingrove.
9803 Pte. B. Smith.	9804 Pte. W. Lindsay.	9938 Pte. W. Hudson.
9960 Pte. B. Ward.	9961 Pte. J. Brown.	9962 Pte. G. Moore.
9964 Pte. S. Spencer.	9965 Pte. B. Oakley.	9969 Pte. A. Woodfield.
9970 Pte. F. Varney.	9971 Pte. B. Sayell.	9973 Pte. T. Holt.
9974 Pte. J. Lafford.	9975 Pte. F. Bignall.	9987 Pte. F. Paintin.
9988 Pte. H. North.	9989 Pte. T. George.	9990 Pte. G. Partlett.
9992 Pte. C. Syrett.	9993 Pte. V. Webb.	9996 Pte. W. Jacobs.
10003 Pte. Brandon.	10004 Pte. C. Woolven.	10003 Pte. S. Johns.
7759 Br. Baughan.	4364 R.-Q.-M.-S. A. Saker.	3902 Sgt. H. Evans.
Bd.-Mr. N. Neville.		

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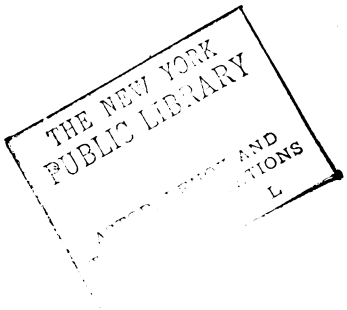

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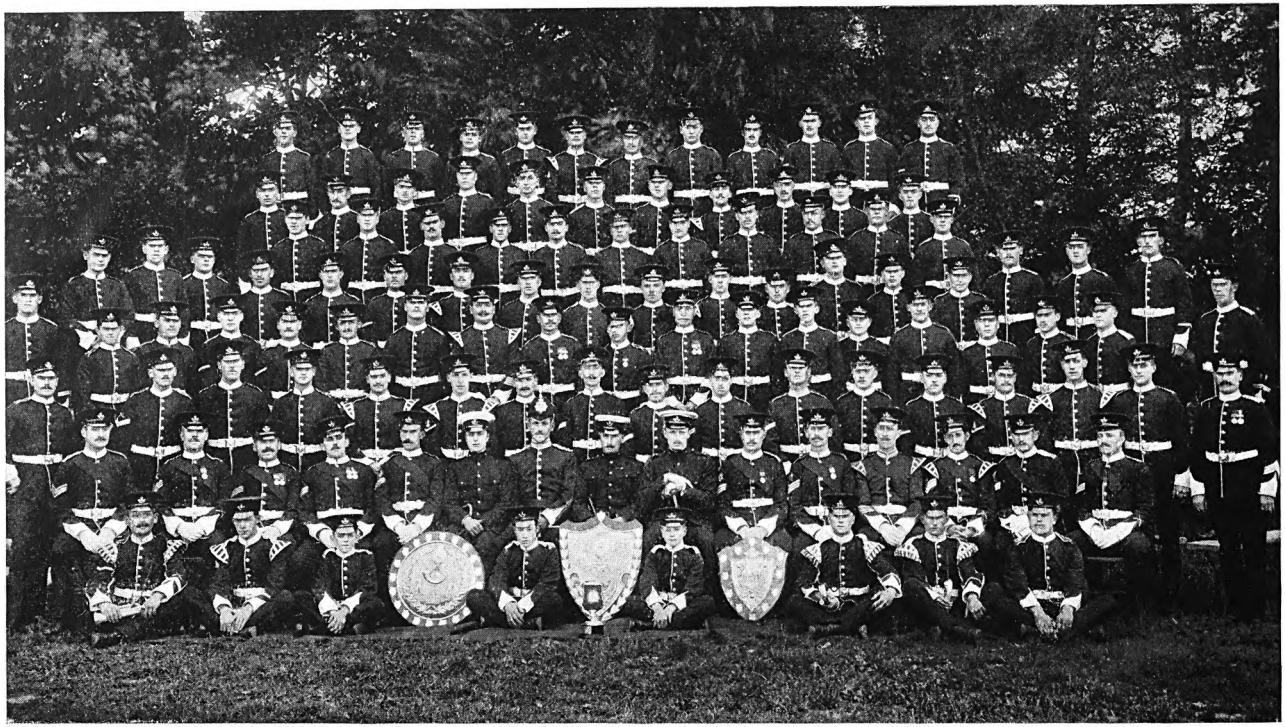

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B Company, 2nd Battalion, 1914.

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ROLL OF B COMPANY, 2ND BATTALION, 1914.

Captain H. L. Wood.
6482 C.-S.-M. A. Small.
6930 S.-B. J. Martin.
6163 Sgt. A. Hill.
4826 L.-Sgt. F. Challen.
8237 Cpl. J. Bowler.
8800 Cpl. R. Long.
8176 Cpl. C. Tunbridge.
8823 Br. H. Barlow.
3072 Pte. H. Jones.
5607 L.-Cpl. T. King.
6981 Pte. R. Blanchard.
7347 Pte. F. Hopkins.
7980 Pte. J. Inwood.
8407 Pte. A. Barnham.
8565 Pte. G. Baden.
8783 Pte. H. Williams.
8842 Pte. G. Beauchamp.
8881 Pte. C. Akers.
8900 Pte. R. Martin.
8932 Pte. J. Brazier.
8956 Pte. E. Neale.
9257 Pte. W. Bone.
9319 Pte. G. Hills.
9339 Pte. C. Young.
9356 L.-Cpl. W. Couldwell.
9399 L.-Cpl. C. Blackwell.
9510 Pte. R. Grant.
9561 Pte. G. Hart.
9593 Pte. G. Williams.
9632 Pte. C. Bateman.
9672 Pte. S. Nelms.
9699 Pte. A. Bryant.
9708 Pte. A. Chown.
9711 Pte. H. Pusey.
9720 Pte. F. Denning.
9726 Pte. L. Clark.
9733 Pte. E. Cooke.
9736 Pte. H. Cull.
9775 Boy J. Evetts.
9781 Pte. G. Ward.
9784 Pte. C. Blinco.
9882 Pte. H. Syrett.
9939 Pte. E. Wingrove.
9963 Pte. A. Ceilliams.
9998 Pte. H. Crawford.
10001 Pte. P. White.
10012 Pte. F. Currell.
10018 Pte. H. Wakefield.
10023 Pte. A. Wharton.
10027 Pte. A. Kingstone.

2nd Lieut. J. S. C. Marshall.
6084 C.-Q.-M.-S. W. Woodage.
4841 Sgt. A. Waters.
5351 Sgt. T. Williams.
6970 L.-Sgt. T. Hudson.
9122 Cpl. M. North.
7077 Cpl. F. Chaplin.
9445 Br. J. Woodford.
9430 Br. J. Clarke.
5433 Pte. Coombs.
6131 L.-Cpl. R. Reeves.
7255 Pte. W. Claridge.
7366 L.-Cpl. B. Acton.
8035 L.-Cpl. H. Gebbels.
8409 Pte. W. Hampshire.
8710 Pte. W. Down.
8785 Pte. H. Midwinter.
8858 Pte. C. Prowse.
8883. Pte. E. Revell.
8911 Pte. A. Jerome.
8935 Pte. T. Dance.
9031 Pte. A. Chantry.
9295 Pte. F. Prior.
9320 Pte. E. Batt.
9355 Pte. A. Blake.
9372 Pte. H. Sharp.
9407 Pte. J. Hunt.
9537 Pte. H. Horlock.
9585 Pte. R. Dolton.
9613 Pte. A. Ives.
9638 Pte. O. Webb.
9676 Pte. J. Linney.
9701 Pte. A. Bryant.
9709 Br. T. Holland.
9712 Pte. W. Taplin.
9721 L.-Cpl. F. Uzzell.
9729 Pte. F. Walker.
9738 Pte. E. Cardinelli.
9778 Pte. C. Begley.
9782 L.-Cpl. C. Bailey.
9806 Pte. C. Whitbread.
9883 Pte. W. Waters.
9946 Boy C. Mallard.
9972 Pte. F. Ward.
9999 Pte. F. Bishop.
10002 Pte. S. May.
10014 Pte. S. Brimm.
10020 Pte J. Afford.
10025 Pte. B. Hatton.
10028 Pte. O. Wakefield.

Lieut. C. S. Baines.
6109 Sgt. A. Beare.
7442 Sgt. E. Walker.
8496 L.-Sgt. C. Sales.
8605 C. l. G. Smith.
8718 Cpl. W. King.
5986 Cpl. P. Lay.
9423 Br. G. Jeffries.
4668 Pte. F. Parry.
5503 Pte. A. Hinton.
6978 Pte. S. Strong.
7067 Pte. C. Weston.
7567 L.-Cpl. J. Pegram.
8094 L.-Cpl. F. Reynolds.
8453 Pte. H. Vines.
8763 Pte. T. Giles.
8845 Pte. A Clark.
8877 Pte. F. Hart.
8892 Pte. T. Jones.
8914 Pte. S. Little.
8936 Pte. P. Atkins.
9156 Pte. G. Reynolds.
9300 L.-Cpl. A. Boddington.
9350 L.-Cpl. W Cox.
9371 Pte. W. Clarke.
9396 Pte. W. Dawes.
9505 L.-Cpl. W. Moreby.
9557 Boy L. Evetts.
9591 Pte. A. Holbrow.
9616 Pte. J. Sewell.
9669 L.-Cpl. H. Lay.
9698 Pte. H. Bignell.
9707 Pte. F. Ashby.
9710 Pte. A. Newell.
9719 Pte. W. Uzzell.
9724 Pte. W. Wooten.
9732 Pte. A. Terry.
9750 Boy A. Anderson.
9780 Pte. F. Janes.
9783 Pte. A. Rowden.
9809 Pte. E. Edwards.
9911 Boy V. Robinson.
9952 Boy W. Cole.
9995 Pte. W. Mounce.
10000 Pte. A. Berry.
10011 Pte. S. Butler.
10015 Pte. L. Wickenden.
10022 Pte. F. Fisker.
10026 Pte. B. Syred.

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ROLL OF C COMPANY, 2ND BATTALION, 1914.

Major A. J. F. Eden.
Lieut. H. Mockler-Ferryman.
Lieut. R. J. Brett.
2nd Lieut. A. D. Tylden-Pattenson.
2nd Lieut. P. C. Girardot.
Lieut. R. C. Evelegh.

5016 C.-S.-M. F. Barnes.
4419 Sgt. H. Beckett.
5214 Sgt. L. Yeomans.
8907 L.-Sgt. J. Evans.
8519 Cpl. C. Bean.
8875 Cpl. H. Elderton.
4758 Pte. J. Provis.
4862 Pte. C. Berry.
8006 Pte. H. Denny.
8430 Pte. J. Nash.
8607 L.-Cpl. W. Watts.
8634 Pte. W. Neville.
8939 L.-Cpl. B. Brazier.
9093 Pte. H. Davis.
9218 Pte. G. Cheshire.
9419 L.-Cpl. J. Hodges.
9460 L.-Cpl. W. Hutt.
9469 Pte. P. King.
9492 L.-Cpl. W. Brooks.
9562 Pte. H. Mundy.
9589 L.-Cpl. C. Dix.
9606 Pte. J. Heasman.
9611 Pte. W. Barnard.
9629 Pte. H. Tippett.
9678 L.-Cpl. J. Watts.
9807 Boy H. Boyd.
9884 Pte. H. Pearcey.
9890 Pte. W. Britnell.
9898 Pte. A. Cashmore.
9902 Pte. C. Pike.
9905 Pte. G. White.
9908 Pte. W. Heard.
9919 Pte. A. Pounds.
9922 Pte. F. Ellingham.
9926 Pte. A. Fidler.
9929 Pte. J. Buckland.
9932 Pte. J. Ridgley.
9935 Pte. W. Griffiths.
9940 Pte. A. Mattingley.
9948 Pte. F. Pawley.
9951 Pte. W. Holmes.
9956 Pte. A. Wise.
9959 Pte. R. Slade.
9968 Pte. H. Fidler.
9980 Pte. S. Goodenough.
9983 Pte. W. Garrett.
9986 Pte. V. Mazey.
10007 Pte. W. Fowler.
10010 Pte. E. Harris.
10057 Boy H. Ainsbury.

5325 C.S.I.M. H. Gregory.
5623 Sgt. F. Howard.
8015 Sgt. W. Yeoman.
8699 Cpl. E. Wingrove.
7250 Cpl. A. Burgess.
8768 Br. G. Page.
4726 Pte. G. Pittick.
6977 Pte. M. Fulker.
8250 Pte. W. Jones.
8450 Pte. J. Baker.
8609 Pte. A. Goodburn.
8867 Pte. J. Best.
9038 Pte. E. Trinder.
9142 Pte. H. Higgs.
9331 Pte. G. Davis.
9450 Pte. A. Pearce.
9463 Pte. J. Trussler.
9472 L.-Cpl. W. Brinsden.
9503 L.-Cpl. F. Fox.
9563 Pte. W. Moore.
9599 Pte. F. Buckland.
9607 Pte. A. Bowley.
9620 Pte. P. Enderson.
9630 L.-Cpl. E. Mustoe.
9688 L.-Cpl. D. Pendrous.
9808 Boy W. Osborne.
9885 Pte. P. Tofield.
9893 Pte. G. Englefield.
9899 Pte. R. Whitton.
9903 Pte. E. Pearce.
9906 Pte. P. Hardy.
9917 Pte. Northcote.
9920 Pte. C. Jones.
9923 Pte. W. Newell.
9927 Pte. C. Gamester.
9930 Pte. R. Wells.
9933 Pte. T. Pimm.
9936 Pte. C. Smith.
9945 Pte. A. Washbrook.
9949 Pte. H. Johnson.
9954 Boy S. Peck.
9957 Pte. G. Clarke.
9966 Pte. F. Rogers.
9977 Pte. F. Isbell.
9981 Pte. G. Stokes.
9984 Pte. C. Launchbury.
10005 Pte. J. Edwards.
10008 Pte. C. Brooks.
10031 Boy W. Cox.
10061 Boy A. Vickers.

6362 Sgt. F. Sibley.
9145 Sgt. H. Johnstone.
4647 Sgt. F. Morris.
8840 Cpl. V. Brophy.
8534 Cpl. E. Smith.
9398 L.-Cpl. J. Bennett.
4244 Pte. E. Harris.
7530 L.-Cpl. W. Jones.
8424 Pte. C. Jameson.
8494 Pte. T. Lovelace.
8627 Pte. H. Adams.
8869 Pte. R. Walker.
9065 Pte. G. Holton.
9217 Pte. N. Young.
9418 Pte. A. Neale.
9456 Pte. A. Adams.
9464 Pte. J. Harris.
9484 Pte. H. Hudson.
9545 Pte. T. Johnson.
9576 Pte. W. Carpenter.
9602 Pte. G. King.
9609 L.-Cpl. C. Stevens.
9626 Pte. H. Chantry.
9677 Pte. J. Fry.
9689 Pte. F. Taylor.
9866 Pte. F. Pryor.
9886 Pte. G. Belcher.
9894 Pte. W. May.
9900 Pte. D. Rose.
9904 Pte. T. Mooring.
9907 Pte. J. Harris.
9918 Pte. L. Simmonds.
9921 Pte. W. Wray.
9925 Pte. P. Hurst.
9928 Pte. C Bateman.
9931 Pte. A. Howlett.
9934 Pte. T. Powell.
9937 Pte. E. Tuckey.
9947 Pte. E. Bricknell.
9950 Pte. G. Beckett.
9955 Pte. S. Saunders.
9958 Pte. V. Fane.
9967 Pte. C. Trinder.
9978 Pte. J. Hazell.
9982 Pte. G. Jenkins.
9985 Pte. F. Austin.
10006 Pte. J. Merry.
10009 Boy F. Bulling.
10032 Pte. Chantry.

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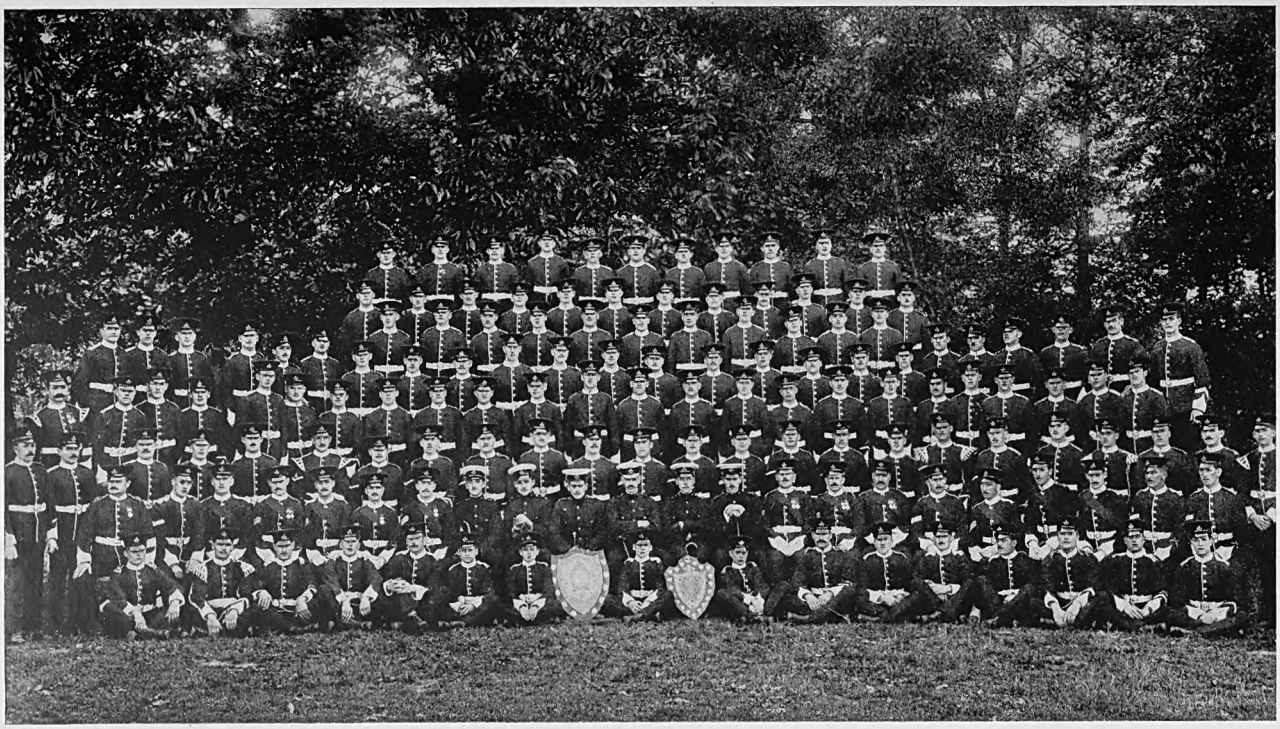

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C Company, 2nd Battalion, 1914.

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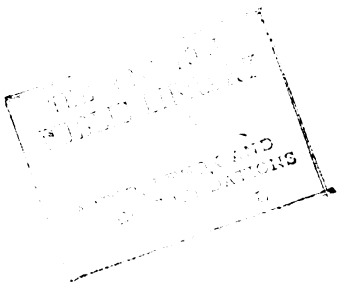

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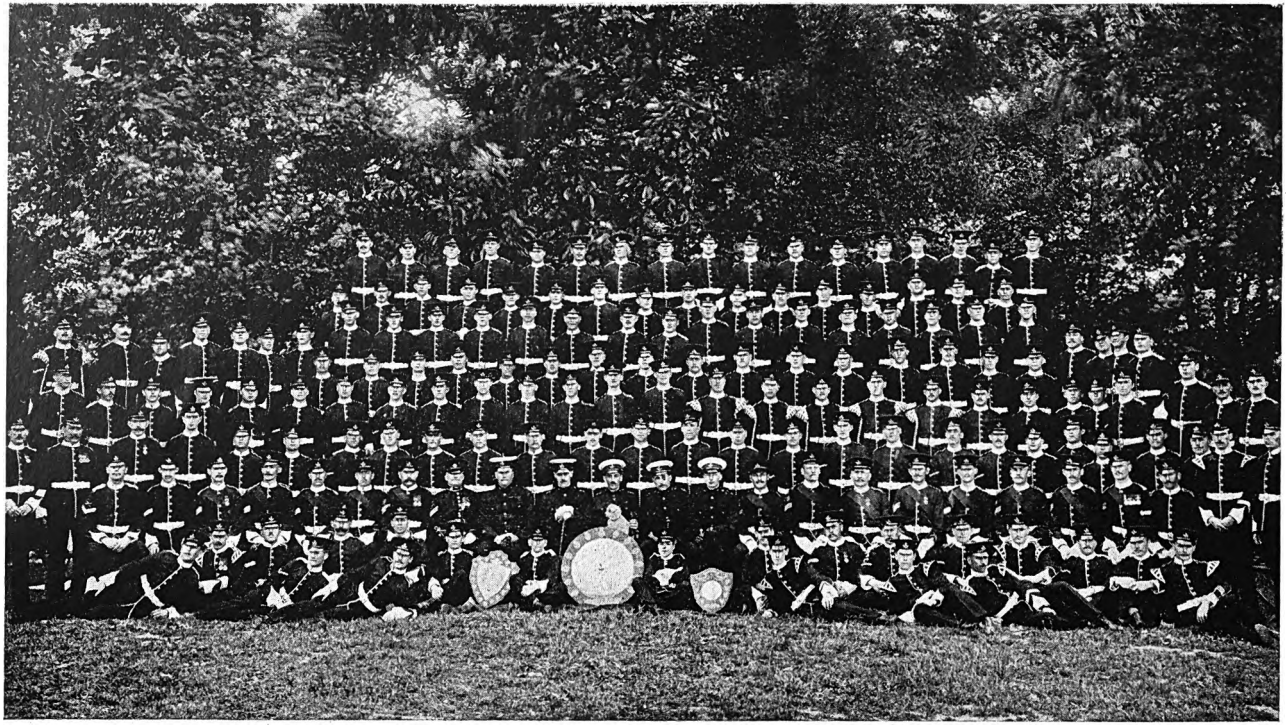

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D Company, 2nd Battalion, 1914

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ROLL OF D COMPANY, 2ND BATTALION, 1914.

Captain A. H. Harden. Lieut. W. E. C. Terry. Lieut. J. A. Southey.
2nd Lt. P. F. Newton-King.

3820	R.-S.-M. A. Warnock.	912	A.S.S. T. McNeill.	7267	C.-S.-M. G. Field.
7378	C.Q.M.S. W. Whitton	5274	Sgt. W. Wale.	9148	Sgt. J. Cane.
6897	Sgt. C. Dean.	4609	Sgt. W. Fossey.	7549	Sgt. D. Connor.
8270	Sgt. E. Jones.	5277	Sgt. R. Salmon.	7607	Cpl. W. Taylor.
5222	Cpl. A. Gregory.	6753	L.-Sgt. R. Wood.	8445	L.-Sgt. P. Breach.
8964	L.-Sgt. G. King.	8527	L.-Sgt. A. Allsworth.	8715	Cpl. A. Hazell.
8876	Cpl. W. Young.	3843	Cpl. W. Cook.	7704	Cpl. A. J. Smith.
8547	Cpl. A. Piggin.	8508	Cpl. R. Parker.	8477	Cpl. A. Cuss.
9357	Cpl. B. Lewis.	8545	Cpl. C. Ashby.	7140	Pte A. Kippax.
9074	L.-Cpl. H. Emmett.	9167	Br. H. Richards.	8149	Br. R. Lunnon.
4485	Pte. A. Harrison.	5019	L.-Cpl. A. McAlister.	5071	Pte. E. Stock.
4563	Pte. G. Neville.	5213	Pte. F. Wheeler.	7444	Pte. E. Bendall.
7891	Pte. F. Savage.	7893	Pte. J. Johnson.	8074	Pte. H. Brooks.
8137	Pte. A. Phillips.	8183	L.-Cpl. O. Ritchie.	8283	Pte. W. H. Smith.
8512	Pte. J. Wallace.	8523	Pte. W. Edwards.	8528	Pte. A. Allen.
8532	Pte. H. Bigg.	8535	Pte. W. Ingram.	8536	Pte C. Coy.
8578	Pte. W. Collis.	8648	Pte. J. Jones.	8998	Pte. D. Irving.
9002	Pte. H. Weedon.	9070	Pte. C. Bedlow.	9095	Pte. H. Waller.
9228	Pte. D. Sheppard.	9359	Pte. P. Castagnola.	9361	Pte. R. Sheppard.
9386	Pte. J. Edwards.	9406	Pte. C. Cox.	9411	Pte. R. Hudson.
9424	L.-Cpl. F. Bedwell.	9439	Pte. F. Reed.	9446	Pte. C. Harris.
9465	L.-Cpl. A. Wiggins.	9499	Pte. S. Purnell.	9590	Pte. F. Wells.
9521	L.-Cpl. T. Nash.	9532	Pte. H. Jones.	9540	Pte. A. Matthews.
9542	Pte. D. Piggott.	9559	Pte. J. Keen.	9684	Pte. E. Doulin.
9739	Pte. C. Taylor.	9741	L.-Cpl. S. Rabone.	9742	Pte. J. Evans.
9743	Pte. A. Silcox.	9744	Pte. R. Parker.	9753	L.-Cpl. J. Downey.
9754	Pte. A. Miles.	9760	Pte. J. Cotterill.	9762	Pte. A. Stephenson.
9763	Pte. H. Price.	9770	Pte. R. Martin.	9772	Pte. J. Cooper.
9777	Pte. J. Cowling.	9785	Pte. H. Phazey.	9786	Pte. E. Hayden.
9787	Pte. H. Walker.	9789	Pte. M. Kerry.	9791	Pte. A. Washington.
9792	Pte. W. Hancox.	9793	Pte. G. Morton.	9794	Pte. J. Cowell.
9795	Pte. F. Tooley.	9800	Boy C. Blackburn.	9710	Pte. W. Radbone.
9811	Pte. T. Brown.	9817	Pte. S. Burchell.	9813	Pte. H. Dumbarton.
9814	Pte. R. Parker.	9816	Pte. E. Heyes.	9812	Pte. E. Bedlow.
9819	Pte. J. Munday.	9820	Pte. W. Hankin.	9823	Pte. J. Wilmin.
9824	L.-Cpl. W. Titchener.	9826	L.-Cpl. C. Hawkins.	9827	L.-Cpl. R. Jones.
9828	Pte. E. Hanks.	9829	Pte. G. Crawley.	9830	Pte. J. Sadler.
9832	Pte. G. Pritchard.	9833	L.-Cpl. T. Piddington.	9834	Pte. W. Harrington.
9835	Pte. R. Martin.	9836	Pte. G. Maslin.	9837	Pte. E. Johnson.
9839	Pte. F. Fivash.	9840	Pte. C. Dance.	9841	L.-Cpl. W. Coles.
9842	Pte. H. Coy.	9843	Pte. A. Perfect.	9844	Pte. F. Bayliss.
9845	Pte. C. Dore.	9846	Pte. H. Fidler.	9847	Pte. H. Morton.
9848	Pte. G. Stone.	9849	Pte. A. Higgins.	9850	Pte. J. Carter.
9851	L.-Cpl. H. Cains.	9852	Pte. W. Miles.	9853	L.-Cpl. F. Beesley.
9854	Pte. A. Bolton.	9855	Pte. E. Hambling.	9856	Pte. H. Jordan.
9857	Pte. R. Perry.	9858	Pte. W. Rowe.	9859	Pte. T. Dancer.
9860	Pte. R. Roberts.	9861	Pte. H. Ager.	9862	Pte. F. Walker.
9863	Pte. H. Collier.	9864	Pte. D. Bressington.	9867	Pte. C. Archer.
9868	Pte. A. Huckin.	9869	Pte. W. Morgan.	9870	Pte. A. Crabbe.
9871	Pte. H. Cook.	9872	Pte. H. Tipton.	9873	L.-Cpl. W. Ladkin.
9874	Pte. S. Swonnell.	9875	Pte. T. Barnett.	9876	Pte. W. Pollard.
9877	Pte. A. Winfield.	9878	Pte. F. Malsher.	9880	Pte. J. Field.
9881	Pte. H. Zimmerman.	9888	Pte. E. Walker.	9889	Pte. H. Margetts.
9891	Pte. D. Woodcock.	9895	Pte. J. Cobbald.	9896	Pte. A. Pitson.
9897	Pte. H. Kempster.	9909	Pte. W. Walker.	9910	Pte. C. Stimpson.
9912	Pte. A. Wheeler.	9914	Pte. T. Bonnick	9915	Pte. E. Wiggins.
10036	Boy W. Cooper.	10034	Boy Woolley.	10062	Boy J. Mitchell.

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RECORD OF THE 2ND BATTALION FOR 1914.

1st January.—The Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Davies, still quartered at Albuhera Barracks, Aldershot.

The second period of Individual Training in progress.

19th January.—Captain Mitchell commenced a short garrison course of Cipher Work.

28th January.—Inter-Regimental Run *v.* 2nd Worcestershire Regiment, about 5 miles; won by 4 points by the 52nd.

31st January.—Recruits joined during the month, 30. To Army Reserve, 1.

2nd February.—2nd Lieut. (on probation) H. V. Pendavis, 3rd Battalion, rejoined, to undergo a further period of attachment.

14th February.—End of Individual Training.

16th February.—Collective Training began.

Inspection by Major-General Sir A. J. Murray, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., on taking over command of the 2nd Division (from Major-General Lawson, C.B., 1.2.14).

2nd Lieut. (on probation) G. T. Button, 3rd Battalion, rejoined, to complete his period of probationary training.

23rd February.—2nd Lieut. A. D. Tylden-Pattenson joined for duty on first appointment, and was posted to C (Major Eden's) Company.

26th February.—End of second leave.

28th February.—Recruits joined during the month, 5. To Army Reserve, 2.

16th March.—2nd Lieut. G. Claypole, Oxford University O.T.C., joined for attachment, and to do duty with A Company.

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19*th March.*—2nd Lieut. R. Hutchinson, Oxford University O.T.C., joined for attachment, and to do duty with B Company.

22*nd March.*—2nd Lieut. Pendavis, 3rd Battalion, left on completion of his further period of attachment, being reported as having qualified in Examination 1 (Regns. for Special Reserve) on 18.3.14.

23*rd March.*—Major A. A. Bridgewater (4th Battalion), late of the Regiment, on behalf of the Committee of Entertainment, County of Oxford, brought down and handed over to the Regiment the 30 silver bugles presented at Oxford on 28.9.13.

24*th March.*—2nd Lieuts. Newton-King and Girardot (1st Battalion) joined for duty on first appointment, and were posted and attached respectively to D (Captain Ballard's) Company and C (Major Eden's) Company.

26*th March.*—Aldershot Command Bronze Medal Tournament (Preliminary to Royal Naval and Military Tournament). In "D" Competition (Bayonet *v.* Bayonet), 8876 Corporal Young, D Company, won, and was awarded the Bronze Medal and £3.

29*th March.*—The silver bugles were used for the first time on Parade (Church Parade).

31*st March.*—Recruits joined during the month, 15. To Army Reserve, 1.

1*st April.*—Aldershot Command Cross-Country Race: the Regimental Team finished fourth.

8*th*–9*th April.*—Commanding Officer's Inspection in the Field of A and B Companies.

16*th April.*—Regimental Point-to-Point Races near Waterperry, Oxfordshire.

20*th April.*—The first party of recruits began Table A.

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Captain C. J. Mitchell having retired on retired pay (dated 18.4.14.), A Company became "Captain G. A. Sullivan's Company."

Captain A. H. Harden arrived for duty, on transfer from 1st Battalion, in exchange with Captain W. E. T. Morland, and was posted to D Company.

22*nd April.*—A Company (made up to War Strength) competed in the Douglas Shield Competition at Aldershot, being placed second.

25*th April.*—C and D Companies and the Machine Gun Section completed the Classification Practices of Table B.

29*th April.*—Lieut. Southey took over the duties of Regimental Machine Gun Officer from Lieut. Terry.

Recruits joined during the month, 10. To Army Reserve, 3.

2*nd May.*—Commanding Officer's Inspection in the Field of C and D Companies. Captain J. A. Ballard left to take up the appointment of Adjutant of the 4th Battalion at Oxford.

3*rd May.*—2nd Lieut. C. Vyner, 4th Battalion, arrived, and was attached to D Company.

9*th May.*—The Machine Gun Section completed Table C. The first party of recruits completed Table A.

11*th May.*—A party of 36 young soldiers, under Major Eden, began five days' Company Training.

13*th May.*—A and B Companies completed the Classification Practices of Table B.

Information received that the Canadian 52nd Regiment, "Prince Albert Volunteers," have been allied to the Regiment. W.O. Letter 058/3674 A.G.1, of 13.5.14.

18*th May.*—Battalion Training began.

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31*st May.*—2nd Lieut. Vyner, 4th Battalion, on completion of his period of attachment, left the Regiment.

Recruits joined during the month, 12. To Army Reserve, 1.

2*nd June.*—End of Battalion Training.

Information received that Captain Ponsonby is posted to the 2nd Battalion, in anticipation of absorption.

4*th June.*—Inspection in Barracks by G.O.C. 5th Infantry Brigade.

8*th June.*—The second party of recruits began Table A.

D Company, completed to War Strength, under Captain A. H. Harden, with 2nd Lieut. P. F. Newton-King, and Lieut. R. G. Worthington (attached), Scout Officer, left Barracks for Special Company Training about Stratfield-Saye.

19*th June.*—Regimental Dinner at Piccadilly Hotel; 46 Present.

20*th June.*—The Battalion fired Table B, Part 6, at Ash Ranges.

22*nd June.*—Garrison Parade in honour of the birthday of H.M. the King.

28*th June.*—2nd Lieut. (on Probation) A. H. Barrington-Kennett, Supplementary List, Special Reserve of Officers, arrived to continue his probationary training.

29*th June.*—The Battalion, as part of 5th Infantry Brigade, left barracks to take part in Field Operations (Brigade Training) about Frensham, returning on 1.7.14.

Recruits joined during the month, 20. To Army Reserve, nil.

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1*st July.*—Under Army Order 208 of this date, the addition of "1857" to the honorary distinction "Delhi" was approved by H.M. the King.

3*rd July.*—A and C Companies represented the Battalion in the Smith-Dorrien and Evelyn Wood Competition, fired at Ash Ranges.

6*th July.*—2nd Lieut. J. L. Carr, Unattached List, Territorial Force, arrived for duty, and was attached to A Company.

8*th July.*—The 52nd won the 5th Infantry Brigade Inter-Regimental Bayonet Fighting Shield.

11*th July.*—End of Brigade Training.

13*th July.*—2nd Divisional Training began.

14*th July.*—2nd Lieut. W. H. Sealy, Unattached List, Territorial Force, arrived for duty, and was attached to B Company.

21*st July.*—End of Divisional Training.

23*rd July.*—The Battalion, as part of the 5th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Division, took part in Aldershot Command Field Operations, in the vicinity of Elstead.

30*th July.*—The Battalion took part in the Practice Mobilization Exercise of the 2nd Division, being completed to War Strength in personnel and horses from 39th Brigade, R.F.A., 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, in the vicinity of Frensham, returning to barracks on completion of the Exercise on 31.7.14.

Recruits joined during the month, nil. Reservists rejoined the Colours, 2. To Army Reserve, 4.

1*st August.*—The following officers arrived for attachment:—2nd Lieut. F. W. C. Chippindale, Supplementary List of the Special Reserve of Officers.

2nd Lieut. R. W. Danckwerts, Unattached List, Territorial Force, to do duty with A Company.

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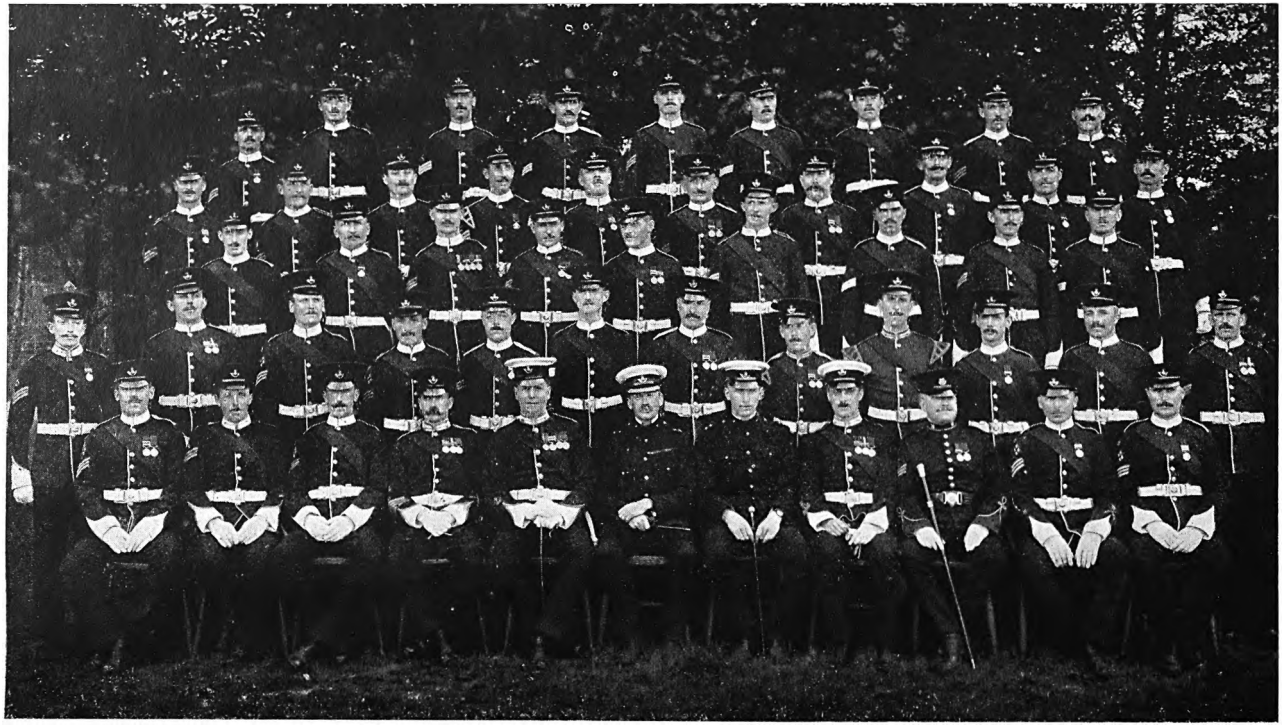

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Sergeants, 2nd Battalion, 1914.

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SERGEANTS, 2ND BATTALION, 1914.

TOP ROW.

Sgt. L. Yeomans. Sgt. E. Dunn. L.-Sgt. A. Richards. L.-Sgt. C. Sales. Sgt. W. Yeoman.
L.-Sgt. W. Prior. Sgt. W. Jones. Sergt. H. Johnston. Sgt. A. Waters.

FOURTH ROW.

Sgt .J. Fuller. Sgt. D. Connor. Sgt. E. Walker. L.-Sgt. F. Challen. Sgt. A. Hill. Sgt. J. Jeffrey.
Sgt. W. Fossey. Sgt. R. Wood. Sgt. F. Luckett. Sgt. A. Beare.

THIRD ROW.

Sgt. F. C. Sibley. Sgt. W. Wale. Sgt. J. Kane. Sgt. W. Ward. Sgt. H. Beckett. L.-Sgt. P. Breach.
L.-Sgt. A. Allsworth. Sgt. C. Dean. L.-Sgt. J. Evans.

SECOND ROW.

Col.-Sgt. (O.-R.-S.) W. Tidy. Sgt. T. Williams. C.-Q.-M.-S. W. Whitton. C.-S.-M. G. Field.
C.-S.-M. H. Smith. L.-Sgt. G. King. Sgt. F. Morris. Sgt. H. Evans. Sgt.-Bugler J. Martin.
Sgt. R. Salmon. L.-Sgt. T. Hudson. Sgt. F. Howard.

BOTTOM ROW.

C.-S.-M. F. Barnes. C.-S.-I.-M. H. Gregory. C.-S.-M. A. Small. R.-Q.-M.-S. A. J. Saker.
R.-S.-M. A. Warnock. Lieut.-Col. H. R. Davies. Lieutenant and Adjutant R. B. Crosse.
Bandmaster N. Neville. A.-S.-S. T. McNeill. C.-S.-M. J. Jones. C.-Q.-M.-S. W. Woodage.

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CORPORALS, 2ND BATTALION, 1914.

TOP ROW.

L.-Cpl. W. Brinsden. L.-Cpl. C. Stevens. L.-Cpl. Watts. L.-Cpl. B. Lewis. L.-Cpl. D. Pendrous. Cpl. J. Ashby.
L.-Cpl. J. Pegram. L.-Cpl. F. Reynolds. L.-Cpl. W. Jones. L.-Cpl. R. Jones. L.-Cpl. W. Hutt.

SEVENTH ROW.

L.-Cpl. H. Cains. L.-Cpl. C. Dix. L.-Cpl. C. Hawkins. L.-Cpl. T. Nash. L.-Cpl. Kidd. L.-Cpl. Moxeen. L.-Cpl. F. Fox.
L.-Cpl. H. Stiles. L.-Cpl. S. Rabone. L.-Cpl. A. Wiggins. L.-Cpl. W. Titchener. L.-Cpl. W. Ladkin.

SIXTH ROW.

L.-Cpl. Buckland. L.-Cpl. Cooper. L.-Cpl. T. Smith. Cpl. H. Benford. L. Cpl. G. Williams. Cpl. J. King.
L.-Cpl. T. Russon. L.-Cpl. J. Downey. L.-Cpl. Lindsay. L.-Cpl. Swift. L.-Cpl. F. Bedwell.

FIFTH ROW.

Cpl. E. Wingrove. Cpl. Russell. L.-Cpl. B. Webber. L.-Cpl. A. Blackwell. L.-Cpl. W. Coles. L.-Cpl. C. Bailey.
L.-Cpl. J. Hodges. Cpl. W. Cook. Cpl. A. Bottle. Cpl. A. Hazell. Cpl. R. Parker.

FOURTH ROW.

Cpl. H. Roberts. L. Cpl. O. Ritchie. Cpl. A. Mace. L.-Cpl. J. Harris. L.-Cpl. H. Rapson. Cpl. H. Elderton. Cpl. W. King.
L.-Cpl. A. Millgate. Cpl. W. Phillips. Cpl. E. J. Smith. L.-Cpl. Beasley. L.-Cpl. E. Mustoe. L.-Cpl. B. Apsey. L.-Cpl. C. Cox.

THIRD ROW.

Cpl. M. North. L.-Cpl. H. North. Cpl. G. Smith. L.-Cpl. H. Gebbels. L.-Cpl. W. Brooks. Cpl. A. J. Smith. Cpl. W. Young.
L.-Cpl. T. King. L.-Cpl. W. Couldwell. L.-Cpl. H. Lay. L.-Cpl. A. Moreby. Cpl. A. Barnes. L.-Cpl. T. Piddington. Cpl. V. Brophy.

SECOND ROW.

L.-Cpl. S. Royce. L.-Cpl. H. Emmett. L.-Cpl. P. Barlow. Cpl. R. Long. Cpl. A. Piggin. R.-S.-M. A. Warnock.
Lieut.-Col. H. R. Davies. Cpl. P. Lay. Cpl. C. Tunbridge. Cpl. J. Bowler. L.-Cpl. A. McAlister. Cpl. A. Gregory. L.-Cpl. W. Cox.

BOTTOM ROW.

L.-Cpl. W. Uzzell. L.-Cpl. R. Kerswell. L.-Cpl. R. Reeves. L.-Cpl. J. Bennett. Cpl. E. Bemi. Cpl. A. Burgess.

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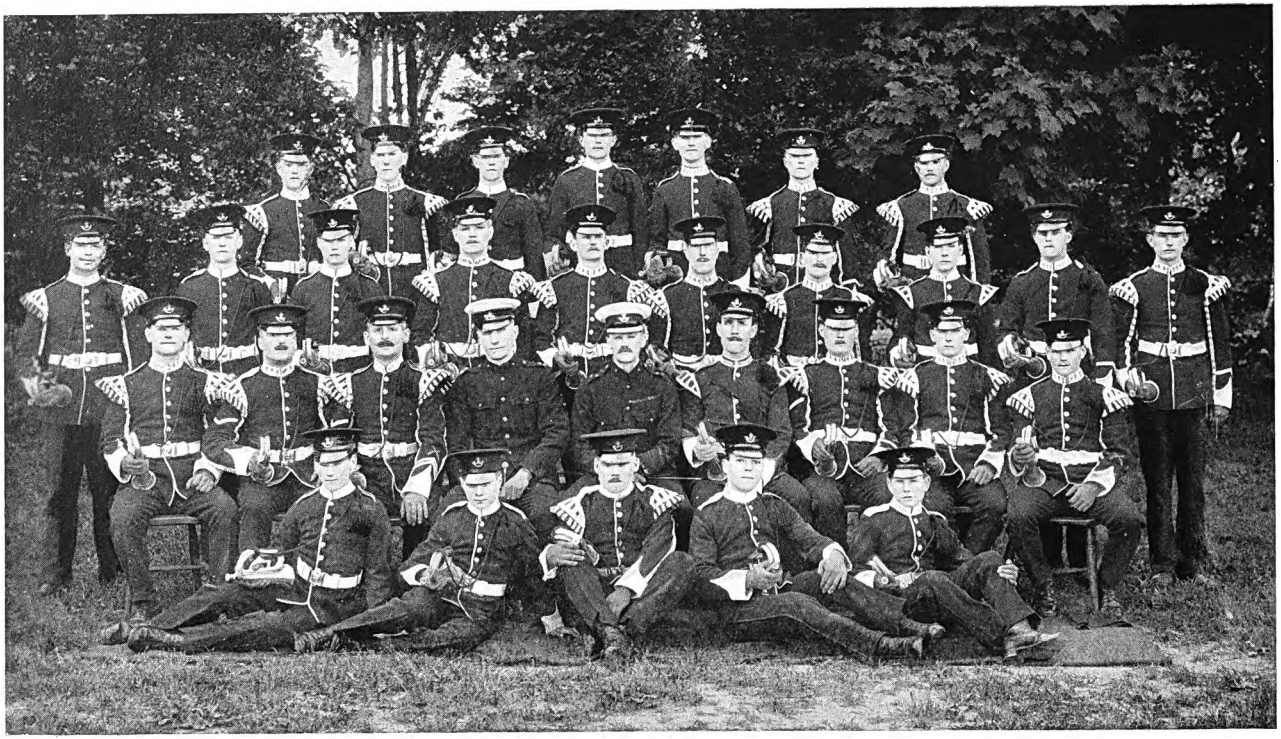

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Buglers, 2nd Battalion, 1914.

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BUGLERS, 2ND BATTALION, 1914.

TOP ROW.

Br. Wells. Br. Ager. Br. H. Smith. Br. Collier. Pte. Archer. Br. J. Jeffries.

THIRD ROW.

Br. Fuller. Boy L. Evetts. Boy J. Evetts. Br. T. Lovelace. Br. Rickard. Br. Lunnon. Br. R. Taylor.
Pte. W. Taplin. Boy W. Connell. Br. J. Clarke.

SECOND ROW.

Br. H. Barlow. L.-Cpl. H. Emmett. L.-Cpl. R. Reeves. Lieut. and Adjutant R. B. Crosse.
Lieut.-Col. H. R. Davies. Sgt.-Br. J. Martin. L.-Cpl. J. Bennett. Br. J. Porter. Br. T. Barnard.

BOTTOM ROW.

Boy Blackburn. Boy W. Osborne. Br. T. Holland. Boy Edwards. Boy F. Launchbury.

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BRASS BAND, 2ND BATTALION, 1914.

TOP ROW.

Pte. T. Jones. Pte. H. Vines. Pte. G. Fish. Pte. G. Pittick. Boy V. Robinson. L.-Cpl. R. Kerswell.
Pte. R. Bargate. Pte. T. Bidgood.

FIFTH ROW.

Boy F. Bulling. Boy Woolley. Boy W. Cole. Boy G. Masling. Boy W. Cox. Pte. G. Reynolds.

FOURTH ROW.

Pte. R. Sheppard. Pte. A. Lucas. Pte. S. Little. L.-Cpl. O. Ritchie. L.-Cpl. J. Pegram.
L.-Cpl. F. Reynolds. Pte. E. D. Stock.

THIRD ROW.

Pte. H. Denny. Pte. B. Bradley. Boy A. Anderson. Pte. T. Castagnola. Pte. D. Sheppard. Pte. F. C. Savage.

SECOND ROW.

Sgt.-Bugler J. Martin. Pte. H. Higgs. L.-Cpl. W. Jones. Pte. F. Wade. Pte. W. H. Smith.
L.-Cpl. H. Gebbels. L.-Cpl. T. King.

BOTTOM ROW.

L.-Cpl. H. Rapson. L.-Sgt. F. Challen. Bandmaster N. Neville. Capt. G. A. Sullivan.
Band-Sgt. H. Evans. L.-Cpl. J. Harris.

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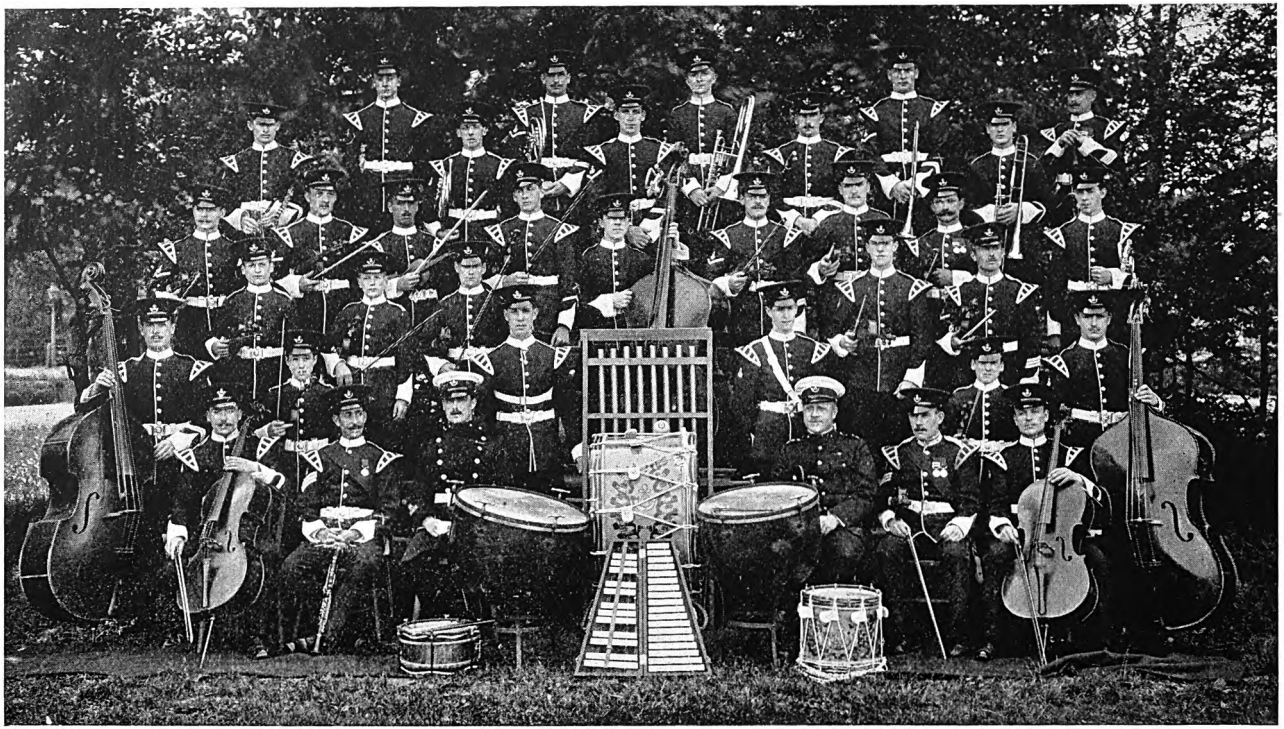

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String Band, 2nd Battalion, 1914.

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STRING BAND, 2ND BATTALION, 1914.

TOP ROW.

Pte. B. Bradley. L.-Cpl. J. Pegram. Boy V. Robinson. L.-Cpl. R. Kerswell. Pte. E. D. Stock.

FIFTH ROW.

Pte. H. Denny. Pte. A. Lucas. L.-Cpl. F. Reynolds. Pte. F. C. Savage. Pte. R. Bargate.

FOURTH ROW.

L.-Cpl. H. Rapson. L.-Cpl. W. Jones. L.-Cpl. O. Ritchie. Pte. H. Higgs. Pte. T. Bidgood.
L.-Cpl. H. Gebbels. Pte. D. Sheppard. Pte. G. Pittick. Pte. G. Reynolds.

THIRD ROW.

Boy F. Bulling. Boy W. Cole. Boy G. Masling. Pte. P. Castagnola. L.-Cpl. J. Harris.

SECOND ROW.

Pte. T. Jones. Boy A. Anderson. Pte. F. Wade. Pte. W. H. Smith. Boy W. Cox. Pte. R. Sheppard.

BOTTOM ROW.

Pte. H. Vines. L.-Sgt. F. Challen. Bandmaster N. Neville. Capt. G. A. Sullivan. Sgt. H. Evans.
Pte. G. Fish.

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SIGNALLERS, 2ND BATTALION, 1914.

TOP ROW.

Pte. E. Bedlow. *Not known.* Pte. F. Janes. Pte. J. Hunt. Pte. Clack. Pte. J. Walker.

FOURTH ROW.

Pte. C. Bedlow. Pte. P. Tidmarsh. Pte. Prior. Pte. T. Giles. Pte. W. Down. Pte. F. Richardson.
Pte J. Pike.

THIRD ROW.

Pte. R. Walker. Pte. C. Young. Pte. A. Pace. Pte. F. Reed. Pte. H. Mattingley. Pte. H. Weedon.
Pte. A. Holbrow. Pte. W. Edwards.

SECOND ROW.

L.-Cpl. Mossen. L.-Cpl. C. Cox. L.-Cpl. F. Buckland. L.-Cpl. W. Couldwell. L.-Cpl. R. Blackwell.
L.-Cpl. A. Stiles. Pte. W. Belcher. Pte. E. Goodburn.

BOTTOM ROW.

Cpl. A. Burgess. Sgt. E. Jones. Sgt. A. Beare. Lieut. R. J. Brett. Sgt. W. Fossey. Sgt. D. Connor.
Cpl. H. Benford.

ON THE GROUND—Pte. H. Biggs.

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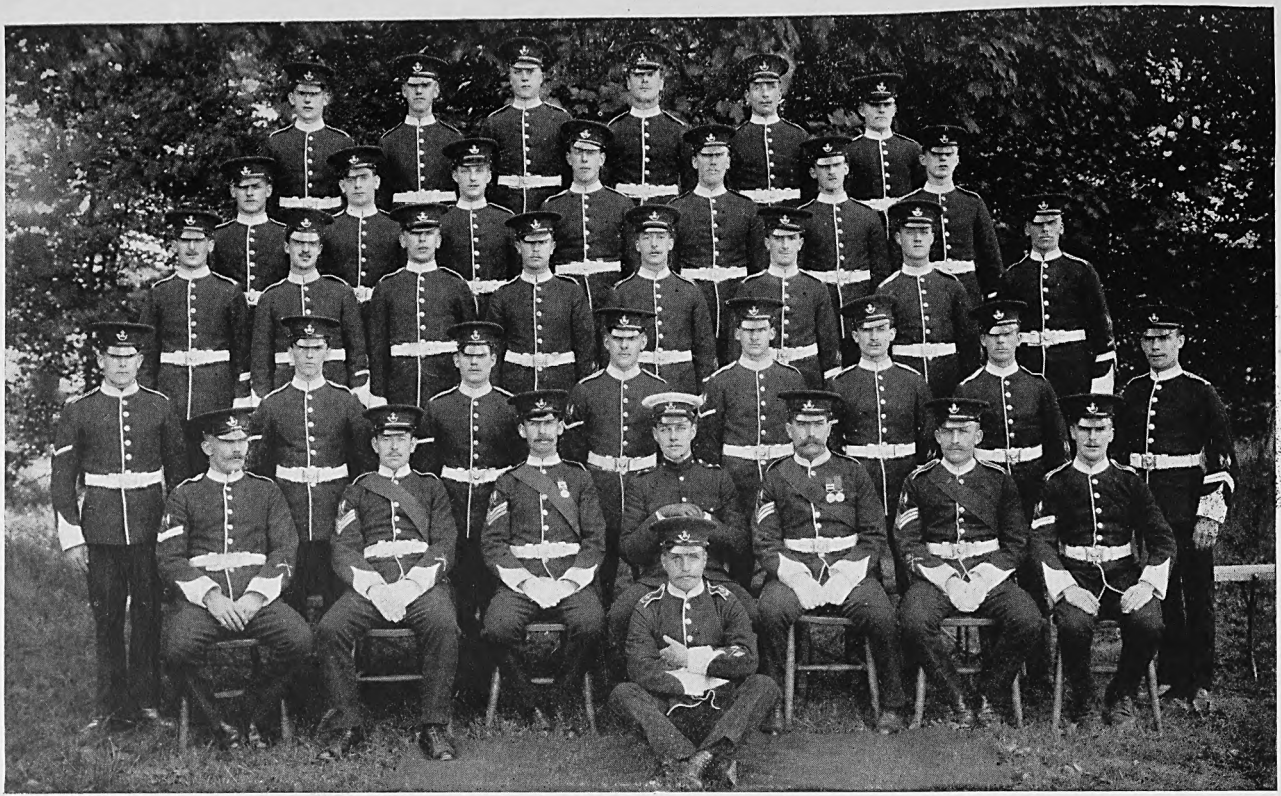

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Signallers, 2nd Battalion. 1914.

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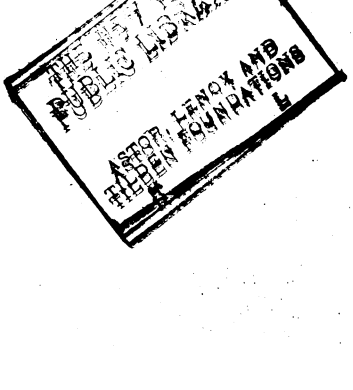

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THE DEPÔT, 1ST JANUARY, 1914.

ROLL OF OFFICERS.

Major.

H. F. Darell-Brown (*Commanding*).

Captains.

C. B. Benson, D.S.O. C. G. Higgins.
R. O. Logan.

Lieutenants.

A. E. Sanderson. C. F. K. Carfrae.

Adjutant.

Captain C. H. Frith.

Quarter-Master.

Major T. King.

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieutenant.

Hon. C. A. J. Annesley.

2nd Lieutenant.

A. H. Barrington-Kennett.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE "LONDON GAZETTE," 1914.

1st and 2nd Battalions.

23*rd January.*—Gentleman Cadet Arthur Dagnall Tylden-Pattenson, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieutenant. Dated 24th January, 1914.

27*th January.*—Captain J. F. C. Fuller is seconded while a student at the Staff College. Dated 22nd January, 1914.

6*th February.*—Lieut. W. E. T. Morland to be Captain. Dated 22nd January, 1914.

20*th February.*—2nd Lieut. C. F. Murphy to be Lieutenant. Dated 22nd January, 1914.

24*th February.*—The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieutenants :—

Pierce Francis Newton-King.

Paul Chancourt Girardot.

13*th March.*—Captain C. B. Benson, D.S.O., retires on retired pay. Dated 14th March, 1914.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 14th March, 1914 :—

B. C. Parr (and to remain seconded).

R. Stephens.

J. C. W. S. Foljambe (Adjutant).

17*th April.*—Captain C. J. Mitchell retires on retired pay. Dated 18th April, 1914.

21*st April.*—Captain R. Stephens is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 22nd March, 1914.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 22nd March, 1914 :—

R. C. Evelegh.

A. J. N. Bartlett (and to remain seconded).

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1*st May.*—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 18th April, 1914 :—

U. J. D. Bourke (and to remain seconded).

G. Blewitt (and to remain seconded).

F. H. Beaufort.

2nd Lieut. R. M. Owen to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th April, 1914.

8*th May.*—Captain J. T. Weatherby, from a G.S.O. 3rd Grade at the War Office, to be a Brigade Major. Dated 1st May, 1914.

15*th May.*—Lieut. R. Stephens to be A.D.C. to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Dated 22nd March, 1914.

12*th May.*—Royal Flying Corps. The undermentioned Flying Officers are advanced to Flight Commanders. Dated 1st May, 1914 :—

Lieut. F. V. Holt (and is granted temporary rank of Captain).

Captain U. J. D. Bourke.

5*th June.*—Captain J. A. Ballard is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 9th May, 1914.

Supernumerary Captain A. W. N. Ponsonby is restored to the Establishment. Dated 9th May, 1914.

Lieut. C. F. Murphy is placed on the half-pay list, under the provisions of Art. 312, R.W. for Pay and Promotion, 1913. Dated 27th April, 1914.

2nd Lieut. H. Mockler-Ferryman to be Lieutenant. Dated 27th April, 1914.

16*th June.*—2nd Lieut. C. F. R. Hanbury-Williams is placed temporarily on the half-pay list on account of ill-health. Dated 26th May, 1914.

28*th July.*—Lieut. J. L. Portal is granted the local rank of Captain whilst employed with the King's African Rifles. Dated 28th July, 1914.

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THE REGIMENTAL DINNER, 1914.

THE ANNUAL DINNER took place at the Piccadilly Hotel on the 19th June, when the following were present: Major-General T. M. Bailie; Lieut. C. S. Baines; Captain J. A. Ballard; Captain A. J. N. Bartlett; Captain A. G. Bayley; Captain G. Blewitt; Captain U. J. D. Bourke; Captain E. T. C. Bower; Lieut. R. J. Brett; Colonel M. S. Brownrigg; Colonel J. C. Carter; Captain E. R. Clayton; Major G. N. Colvile; Lieut. R. B. Crosse; Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Davies (in the Chair); Major A. J. F. Eden; Captain C. H. Frith; Captain J. F. C. Fuller; Colonel Sir St. V. A. Hammick, Bart.; Captain A. Henley; Lieut.-Colonel R. G. H. Hughes; Lieut.-Colonel J. Johnstone; Captain E. H. Kirkpatrick; Colonel F. G. L. Lamotte; Major R. C. Luard; Major G. F. Mockler; Lieut. H. Mockler-Ferryman; Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Money; Lieut. R. M. Owen; Lieut. B. C. T. Paget; Major C. Parr; Lieut. G. F. Plowden; Captain A. W. N. Ponsonby; Major H. L. Ruck-Keene, D.S.O.; Lieut. A. E. Sanderson; Captain L. F. Scott; Captain E. L. Somers-Cocks; Lieut. J. A. Southey; Major E. A. Stanton; Colonel J. A. Strachan; Major F. A. B. Talbot; Lieut. W. E. C. Terry; Lieut. W. G. Tolson; Colonel E. Villiers, A.D.C.; Captain H. L. Wood.

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RIFLE SHOOTING, ATHLETICS, AND OTHER SPORTS, 1914.

1st BATTALION.

Rifle Meeting.

The Annual Regimental Rifle Meeting was held at Ahmednagar between the 23rd February and 3rd March 1914.

Of the 960 men on the strength of the Battalion 850 competed, and the meeting proved a great success. The following were the results of the principal matches :

Championship.—Private Ballard, 1st; Lance-Corporal Williams, 2nd; Private Bayley, 3rd.

Officers' Match.—Lieut. Paget, 1st; Lieut. Birch-Reynardson, 2nd; Lieut. Plowden, 3rd.

Revolver Match.—Lieut. Paget, 1st; Colour-Sergeant Rawlings, 2nd; Lieut. Courtis, 3rd.

Lea Cup.—Corporals, 1st; Officers, 2nd; Sergeants, 3rd; Privates, 4th.

Attack Practice and Ammunition Supply.—Won by No. 4 Section of D Company.

Rapidity in Putting on Accoutrements and Opening Fire.—Won by No. 1 Section of B Company.

Long Distance Marching and Firing.—Won by H Company.

This competition was open to Company teams of 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 20 men, in field-service marching order, with 80 rounds of ammunition. The distance to be marched was $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, concluding with a firing scheme, in which each man expended 20 rounds.

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43rd Light Infantry Polo Pony Race, 1914.

This was the first race on the first day of the Ahmednagar Races, and was run on a straight 3-furlong course. There were six starters, viz.: Lieut. Beaufort's "Zephyr" and "Tarcoola"; Lieut. Foljambe's "Rosamund"; Lieut. Sanderson's "Bahadur"; Lieut. Plowden's "Gulzar"; and Lieut. Mundey's "The Rat." The first two were Walers, "Rosamund" was an English pony, and the last three were Arabs.

Beaufort, on "Zephyr," won by a head from his second string "Tarcoola," while "Bahadur," Foljambe up, was two lengths behind. It was a most exciting race between the first and second for the last furlong, "Zephyr" just keeping in front all the way.

Polo.

The 43rd entered the following team for the Idar Polo Tournament, held at Bombay, in February: Captain W. E. T. Morland (Back), Captain the Hon. J. C. W. S. Foljambe (3), Lieut. S. C. B. Mundey (2), Lieut. F. C. W. Wynter (1). In the first round we drew the Royal Artillery, Kirkee, a much stronger side, who defeated us by 7 goals to 5 after a very good game. The tournament was eventually won by this R.A. team.

The Belgaum Tournament, for which the 43rd team intended to enter in March, unfortunately did not take place; and the only other possible tournament was that held at Mahableshwar in May. This, however, was out of the question, as it meant sending the ponies up ten days beforehand, in order to become acclimatized to the hills.

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Cross-Country Run.

2nd Lieut. K. Horan took a Regimental Team to Poona in February for the Divisional Cross-Country Race. Although the team was the first home complete, they were beaten on points by the Dorsets.

Hockey.

In the Alderson Hockey Tournament, held at Poona in February, the 43rd team was beaten by the Dorsets, who won by 4 goals to one goal.

43rd Team: Lieut. J. H. Courtis, Corporal Kendall, Lance-Corporals Davis, Cutler, Cooke, Dixon, Rattenbury, Inwood, Privates Jones and Miller.

The Dorsets eventually won the final.

The Regimental Inter-Platoon 2nd XI. Tournament was played off in May, and was won by No. 8 Platoon, who defeated No. 7 in the final by 3 goals to 2.

2nd BATTALION.

Athletics.

The Waterloo Sports were held on the Rushmoor Ground, Aldershot, on the 18th June, in magnificent weather. Events and results:—

One-Mile Race (Company teams of 3).—A Company, 1st; D Company, 2nd; B Company, 3rd. Individual winners: Corporal Smith, A Company, 1st; Private Edwards, D Company, 2nd; Lance-Corporal Barlow, A Company, 3rd. Time, 4 min. 50 sec.

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SCOUTS, 2ND BATTALION, 1914.

TOP ROW.

Pte. Ashby. Pte. Wiggins. Pte. W. Rowe. *Unknown.* Pte. S. Hurst.

MIDDLE ROW.

Pte. W. Uzzel. Pte. R. Perry. Pte. H. Fuzzens. Pte. Carpenter
Pte. A. Bolton. L.-Cpl. Atkins. Pte. R. Parker. Pte. F. Hart.

BOTTOM ROW.

L.-Cpl. P. Barlow. L.-Cpl. A. Royce. Sgt. P. Breach.
Lieut. R. G. Worthington. Sgt. J. King. L.-Cpl. J. Hodges.
L.-Cpl. F. Uzzel.

MACHINE GUN SECTION, 2ND BATTALION, 1914.

MOUNTED.

Pte. Munday.

STANDING.

Pte. E. Harris. Pte. R. Hudson. Pte. Jinks. Pte. A. Ives.
L.-Cpl. Horlock. Pte. Bateman. Pte. Trussler.

SEATED.

L.-Cpl. E. Mustoe. Pte. Bowley. Sgt. C. Sales.
Lieut. J. A. Southey. Sgt. W. Yeoman. Pte. G. Cheshire.
Pte. G. Sykes.

ON THE GROUND.

Pte. Baden. L.-Cpl. W. Brooks.

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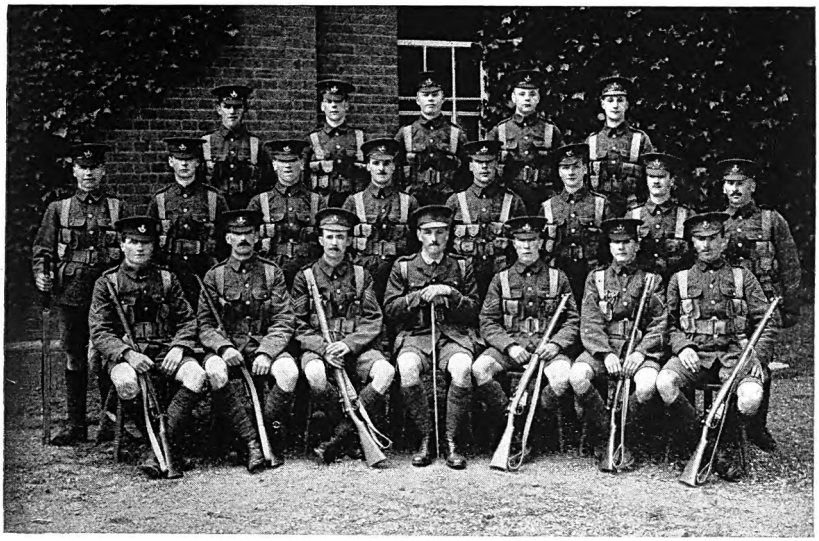

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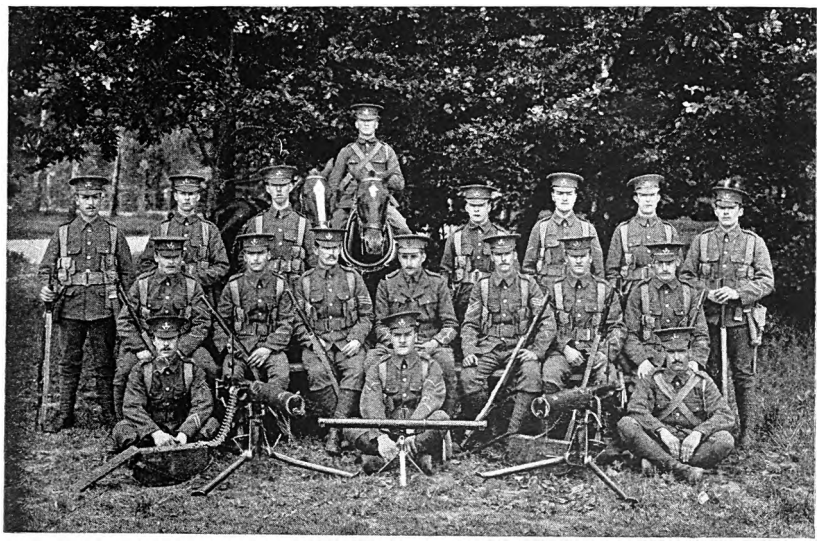
Scouts, 2nd Battalion, 1914.



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Machine Gun Section, 2nd Battalion, 1914.

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Half-Mile Race (Company teams of 3).—C Company, 1st; B Company, 2nd; D and A tied for 3rd. Individual winners: Lance-Corporal Barlow, A Company, 1st; Lance-Corporal Dawes, B Company, 2nd; Private Fane, C Company, 3rd.

Long Jump.—Corporal King, A Company, 1st (18 ft. 7¾ in.); Private Bedlow, D Company, 2nd; Private Savage, D Company, 3rd.

High Jump.—Corporal Smith, D Company, 1st (5 ft. 1 in.); Private Smith, D Company, 2nd; Sergeant Williams, B Company, 3rd.

Fighting on Poles.—Private Young, C Company, 1st; Private Lovelace, A Company, 2nd; Private Taylor, A Company, 3rd.

Recruits' Quarter-Mile Race.—Private Fane, C Company, 1st; Private Hazell, C Company, 2nd; Private Paintin, A Company, 3rd.

Sack Race.—Lance-Corporal Downey, D Company, 1st; Lance-Corporal Kidd, A Company, 2nd; Private Pigott, D Company, 3rd.

Corporals' Race (220 *yards, Handicap*).—Corporal North, B Company, 1st; Corporal King, A Company, 2nd; Corporal Young, D Company, 3rd.

100 *Yards Race.*—Sergeant Evans, C Company, 1st; Private Pigott, D Company, 2nd; Private Hunt, B Company, 3rd.

Three-Legged Race.—Bugler Taylor and Private Flowers, A Company, 1st; Lance-Corporal Moreby and Private Hunt, B Company, 2nd; Privates Brazier and Dance, B Company, 3rd.

Band Boys' Race (220 *yards, Handicap*).—Boy Connell, A Company, 1st; Boy Anderson, B Company, 2nd; Boy Bullind, 3rd.

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Recruits' Half-Mile Race.—Private Fane, C Company, 1st; Private Fowler, C Company, 2nd; Private Paintin, C Company, 3rd.

Sergeants' Race (220 *yards, Handicap*).—Sergeant Evans, C Company, 1st; C.-S.-M. Field, D Company, 2nd; Sergeant Morris, C Company, 3rd.

Old Soldiers' Race (220 *yards, Handicap*).—Lance-Corporal Rapson, 1st; Corporal Lay, 2nd.

Quarter-Mile Race.—Lance-Corporal Barlow, A Company, 1st; Lance-Corporal Dawes, B Company, 2nd; Corporal North, B Company, 3rd.

Boat Race (Company teams of 9).—Won by B, or Captain Wood's, Company.

Relay Race (Company teams of 6, each man to run 220 yards).—B, or Captain Wood's, Company, 1st; C, or Major Eden's, Company, 2nd.

Bivouac Pitching Competition.—No. 13 Platoon, D Company, 1st; No. 15 Platoon, D Company, 2nd; No. 11 Platoon, C Company, 3rd.

Recruits' One Mile.—Private Fane, C Company, 1st; Private Fowler, C Company, 2nd; Private Whitton, C Company, 3rd.

Sack Fighting (Company teams of 6).—B, or Captain Wood's, Company, 1st; C, or Major Eden's, Company, 2nd.

Hurdle Race.—Sergeant Evans, C Company, 1st; Private Pigott, D Company, 2nd; Corporal King, A Company, 3rd.

Obstacle Race.—Sergeant Evans, C Company, 1st; Corporal North, B Company, 2nd; Lance-Corporal Bayley, B Company, 3rd.

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Consolation Race.—Lance-Corporal Stiles, A Company, 1st; Private Smith, A Company, 2nd; Private Sykes, A Company, 3rd.

Tug-of-War, Light Weight.—D, or Captain Harden's, Company, 1st; B, or Captain Wood's, Company, 2nd.

Tug-of-War, Catch Weight.—C, or Major Eden's Company, 1st; D, or Captain Harden's, Company, 2nd.

THE COLONEL'S SHIELD FOR THE BEST COMPANY AT ATHLETICS throughout the year.—1st, D, or Captain Harden's, Company, 75 points; 2nd, B, or Captain Wood's, Company, 69 points; C, or Major Eden's, Company, 54 points; A, or Captain Sullivan's, Company, 44 points.

BAYONET FIGHTING.

The ALDERSHOT COMMAND BRONZE MEDAL TOURNAMENT was won by Corporal Young, D Company.

The 5th Brigade Bayonet Fighting Competition (Regimental teams consisting of 3 Officers, 2 Staff Sergeants, 4 Sergeants, 4 Lance-Sergeants or Corporals, 4 Lance-Corporals, 4 men over 3 years' service, 4 men between 2 and 3 years' service, 4 men under 2 years' service).—Won by the 52nd, who defeated the 2nd Highland Light Infantry in the first round by 18 to 4; and the 2nd Worcestershire Regiment in the final by 16 to 2.

Regimental Individual Competition (Open).—Corporal Lingrove, C Company, 1st; Corporal Young, D Company, 2nd; Corporal North, B Company, 3rd.

Over 2 Years' Service.—Bugler Taylor, A Company, 1st; Bugler Lovelace, A Company, 2nd; Private Harsing, A Company, 3rd.

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BAYONET FIGHTERS, 2ND BATTALION, 1914.

TOP ROW.

L.-Cpl. A. Wiggins. Pte. A. Crabbe. Pte. Tayler. Pte. Cooke.

MIDDLE ROW.

Pte. J. Fry. Cpl. W. Young. Pte. G. Sykes. Br. T. Lovelace. Pte. G. Harding. *Unknown.* L.-Cpl. J. Hodges.
L.-Cpl. Bailey. Pte. A. Bolton. Pte. H. Fuzzens. L.-Cpl. A. Stiles. Pte. A. Huckin.

BOTTOM ROW.

Cpl. E. Wingrove. Cpl. M. North. Sgt. J. Fuller. Sgt. F. Morris. Sgt. J. Evans. R.-S.-M. A. Warnock.
Lieut. R. G. Worthington. C.-S.-M. J. Jones. C.-S.-M. G. Field. Sgt. A. Waters. *Unknown.* Pte. C. Bedlow.

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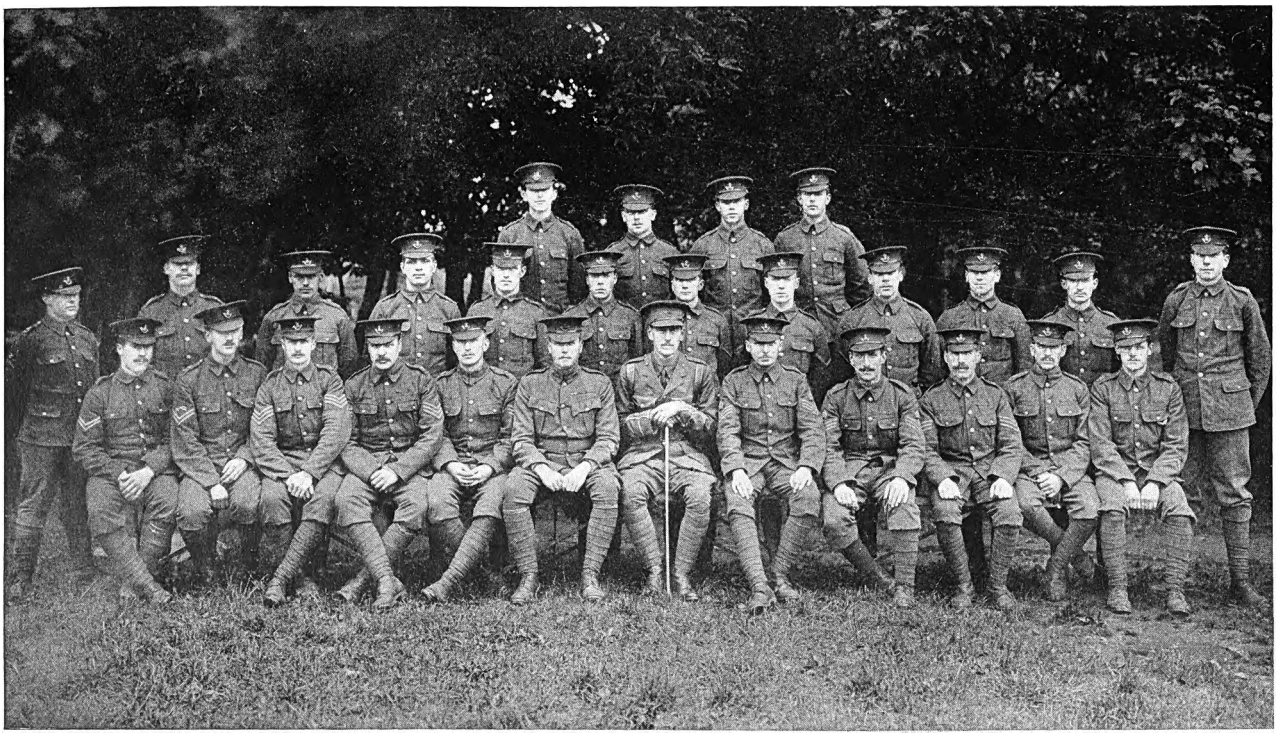

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Bayonet Fighters, 2nd Battalion, 1914.

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Under 2 Years' Service.—Lance-Corporal Uzzell, B Company, 1st; Private Taylor, C Company, 2nd; Private Hucking, D Company, 3rd.

Inter-Company Competition (Teams of 23 of all ranks).—C, or Major Eden's, Company, 1st; D, or Captain Harden's, Company, 2nd.

Inter-Platoon Competition (Teams of 1 Effective and 6 Privates).—Won by No. 13 Platoon.

Cross-Country Races.

5th Brigade Cross-Country Race. Distance, 5 miles. The Regiment getting the first 50 men home to win.—Won by 5 seconds by the 2nd Worcestershire Regiment (43 minutes); 2nd, 52nd Light Infantry (43 min. 5 sec.); 3rd, 2nd Highland Light Infantry (44 min.); 4th, 2nd Connaught Rangers (46 min.).

Corporal King, A Company, 52nd, was first man home. 1,074 men of the Brigade started.

The outcome of the above was a match between the Worcesters and the 52nd. Unlimited entries. The Regiment getting the first 50 men home to win. Distance about 5 miles. Some 700 faced the starter, 303 belonging to the 52nd. Corporal Smith (52nd) was first man in (time, 32 min.), and he was followed by 9 other 52nd men, the final result being a win for the 52nd, who had 50 men home to 46 of the Worcester.

In the *Aldershot Command Cross-Country Race* the 52nd was placed 4th.

The following was the result of the *Regimental Cross-Country Race:* Private Edwards, 1st; Lance-Corporal Watts, 2nd; Lance-Corporal Barlow, 3rd; Lance-Corporal Bayley, 4th.

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SWIMMING.

52nd Swimming Tournament.[1]

On Monday evening the Battalion Swimming Championships were decided in the Headquarters' Swimming Bath, with a view to encouraging aquatics and selecting men to represent the Battalion in the Brigade Championship meeting. The events were all keenly contested, and some very good performances were seen in diving and fast swimming. Lieut. and Adjutant R. B. Crosse was the starter, Captain G. A. Sullivan was judge, Lieut. H. Mockler-Ferryman was timekeeper, and Sergeant-Major Warnock M.C. The results were as follows :—

100 *Yards* (*Three Lengths*).—Private Hart, B Company, 1st; Private Beazley, A Company, 2nd; Private Cheshire, C Company, 3rd. Won by 15 yds; time, 1 min. 26 sec.

Fancy Diving (*Running and Standing*).—Private Cheshire, C Company, 36½ points, 1st; Private Edwards, D Company, 33½ points, 2nd; Private Nozzle, B Company, 32 points, 3rd.

Boys (*Two Lengths*).—Heat I.: Robinson, 1st; Osborne, 2nd; Anderson, 3rd. Won by a yard; time, 1 min. 7 1-5th secs.

Heat II.—Launchbury, 1st; Blackburn, 2nd; Cooper, 3rd. Won by 4 ft; time, 1 min. 14 2-5th secs.

Final.—Robinson, B Company, 1st; Osborne, C Company, 2nd; Launchbury, A Company, 3rd. Won by 2 yards and 3 yards; time, 1 min. 4 4-5th secs.

Inter-Platoon Race (*four Men, Two Lengths each*).—Heat I.: No. 5 Platoon, 1st; No. 10 Platoon, 2nd. Won by 20 yards and 5 yards; time, 3 min. 57 secs.

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[1] From the *Aldershot News* of 10th July 1914.

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Heat II.—No. 11 Platoon, 1st; No. 16 Platoon, 2nd. Won by 2 yards and 1 yard; time, 4 min. 43 2-5th secs.

Final.—No. 5 Platoon, 1st; No. 11 Platoon, 2nd; No. 10 Platoon, 3rd. Won by 33 yards and 3 yards; time, 3 min. 55 3-5th secs. The winning team was Lieut. R. G. Worthington, Lance-Corporal Lay, Bugler Clarke, Private Hart.

Clothes Race.—Heat I.: Private Hart, B Company, 1st; Private Chantry, A Company, 2nd; Private Downey, D Company, 3rd. Won by 10 yards and 3 yards; time, 1 min. 42 1-5th secs.

Heat II.—Private Miles, D Company, 1st; Private Elder, C Company, 2nd; Won by 4 yards; time, 1 min. 50 secs.

Final.—Hart, 1st; Downey, 2nd; Miles, 3rd. Won by 15 yards and 20 yards; time, 1 min. 56 secs.

Two Lengths (*Young Soldiers*).—Private Simmonds, C Company, 1st; Private Fane, C Company, 2nd; Private Pedlow, D Company, 3rd. Won by 2 yards and 5 yards; time, 1 min. 11 4-5th secs.

Officers (*One Length*).—Lieut. H. Mockler-Ferryman, 1st; Lieut. C. S. Baines, 2nd; Captain R. C. Evelegh, 3rd; Lieut. R. J. Brett, booby. Won by 3 yards and inches; time, 23 1-5th secs.

5th Infantry Brigade Swimming Tournament.

This was held on the 3rd August while the troops at Aldershot were standing by awaiting the Declaration of War. The 52nd was 2nd in the 400 Yards Relay Race (teams of 6; each man swimming two lengths); Lieut. F. Pepys was 2nd for the Brigade Championship (100 yards); Private Fane 2nd, and Private Simmonds 3rd for the Young Soldiers' Race; and Boy Peck 2nd in the Boys' Race.

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CRICKET.

The season was not a very successful one for the Regiment, and was, of course, cut short. The only match worthy of record is given below, and it is worth recording principally because it was played on the eve of war.

Lieuts. Mockler-Ferryman and Pepys played regularly for the Aldershot Command team throughout the season.

THE LAST CRICKET MATCH.

52nd Light Infantry v. *The King's and the Royal Berkshire Regiments.*

Played at Aldershot, 3rd August.

52nd LIGHT INFANTRY.

Capt. G. A. Sullivan, c. Reeves, b. Doll	5
Lieut. J. L. Carr (attached), c. Hopkins, b. Ryan	22
Lieut. F. Pepys, b. Doll	4
Lieut. R. W. Dankwerts (attached), lbw., b. Davis	25
Captain H. L. Wood, b. Ryan	4
Lieut. H. Mockler-Ferryman, c. Frizell, b. Ryan	4
Corp. Smith, b. Doll	1
Lieut. R. J. Brett, c. Tudor, b. Doll	8
Lieut. W. H. Sealy (attached), b. Davis	8
Pte. Pike, b. Doll	0
Sergt.-Bugler Martin, not out	9
Extras	7
Total	97

KING'S AND ROYAL BERKS.

Lieut. P. J. Reeves, b. Pike	9
Lieut. R. G. Tudor, b. Pike	2
Lieut. J. H. A. Ryan, b. Pike	54
Lieut. Furneaux, c. Mockler-Ferryman, b. Carr	57
Lieut. Doll, c. Mockler-Ferryman, b. Pike	0
Lieut. U. S. Hopkins, c. Pepys, b. Carr	18
Bandsman Davis, b. Mockler-Ferryman	1
Bandsman Hinde, not out	6
Lieut. E. N. Burney, b. Dankwerts	4
Lieut. T. B. D. Dennis, b. Dankwerts	4
Lieut. C. W. Frizell, c. Sealy, b. Dankwerts	0
Extras	33
Total	188

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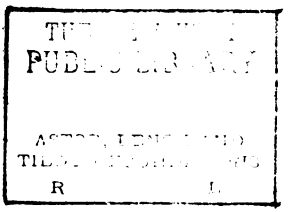

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CRICKET TEAM, 2ND BATTALION, 1914.

STANDING.

C.-S.-M. G. Field. Pte. R. Sheppard. Cpl. A. J. Smith. Sgt.-Bugler J. Martin. Pte. J. Pike.
Sgt. A. Beare.

ON CHAIRS.

Lieut. H. Mockler-Ferryman. Capt. H. L. Wood. Capt. G. A. Sullivan. Lieut. C. S. Baines
Lieut. F. Pepys.

ON THE GROUND.

Boy H. Connell.

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FOOTBALL TEAM, 2ND BATTALION, 1914.

TOP ROW.

Sgt. W. Yeoman. Cpl. E. Wingrove. Pte. J. Hunt. Cpl. R. Long.
Capt. G. A. Sullivan.

MIDDLE ROW.

Pte. T. Brown. Cpl. W. Phillips. Sgt.-Br. J. Martin.
L.-Cpl. R. Martin. Cpl. J. King.

BOTTOM ROW.

Pte. R. Sheppard. Cpl. A. Royce. Cpl. E. J. Smith.

HOCKEY TEAM, 2ND BATTALION, 1914.

STANDING.

Sgt. A. Waters. L.-Cpl. H. Rapson. Sgt.-Br. J. Martin.
Cpl. A. J. Smith. Cpl. H. Roberts. L.-Cpl. S. Parker.

SITTING.

Lieut. H. Mockler-Ferryman. Capt. G. A. Sullivan.
Lieut. R. G. Worthington. Lieut. R. C. Evelegh.
Lieut. F. Pepys.

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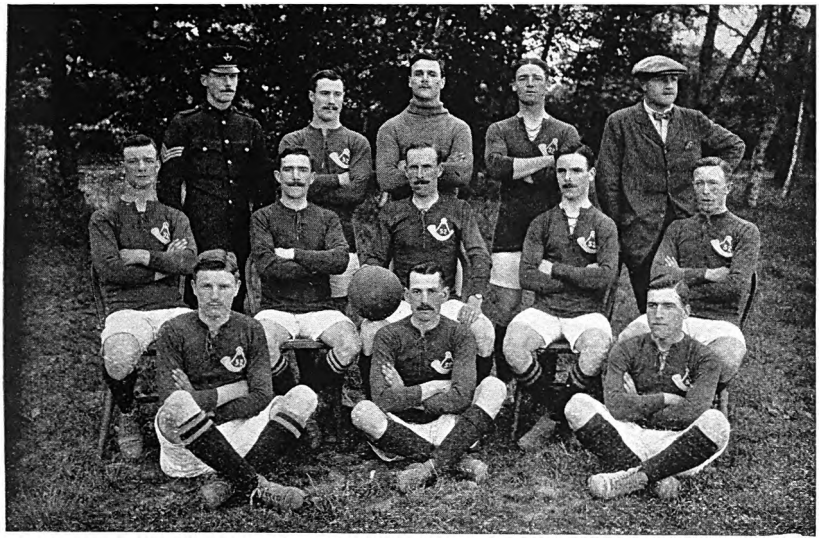

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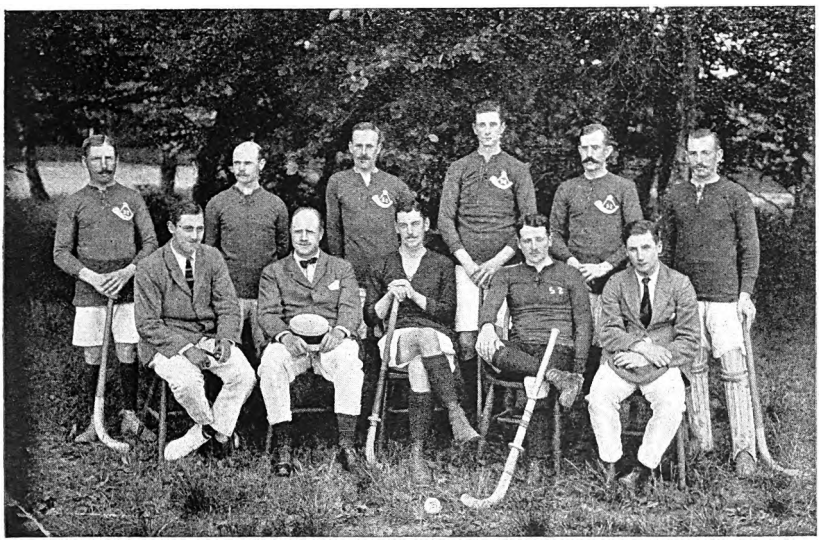
Football Team, 2nd Battalion, 1914.



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Hockey Team, 2nd Battalion, 1914.

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THE POONA MANŒUVRES, 1914.

For the first time since leaving Lucknow in 1908, the 43rd had an opportunity of taking part in Manœuvres. The 6th (Poona) Division had organized Medical Manœuvres, at which the medical units were to be practised in evacuating wounded, and these were to be followed by an Inter-Brigade Exercise.

The following troops concentrated at Poona in January :—

16th (Poona) Brigade.

17th (Ahmednagar) Brigade (consisting of the 43rd, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, 119th Infantry, and 130th Baluchis), together with the 10th Brigade R.F.A., 29th Deccan Horse, and 33rd Cavalry.

A large number of other units were also formed and mobilized, and Staffs provided from stations within reach of Poona. Owing to the expense and difficulties of transport, the 18th Brigade (at Belgaum) did not join the Division, but, in the case of the Medical Manœuvres, its absence was made good by splitting up the units of the 16th Brigade, so as to form two brigades at half strength.

On Sunday, 18th January, we left Ahmednagar for Poona, and after a very slow train journey, eventually reached Kirkee, five miles north-west of Poona, at 5.30 p.m., when we were met by Morland, who, with the advance party, had preceded us to pitch our camp. The next two days were spent in straightening up the camp, drawing transport, and explaining the scheme for the manœuvres; while on the opposite side of the road to our camp, motley gangs of natives, under armed guards, began to assemble. These, we heard, were to act as dhooly and stretcher-bearers, in place of

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the Army Bearer Corps, who had mobilized at Poona, but who had disbanded themselves, owing to a slight hitch in the commissariat department, which resulted in their getting no food for two days.

For the Medical Manœuvres, an umpire was attached to each unit, for the express purpose of making casualties, and he was provided with a bundle of labels, on which were printed every variety of wound.

On the 21st January war was declared by the 6th Division on an enemy consisting of the Cameron Highlanders (representing about two brigades) and the 29th Deccan Horse. The 43rd marched out of camp at 6 a.m., leaving behind Harden, who had been appointed Base Commandant, with orders to remain in Kirkee and collect all the casualties as they were brought in, returning them to their units as reinforcements if necessary.

It was some time before the whole Division got under way and began to move out along the Bombay road. At about 11.15 a.m. the 17th Brigade came into action near Chinchvad Railway Station, and desultory fighting continued until 4 p.m., when the whole force went into bivouac near the station. Morland immediately set out with a large party to draw rations, and in the course of about three hours returned in a towering rage, driving a few bullocks in front of him, and followed by men carrying bread, potatoes, tea, etc. The delay had been caused by the fact that there was only one place for the issue of rations for the whole Division, both British and Indian troops, with the inevitable result that every one fought to be first served and first away. The meat to be cooked for the following day's consumption had not even been killed, and it was then 9 p.m.

The next day, 22nd January, the 17th Brigade, with the 33rd Cavalry, were sent off to make a wide détour,

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so as to come in on the enemy's flank. Here we suffered our first casualties, owing to the sudden appearance of the enemy's cavalry. Our umpire, to justify his existence, immediately became busy, seized a handful of labels, and distributed them broadcast. The men soon discovered that the best way to avoid becoming a casualty was to keep an eye on the umpire, who never appeared able to label a man who was watching him !

At about noon we came into action, and all seemed to be going well, when battalions of Camerons appeared from behind trees and bushes, and commenced to take us in flank. Things looked nasty, and the General, who happened to be with the Regiment at the time, thought that nothing could save him from capture, when two companies of the 43rd—one certainly only consisted of buglers, scouts, and signallers—charged the enemy, and then, to add to the mêlée, a squadron of hostile cavalry swooped down and joined in the fray. This proved too upsetting for the plans of the Directing Staff, so that there was nothing for them to do but to sound the "Stand Fast," and separate the combatants. Our friend with the labels soon appeared, and had the ground dotted with wounded men, who were promptly seized by the stretcher-bearers and tied up with 1st Field Dressings. But, owing to the scarcity of stretchers, the victims were compelled to walk back to the Casualty Clearing Station, accompanied by two men carrying their rifles at the trail, so as to represent a man on a stretcher !

About an hour later the truce came to an end, and we were once again pushed forward to the attack, when we drove the enemy out of his position back to a high range of hills a mile to the north. By 5 p.m. these had been cleared and occupied, and, later, the Division went into bivouac near Shelavadi Railway Station.

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On the 23rd orders were issued for a retirement to Poona. The 17th Brigade took up positions on the hills to the south of the station, and subsequently retired, covered by the 16th Brigade, to positions in rear near Chinchvad. At 3 p.m. the "Cease Fire" sounded, and units formed up to march back to Kirkee, which was reached about 5.30 p.m. We appeared to be luckier to-day in the matter of casualties, no doubt chiefly owing to the fact that most of the labels had been exhausted on the two previous days; but other units were not equally fortunate, and some of them had officers amongst their victims. One, we heard, was put on the operating table of a field ambulance, and kept there for forty minutes while a doctor wrote out full particulars of his case, after which he was bundled into a hospital tonga with two natives and sent into Kirkee. A hardly better fate awaited those who had the good fortune to get on to the hospital train running back to Poona; for, on arrival, every officer was promptly ordered back to rejoin his unit.

This ended the first part of the manœuvres, and we were all very glad to have a day's rest after our three very trying and strenuous ones.

On Sunday, 25th January, our Brigade, with a Battery R.F.A. and the 33rd Cavalry, marched out of Kirkee to Moshi, about 10 miles to the north, where we went into bivouac at 11 a.m., and spent the remainder of the day. Before leaving we had been joined by Wynter and Paget, the latter having just vacated his post of Assistant Instructor at the Satara School of Musketry. Harden was left behind in Kirkee to strike camp.

The scheme, briefly, was a flank march for the 17th Brigade from Moshi to Shikrapur, on the Ahmednagar road, about 20 miles distant, with the 16th Brigade trying to intercept.

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Operations started at 6 a.m. on the 26th, and the greater part of the transport, with an escort under Stapleton, was dispatched forthwith to Bahul, going round the far side of the hills to the north, while the remainder of the force set out down the more direct route, along the river, towards the 'Nagar road.

On reaching Alandi at about 10 a.m., we found a milk-cart, which had been sent out for the Dorsets (16th Brigade) from the Government Dairy at Poona. On questioning the driver, we learned that the enemy was not far away, and that they proposed to bivouac at Alandi that night. Before very long we got in touch with the enemy, who was trying to capture the bridge over the river at Alandi, but luckily we were able to keep him off until all the transport had safely passed. Later in the day another unpleasant situation was successfully overcome by Morland, who turned out the cooks, pioneers, and others on regimental employ, and made a most opportune counter-attack.

The next day, the 27th, the enemy tried to hold us by taking up a position commanding the road, but in the end the 119th worked round his right flank, and drove him off towards the river. That night we bivouacked at Bahul, where we found Stapleton with the transport.

On the 28th we pushed on through Shikrapur, and thus brought the manœuvres to an earlier close than had been intended. But the authorities took their revenge by having us out on the 29th to drive back the 16th Brigade towards Poona, which we all considered a most unnecessary move, as we had nearly 60 miles to march before reaching Ahmednagar. We chased the 16th Brigade over hills and through *jowari* fields till 1 p.m., by which time we had driven them across the Bhima river, and then the "Cease Fire"

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sounded. We had quite 15 miles to do to get back to our bivouacs, and ten of the miles were across country. It was a very tired and weary force which eventually, soon after 6 p.m., reached bivouacs at Kondapuri, five miles north-east of Shikrapur, on the Ahmednagar road.

On the 30th we commenced our homeward tramp to Ahmednagar, going as far as Sirur, 16½ miles, which we reached by midday. After this march we found that there were about fifty men who were unable to proceed further, owing to the soles of their boots peeling off—a fact which did not speak very well for the leather or the workmanship of the Government Boot Factory at Cawnpore. The unfortunate men were sent off in mule and bullock carts to Visipur to catch the night mail to Ahmednagar, and as they had 20 miles along a country track, in springless iron carts, it would be difficult to imagine a more uncomfortable journey.

The next day we covered the 18½ miles to Kamargaon, having a halt for a meal in the middle of the day; and on the 1st February we started on our final trek at 7 a.m., to reach barracks soon after noon.

FORTY-THIRD.

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HUNTING AT AHMEDNAGAR, 1913–14.

To the new arrival in India sport presents so many different and untried fields that he may decide that no station can fail to afford the best—or at least the average—in one or other branch. This is probably true of most stations, but there are also some sad exceptions to the rule. Ahmednagar is certainly one.

The days in which 'Nagar supported a most flourishing Tent Club are past, and in these days pig are very scarce and very far afield. Of big-game shooting there is none, and devotees of the scatter-gun have to work hard for a small reward in the way of sand-grouse and quail. Fishing also is hardly practicable, with the Godaveri five hours' distant by train.

'Nagar having been a station for British troops for very many years, it is almost needless to say that many attempts had been made previously to keep packs of hounds wherewith to hunt the jack and fox; but none of these attempts seem to have had much success, owing to a variety of reasons, but chiefly to the great difficulty of keeping hounds (or, in fact, any dogs) fit in the climate, and to the poor scenting qualities of the country.

Perhaps the following account of the Hunt during the seasons 1913 and 1914 may show that the difficulties were almost insurmountable, and on paper the sport may appear to have been scanty. But those who were there will bear me out in saying that the hounds gave us good fun and plenty of it, providing an invaluable chance of sport during the rains, when everything else was out of the question; and that a large debt of gratitude is owed to Foljambe and Brooke, whose generosity, time, and care were responsible for starting

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the pack originally, and, later, for handling it in the field and managing it in kennels. We can never be grateful enough for all that they did.

The pack was started by Foljambe in an experimental way in 1913, when it was at first nothing more than a "bobbery" pack, consisting of two couple of foxhounds and some terriers. The latter were gradually eliminated, and the number of foxhounds increased by loans and drafts, until, at the end of the year, the pack consisted of $5\frac{1}{2}$ couple of foxhounds.

Hounds were out in all on sixty days, from July 5th to November 30th, but the majority of these were at exercise, with an occasional look round to see what could be picked up, so that any detailed account of sport is hardly possible. But a good idea was gained of the country, scent, habits of the local fox, and the methods best suited for his hunting, as well as experience of what hounds needed, both in the field and in the kennels—all of which helped matters considerably for the next season.

Foxes were found to be very scarce; sixteen days were marked blank, and only three foxes were accounted for. Soon the difficulties of hunting such a country became apparent; scent was always catchy, and disappeared altogether as soon as the sun gathered strength; the ground was continually soiled by buck and chink; and much of the country, consisting as it did entirely of black cotton soil and barren rocks, was often impossible to ride over.

Added to these difficulties was the greater one of keeping hounds fit to hunt in a place where tick fever was the too common finis of dog-life, and where jaundice and plague were also prevalent. These are some of, but by no means all, the difficulties among which Foljambe and Brooke started and continued the Hunt,

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and the sound working pack which showed sport in the following season was the result of their indefatigable labours.

The year 1914 began unfortunately, as in January we lost three couple of hounds from pneumonia, and on returning from the Poona Manœuvres the Master found the pack represented by six neat mounds in the kennel compound, and five very wretched-looking objects still upon their legs. But, undefeated, Foljambe and Brooke soon got to work, and during the next few months 11½ couple of hounds were bought, mainly from the Madras Hunt; the kennels were rebuilt; and the country was re-stocked with foxes, brought in from the outlying hills.

The opening meet was held on the 11th June at 5.30 a.m. at the 103rd Lines. A brace of foxes were soon afoot, and a short and sharp gallop ensued. One of the foxes was marked to ground in a drain, from which he refused to be ejected. Some time was spent in trying to turn him out, and on returning to look for the second fox, hounds spoke to a line of which very little could be made, and they were finally stopped on a large herd of buck being viewed.

Buck and chink were a continual source of trouble, as, when once started, they seemed to haunt our path with most annoying inquisitiveness. Moreover, several of the younger hounds were not entered to anything particular, and would probably have hunted anything with a smell—from an elephant to a mouse. However, in spite of these and sundry other drawbacks, the opening day gave occasion to hope for plenty of fun in the future; hounds, on the whole, hunted well together, and showed speed; and scent had not been too bad, considering that the rains were late and the ground consequently very dry.

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This drought and absence of rain continued for the remainder of the month, and after 7 a.m. scent was always more than doubtful. Still, the field steadily increased in numbers, and on the 18th June, when a good hunt of 45 minutes was enjoyed, 30 followers (including three ladies) were out. Hounds hunted on six days, one of which was blank; one fox marked to earth.

In July and August the scent was decidedly better, but hounds had bad luck in marking four hunted foxes to ground. Of eighteen hunting days only two proved blank, and in all parts of the country there were plenty of foxes—a very welcome change from the previous season. Better acquaintance with the country, and increasing knowledge of the ways of the foxes, soon began to help the huntsmen, and the foxes required a deal of knowing. The small grey fox of these parts is full of guile, and thoroughly appreciates the help that he knows that he can get from buck and pye-dogs. He runs much more like a hare than a fox, and unless rattled out of his own country at once, is inclined to double and circle and generally sneak about, very rarely making a straight point.

Owing to the poor scenting of most of the country, hounds needed continuous help and bold handling, speed being a great factor of success. The huntsman, when once his fox was found, had to keep close on him the whole time, realizing that a five-minute check would probably prove fatal to sport, and that, in any case, there was a strictly limited time before the sun would grow strong and scent would wholly vanish. In addition, buck, chink, and hares were on every side, while it was not an uncommon thing for some enthusiastic member of the field to emit piercing hunting noises on viewing a pye-dog. Under such circumstances it would have been almost miraculous to have killed a

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fox, and to show the good sport which Foljambe and Brooke showed proved them to be very fine huntsmen. Which was the better of the two it is difficult to say.

In September and October hounds were out on eleven days, the majority of which afforded good sport, and none were blank; three foxes were marked to ground. September certainly provided the best hunts of the season, probably owing to the satisfactory condition of both atmosphere and ground. The black cotton soil, if too wet, carried no scent at all, and the rocky parts of the country—the hills roughly east and west of 'Nagar—were of no use in a drought, so that the moderate amount of rain which fell during this month made conditions as far as scent was concerned as favourable as possible. Several good hunting runs were registered, but, unfortunately, no fox was killed.

Once, and once only, I think, we hunted a wolf. That was on August 6th, when we met at the fourth milestone on the Dhond road. The wolf was viewed just ahead of hounds, as they were drawing a patch of undergrowth, and he gave a very sporting gallop to those who were lucky enough to get away at the start. Hounds were quickly on to the line, and well together; at first the wolf appeared to be taking things easy, but appearances were very deceptive, and he soon increased his lead. We galloped hard for three miles without a check, at a pace very trying to the less fit, both horse and hound; and when, at the end of that distance, we suddenly and mysteriously ran out of scent, only four hounds were up.

The account of two good hunts (both in September) may here be quoted from the hunting diary:—

6th September.—Wilad Station, 6 a.m.

Drawing hills and nullahs parallel with railway. We soon got on the line of a fox west of Dehara, and hunted for about twenty minutes

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at a fair pace, when scent gave out, and hounds could make nothing further of it.

Then, drawing towards Pimpri Ghumat, a fox was found who headed back to the hills and was marked to ground after a short hunt. Digging impossible in these rocks.

Soon after, a native came and told us that he had harboured a brace of jack in some jowari, about 1½ miles from Wilad village. Tried to force them up wind, and one went that way; but the other, whose line hounds unfortunately hit off, went away right-handed over the railway and road. The railway was fenced with wire, and there were no gates, so that the huntsman had to leave his horse and go on foot.

Hounds checked in a nullah, and on being lifted across hit off the line again, and went away due north, checking twice on the plough. But the delay caused by the huntsman being on foot and unable to help them promptly put us too far behind, though they worked the line out slowly as far as the lower slopes of Goraknath Hill—about six miles, as hounds ran.

13th September.—Third milestone, Aurungabad road, 6.30 a.m.

Hounds spoke to a line shortly after leaving the road, but a pye-dog having been viewed going that way they were stopped.

Drew towards Cursetjee's Garden—blank, but near Towers of Silence hounds hit off a line, and ran fast to the Towers, where the fox went to ground a very short way in front of hounds. From here we moved to the Native Infantry Butts, and east of them hounds opened on a line. Raced off up the hill and along it left-handed for about half a mile, and then down towards Nagardeole. Here Foljambe viewed a brace of foxes in the nullah below, and lifting hounds quickly on to the line of one, pressed him hard and close, until a canal hole about a quarter mile north of Nagardeole saved him.

Returning to the nullah we picked up the line of the second fox, and ran well towards the east of the Butt hill. Hounds were running well, when a chink got up right in front of them, and it looked as if things would go wrong. However, they stuck to the line, took it up to the top of the hill, and along the top they were very close to their fox; but a nullah and a slight check gave him a little law, and, turning left-handed near the butts, he left the butts behind him, with hounds still much too close for his comfort.

Up to now the pace had been very good, with never a check except for the slight hesitation on the hill-top, and scent had been good. Now matters began to slow down, and, the scent failing, hounds slowly worked out the line, until the fox was marked to ground near the spot where we had found. "Dignity" led throughout in both hunts.

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We had one good day in October, and then, having to turn our attention to more serious matters, made arrangements to get rid of the pack, which left 'Nagar for Delhi on 18th October.

Looking back on the two seasons, one remembers the immense amount of pleasure derived from many good gallops, and the Regiment, if not also the whole Station, will always think, with very great gratitude, of those who enabled them to enjoy these sporting days at Ahmednagar. It is difficult to say which part of the country showed best sport, but as a rule the hills were disappointing, and what might have been a good hunt was often ruined by the impossibility of anyone, however gallant, riding the line. Precipices, crags, and enormous nullahs formed obstacles which prevented the necessary help being given to hounds at the critical moment. Foxes were usually scarce, but in the hills there were some good bursts after jacks on one or two occasions. That no kill was registered does not mean so much as may perhaps appear, and is certainly no proof of such unsatisfactory sport as it would be in hunts nearer home.

In conclusion, I must pay a tribute to the kindness of the O.C. Ammunition Column, R.H.A., who throughout provided and horsed a hound-van for the outlying meets. Neither must I omit to mention the very competent field-mastership of Major Carter, who, with a perfect blend of tact and firmness, ruled the too zealous followers of the Hunt.

H. T. B.-R.

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OCCASIONAL NOTES.

On the 2nd July, 1914, at St. Stephen's Church, Gloucester Road, W., by the Rev. Lord Victor Seymour, M.A., Captain John A. Ballard, 52nd Light Infantry, to Pearl Audrey Lenore, daughter of Colonel H. L. Mitchell, late R.A., of 28 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.

Lieut. L. J. Jones, West India Regiment, who gained his commission from the 43rd Light Infantry, was presented with the Royal Humane Society's Medal on parade at Sierra Leone, by H.E. the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, on the 26th June, 1914. Lieut. Jones made several gallant attempts to save from drowning a brother officer, who got into difficulties bathing in a high sea on a coast infested with sharks.

The 1st Battalion has acquired the New Zealand and Kaiser-i-Hind Medals of the late Colour-Sergeant William Horley, who served in the 43rd Light Infantry from 1860 to 1881. He received the latter decoration as being Sergeant-Major of the Regiment on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to be Empress of India.

Under the will of the late Mrs. Mary Bramwell, who died recently at Chester, there were bequeathed to the 2nd Battalion the Peninsular and Waterloo Medals of Private Thomas Gould, 52nd Light Infantry. The Peninsular Medal has 13 clasps, viz.: Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes de Onoro, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse.

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Thomas Gould, between 1800 and 1815, was present in twenty-three general actions, was once taken prisoner, and was wounded at Vera. Leaving the Army in 1823, he settled at Chester, where he founded the Royal Chester Harmonic Society, and was employed as bandmaster of the Blue Coat School. He died in 1855.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STORMING OF CANNANORE, 14TH DECEMBER 1783.

In a recent letter to the *Observer*, Mr. S. C. Hill brought to light an incident in the Storming of Cannanore which, so far as is known, has never appeared in print before. Relating, as it does, to a 52nd officer, and being, moreover, quite extraordinary, we quote the passage in full :—

> The position of the enemy was very strong, and this being their last stake, and fearing for their women as well as their lives if it was taken by assault, they fought with despair. . . . Lieut.-Colonel Henry Barry, at the head of the British Division, had stormed one of their strongest redoubts. It was thought necessary to evacuate it. Its importance was soon recollected, and he determined to re-possess it. Having crossed the ditch, and standing on the berm with his sergeant only, he saw his troops for a moment at a stand. Being a little man and much fatigued, he begged the sergeant to take him in his arms and throw him amongst the enemy, and he was sure his brave men would follow him. They did follow him, and swept away everything before them. This gallant officer was in this attack shot in the head with a musket, wounded in the leg by a pike, and bruised by a cannon bullet discharged from the hand, but he is happily out of danger.

The above account is taken from Brigadier-General Norman Macleod's official despatch to the Bombay Government (*Bombay Political and Secret Consultations, 9th January*, 1784), and the story is again told in a private letter to Lord North, then Secretary of State (*Home Miscellaneous*, Vol. 189), both of which are to be found in the India Office Library.

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Of Lieut.-Colonel Barry we have no record, except the appearance of his name in the Army Lists of the period. In the Army List of 1st June 1786 he is shown as Captain, 52nd, 4th January 1777; with Army rank of Major, 19th February 1783. No mention is made of him by Captain Martin Hunter, whose *Journal* (1778–1783) was published in Volumes VII. and VIII. of the CHRONICLE, but Hunter confines his description of the storming of Cannanore to his own experiences in command of the Light Infantry Companies of the 52nd and other regiments. Barry, doubtless, was commanding another detachment of British troops, when he caused himself to be made, as Mr. Hill says, a "human missile."

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THE TRAINING OF THE LIGHT DIVISION, 1803–1805.[1]

By Captain J. F. C. Fuller.

In 1781 the capitulation of York Town, to all intents and purposes, closed the War of the American Independence. In 1782 the British Army was withdrawn from America, and a year later its disbandment was all but complete, leaving Great Britain, at a very critical period in European history, without an army to support her politics or to defend her shores.

In the following year, 1784, the finishing touch to this disastrous task was accomplished. General Conway retiring from the post of Commander-in-Chief for political reasons, no other officer was appointed in his place. From this time on decadence was rapid, and by 1794, two years after the revolutionary wars had begun, the condition of the British Army was deplorable beyond words.

Men had been disbanded without registration; now that they were wanted they could not be found. There was no system of recruiting or of training once the men had been impressed. Endless regiments were raised from the riff-raff of the nation. There was no discipline, and the chief qualification of an officer and a gentleman was that of being, as nearly as possible, perpetually drunk.

In 1794 Pitt introduced the rascally system of raising men for rank; in other words, officers could buy their promotion by buying men as recruits.

This led to endless abuses, and it was not unusual for infants in the cradle to obtain commissions, and to draw pay regularly for sixteen years before joining their

[1] Extracted by permission from the *R.U.S.I. Journal*, Vol. LXI., No. 444.

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corps. Mere children were exalted in the course of a few weeks to the dignity of field officers. One proud parent, indeed, requested leave of absence for one of these infant Lieut.-Colonels, on the ground that he was not yet fit to be taken from school.

The following well-known story illustrates the limit to which this system was carried :—

A certain gentleman, on visiting a house in Scotland, heard a loud noise proceeding from the nursery. On inquiring what was wrong, the maid answered : "Oh, it's only the Major roaring for his parritch."

In 1792 the British Army was only 32,000 strong; by 1796, after every means of fraud and violence had been employed, it was raised to 206,000.

"A child might sell himself, or, rather, be sold by his parents for life," writes one author, "and the difference between the price of enlistment for limited and unlimited service was only one guinea," the reward for life enlistment being two.

The first light shed upon this darkness emanated from a dour, canny, level-headed old Scotsman, General Sir David Dundas, later on Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. In 1785 he attended the last manœuvres of Frederick the Great, and was so impressed by the training of the Prussian Army and its mechanical drill that, in 1791, he produced a monumental work entitled, "The Principles of Military Movement." This book was very well received by King George III, and, at the suggestion of the Duke of York, the King's brother, Dundas was ordered to compile a drill-book for the Army, there being no official one in use at the time. This he did, and on 1st June 1792 appeared the first true drill book the British Army ever had. It was called "The Rules and Regulations for the Formation, Field Exercise, and Movement of His Majesty's Forces."

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It was a colossal work, a work pedantic and already out of date, for the revolutionary wars in France had given birth to a system of fighting vastly superior to that of Frederick, and, tactically, diametrically opposed to it. Yet the "Rules and Regulations" saved the British Army, for they gave it a doctrine and a system to work by.

Nine years later, in 1801, the second step was taken towards the reconstruction of the Army—the Duke of York was made Commander-in-Chief.

Little successful as a General, his royal position, his will, and his determination, at once made themselves felt, and out of a criminal mob of men began to appear an army which, a few years later, proved itself invincible in Spain.

Meanwhile, on the Continent, during these nine years, things had been moving apace. Bonaparte, with a brilliance unparalleled in war, had destroyed the Austrian armies trained under the system of Frederick the Great. This set thinking several of the few true soldiers left in England, who, seeing that it was useless to hope to vanquish the French by means of Prussian drill, opened a campaign against the rigid formality of the Dundas system. Chief amongst these were Lord Howe, Major-General John Money, and Colonel George Hanger, all veterans of the American War.

As late as 1805 we find Hanger writing :—

"I hold in detestation and abhorrence all *Button* and *Buckle* Officers; I never yet have seen a real *martinet a tip-top* Adjutant (excuse, my Lord, I entreat you, the vulgarity of the latter expression) ever turn out a good officer on service; their minds, my Lord, are confined to the drill and parade, and extend no further; their whole thoughts are absorbed in the minutiæ of discipline; their ideas soar no higher than pipe-clay, buttons, lacquering

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of caps, the precise length of the pig-tail, even to a quarter of an inch . . ."

His final remarks are still too pointed to be left unquoted :—

"Let not the opinion of either lawyer or priest be asked on military affairs; let the lawyer stick to his brief and the priest to his sermon; for the lawyer, when asked his opinion on military topics, may reply, that he approves of the plan, 'nevertheless, notwithstanding, if so be, provided anything should be to the contrary notwithstanding' . . . And the priest may give as curious an answer . . ."

"Let women trifle, toy, caress, and change as often as the wind, but let the Englishmen be firm and irrevocably fixed in the prosecution of some one plan for the safety of their country."

The agitation for military reform brought about by hostility to Dundas's "Rules and Regulations" first bore fruit in 1797, when Baron Francis de Rottenburg, an Austrian soldier of fortune, was appointed by the Duke of York to raise and command the 5th Battalion of the Royal Americans, now the King's Royal Rifle Corps. This he did, and, for the benefit of his men, he translated his book, "Regulations for the Exercise of Riflemen and Light Infantry," which had first appeared in German in 1797. This book, under the guidance of Sir John Moore, was about to reform the whole tactical training of the Army.

These Regulations, a slight volume of some eighty pages, contained a complete treatise on the art of war, much of which has survived to this day; further, it contained the germs of a new discipline, which a few years later Sir John Moore was destined to perfect at Shorncliffe.

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The following quotations will clearly show its character :—

"The true Rifleman will never fire without being sure of his mark."

"Interest and humanity both require the maintenance of a strict discipline."

"It is the duty of every officer carefully to provide for the wants of his men."

"The officers should endeavour to learn the capacities and characters of their men, so that they may employ them to the best advantage; this may be easily done by conversing with them, and hearing their opinions and statements on different subjects."

Skill, discipline, humanity, and comradeship were the foundations of Baron de Rottenburg's training, which may virtually be looked upon as the commencement of that system of training which, under Sir John Moore at Shorncliffe, produced a body of troops unsurpassed in the history of war.

The influence of the Duke of York, of Sir John Moore, who was his chief military adviser, and of such men as Money, Hanger, and de Rottenburg, was beginning to make itself felt, in spite of the opposition offered by most of the officers of the old school—such men as William Napier so graphically depicts in a letter to his mother dated December 1803 :—

"Under a long feather and cocked hat, trembling though supported by stiff Hessian boots, gold-headed cane and long sword, I see the wizened face of a General, grinning over the parapet of a fine frill, and telling extraordinary lies, while his claret, if he can afford claret, is going down the throats of his wondering or quizzing aides-de-camp."

In 1800 the Experimental Rifle Corps was formed under the able command of Colonel Coote Manningham

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and Lieut.-Colonel the Honourable William Stewart. This Corps, under its old number, the 95th, became famous during the Peninsular War; to-day it is known as the Rifle Brigade.

Stewart was an exceptionally able man, though petulant and quick of temper. At the age of twenty-one he had been made Lieut.-Colonel of the 67th, at the age of twenty-six Lieut.-Colonel of the Experimental Rifle Corps, for which he wrote the "Regulations of the Rifle Corps," probably the finest and most thorough Regimental Standing Orders which have ever been compiled.

In 1802, on the advice of Sir John Moore, Colonel Coote Manningham received a route to move the Rifle Corps to Shorncliffe. In 1803, Sir John Moore, with his own regiment, the 52nd Light Infantry, moved there as well. In 1804 the 43rd Light Infantry joined them; the camp was now complete.

Other regiments joined the camp at various times, but it was these three regiments which in particular Moore trained, and which later on fought together under Craufurd, Seaton, and Wellington in Portugal, Spain, and France.

I will now turn to the founder of this camp, for the character of Sir John Moore played so important a part in the moulding of the character of the troops under him.

Born in 1761, from the time he first saw active service in America, in 1781, his life was spent amongst his troops in many parts of the world. In 1794 he was in Corsica and took an important part in the reduction of that island; in 1796 he sailed for St. Lucia, and it was almost entirely due to his energy that the rebels there were defeated. In 1798 he was sent to Ireland, then in a state of rebellion, and soon overcame all resistance;

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he forbade all retaliation, and earned the respect and even the affection of the rebels. In 1799 he saw active service in Holland, and in 1800 in Egypt.

Whilst at St. Lucia a small incident occurred which shows the extraordinary nobility of his character.

Finding he could not superintend the work alone, he asked Sir Ralph Abercromby, the Commander-in-Chief, to appoint General Knox, who was senior to him, to take part in the duties. General Abercromby was much surprised, and pointed out to Moore that, if General Knox were appointed, Moore would have to work under his orders.

Moore answered as follows :—

"I have asked for another General because another is requisite for the numerous duties. I ventured to propose General Knox because he is a man of good sense and an excellent officer : for it is of the utmost importance that the service should be well conducted, but of none which of us commands."

Such an action as this was typical of Moore. Throughout his life it was his country first, his friends second, himself last. It is natures such as his which forge epochs.

Moore was not only a hard worker, but a very cheerful worker, and exceedingly human. Sir Charles Napier relates how once, whilst in Portugal, he was looking at a very pretty woman at a window, when some one gently laid hold of both his ears, saying in a joking tone : "Ah, caitiff ! have I caught you ? What right have you to look at such an ugly woman as that ? I will put you under arrest." Looking round, Sir Charles, then quite a young officer, saw that it was the Commander-in-Chief who had caught him. "I will thank you for the punishment, Sir," he answered, "if you will place the ugly old woman over me as sentry."

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At times Sir John Moore could be dryly sarcastic. Once, inspecting a worthy old Colonel with a soul not above buttons, he remarked: "Your men are clean—very clean," and then, after a pause, "So are the Gosport Volunteers."

Sir John Moore's system of instruction was derived from many sources, it was nothing entirely new, but he surrounded his instruction with an atmosphere of his own, which made it quite irresistible. He not only worked hard, but made others work hard and like working hard for him. And if we look for any landmark in his training we shall find that it was discipline more than drill that he aimed at. Discipline of a mental, and, consequently, of a moral order, rather than that discipline which has for its goal implicit and blind obedience.

We may look in vain for a written account of the discipline which made the Light Division so famous, for no true system of discipline can be set forth between the covers of a book.

The greatest gift a teacher can possess is a magnetic personality, which attracts to him those he comes in contact with; such a personality Moore possessed beyond all others.

Sir Henry Bunbury writes: "Every quality in Moore was real, solid, and unbending." He was a man to whom every officer looked up with an "entire confidence." Here we have the key to his success as a trainer of soldiers, for without confidence there can be no true discipline.

He insisted that his officers should be trained with their men, and in this he was ably seconded by his Commanding Officers. Sir Kenneth McKenzie, who commanded the 52nd, once said: "If the officers do not fully understand their duty, it is quite impossible to

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expect that the men can or will perform theirs as they ought."

On joining, the young officer was at once treated like an ordinary recruit. He would drill with the men, and the natural result of this was, that he and the men he would one day command got to know each other, and to realize that they were of one flesh and blood; and that they, as soldiers, were both of the same caste, of the same family or brotherhood, and that, therefore, for such years as they worked together, they must work, not for themselves alone, but for each other, in order to accomplish a common task which had always to be well done, for the honour of the regiment to which they both belonged.

The first requirement in the formation of a good battalion is a good Commanding Officer; this has always been so in theory, but at Shorncliffe Moore insisted that it should be so in practice. With him it was not a matter of age, but of ability—without a good Commanding Officer there can be no good battalion, especially a good light infantry battalion, for initiative is essential in such.

One of the books used at Shorncliffe was Ewald's "Treatise upon the Duties of Light Troops." Ewald was a Hessian Jäger, who had fought on the British side during the War of the American Independence. His remarks on the selection of Commanding Officers must have pleased Moore. He writes :—

"The roster, according to seniority in a Light Corps in war time, when the unskilfulness or irresolution of an officer has so frequently occasioned the loss of the honour, liberty, and lives of so many men, has always appeared to me like the electing of a Burgomaster in a free and imperial city, when the municipality assembled round a table, and laid down their honourable

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heads and grey beards upon it; in the middle of the table was placed a louse, which louse, on marching into the beard of one of them, decided the election of the dignity of Burgomaster."

As regards the officers, the "Regulations of the Rifle Corps" have many excellent remarks to make. I will, however, only quote one, which practically sums up all the rest :—

"From the Officers of the Regiment the Colonel expects every example of what is good and great in a Soldier's and a Gentleman's character."

When a soldier enlisted into one of the regiments at Shorncliffe he was first treated with lenity and attention, and not until these had proved useless was he punished.

The system of punishment at Shorncliffe was far removed from the barbarous methods of the day; in the 95th it was divided under two main headings, Private Punishment and Public Punishment. Under the first, the offender was tried by a company court-martial convened by the Captain. If a private soldier had to be tried, the court consisted of a corporal as president and three or four private soldiers as members; if a corporal, then the court was composed of three sergeants and two corporals. Public Punishment was generally carried out by an officer's court-martial, or by the Commanding Officer.

Officers were urged that good discipline was attained by preventing crime rather than by punishing it; and that the best preventive was occupation. If the men were not working they were to be encouraged to play games, their officers taking part in them. We read that Sir William Napier, then a subaltern, "joined in competing with the soldiers in all their sports." His brother Charles tells a story how Moore himself raced his

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officers up the Sandgate-Shorncliffe Hill, and was only just beaten by Neil Campbell, of the 95th.

"Games," the "Regulations of the Rifle Corps" inform us, "can never be too much encouraged." The following were played at Shorncliffe: cricket, hand- and football, leap-frog, quoits, vaulting, and racing. Dancing was encouraged and considered a good exercise, and every man was taught to swim.

Besides bodily exercise, mental ones were provided for, and we find instituted regimental schools and libraries.

The comfort and well-being of the men were insisted upon, and not only their well-being, but the welfare of their wives and children. There was a regimental Charity Fund, there were regimental needlework classes and laundries. The regiments were, in fact, self-supporting.

I now come to the principle which differentiated the Shorncliffe training from all other training of the day. This principle was discipline; not the mechanical discipline of Frederick and Dundas, but the intelligent discipline which imbues an army with confidence and moral.

I will not enlarge on this subject; all I will do is to quote from the various regulations in force in Sir John Moore's camp. I will let them speak for themselves:—

"The first principle of discipline," we read, "is a full acquaintance of the soldier's character by their officers, a strong example of good conduct on their part, and a steady, unchangeable mode of authority towards those who are under their orders."

"Real discipline implies obedience and respect wherever it is due on one hand, and on the other just but energetic use of command and responsibility."

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A good soldier was defined as follows : "He who possesses the most peaceable conduct in his quarters, and the most generous courage in the field."

Another maxim was : "The good order and discipline of a regiment requires that fixed rules and directions should be laid down for the conduct of each individual."

Discipline at Shorncliffe was based on *esprit de corps*, and the following extract from the "Regulations of the Rifle Corps" might with advantage be hung up in every barrack-room :—

"The rules of discipline may be what they will, and the system for good order, appearance, and conduct of a regiment may be laid down by the Colonel with what precision he thinks just, yet the whole will never attain the wished-for perfection, unless a general anxiety that it should do so lies in every man's heart to a certain degree, and unless his officers in particular are animated with an equal desire of their regiment's doing honour to the army they are in. To aid their endeavours in doing well, a system and a rule of conduct is here given them, and the best help is the putting their minds, as well as those who are under their orders, into a train of regularity, and upon a plan of health and comfort. The officer must, however, remember that example is the most powerful of all preceptors, and he will find that what he does not himself observe, with regard to conduct, will not be attended to to any successful degree by those whom he commands."

To foster this *esprit de corps* mutual confidence and self-respect were instilled. In the Rifle Corps every soldier had his "Comrade," his own personal friend, who helped him out of difficulties and whom he helped in turn.

Men who bore exemplary characters were presented with Good Conduct Medals, a thing quite unheard of in other corps.

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All duties under arms were to be considered honourable, and such a punishment as giving a man an extra guard or picquet would have amazed a Shorncliffe officer.

Promotion from the ranks was encouraged, an act which must have outraged the ideas of that day. We read, "The best Generals have sometimes risen from the ranks, and no principle is so false, or more unjust, than that which in military life checks just ambition, or says even to the private soldier, if he is actually a man of merit, thus far shall you rise in your profession and no further." The road to promotion was open to all ranks at Shorncliffe: the only qualifications were ability and honour.

I will now run through, as briefly as I can, the actual training as daily carried out at Shorncliffe. First, it must be remembered that the camp was an active service one. On a clear day, with a powerful telescope, from Shorncliffe small specks could be seen moving about on the downs about Boulogne; these small specks were the French battalions destined, as Napoleon hoped, to conquer England. Moore watched them, and he determined, as far as it lay within his power, that, should they cross the Channel, they should never set foot on British soil, for his plan was to attack them in the water as they waded ashore.

Let us glance at his organization, and then follow the training carried out at Shorncliffe, which was training for active service.

The battalions at Shorncliffe were organized as one brigade. Each battalion consisted of ten companies: eight of the line, one of light infantry, and one of grenadiers. The Colonel was in supreme command, and to him all ranks looked for protection and favour, as well as displeasure and punishment. Under the Colonel

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came the Lieut.-Colonel, who was responsible for the discipline and interior economy of the regiment; under him the two Majors, and under the Majors the ten Captains. Each Captain had three subalterns; the senior, known as the Captain-Lieutenant, was responsible for the interior economy of the company; the remaining two were platoon commanders. The company in those days was organized in two platoons of two squads—that is, four squads to the company. Besides these officers each regiment had an Adjutant, a Surgeon, and a Quarter-Master.

In the summer-time reveille sounded at 5 a.m., in the winter at 7 a.m. Immediately after it had sounded the Orderly Sergeant went round the rooms and saw that all windows were opened and that beds were made; he saw that "every man washed his hands, feet, and face, combed and tied his hair, and dressed himself properly." The rooms were then swept out and breakfast laid, a clean tablecloth being put on the table.

Perfect order was always maintained in the barrack-rooms, a roll of the men in the room was hung on the door, and no article was ever to be without its place appointed.

The messing was done by squads, no sergeants being present, for they had their own mess, it being considered detrimental to discipline for them to have their meals with the men. Officers were also ordered to have a mess of their own, so that they might learn to know each other, and if they objected to join it they were ordered to leave their regiment.

Each man was taught how to cook, and was provided with a cook's frock; it was considered prejudicial to discipline to demean any one soldier to the position of perpetual scullion to his comrades.

The duties of the Orderly Officer were very much

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severer in those days than now, for each company had its own Orderly Officer, and besides these there was one Orderly Captain of the Day to collect the reports.

The Orderly Officers had to be dressed and up by reveille; they then went round their barrack-rooms and saw that they were clean; they visited them again at meal hours, turned out the guard, and visited the school and hospital; at "taptoo" they collected reports and handed them to the Orderly Captain; at the "Setting of the Watch" they saw that all lights were extinguished.

Besides carrying out the general supervision of the Company Orderly Officers, the Orderly Captain had to visit the Martello Towers at Hythe, which meant trudging miles over the shingle, which was no light task.

The hours of parade were as follows: Morning parade, 10 a.m. in the summer, and 10.30 a.m. in the winter. Evening parade, 6.30 p.m. in the summer, and 4 p.m. in the winter. Usually the mornings were given up to extended order drill, and the evenings to close order drill.

On Thursdays and Sundays there was a full-dress parade with side arms only.

The drill as used at Shorncliffe was an adaptation of Dundas's "Rules and Regulations" compiled by Captain Cross, the Adjutant of the 52nd Light Infantry. It was a good, sound drill; to-day it would be considered elaborate, but in those days it was simplicity itself when compared to Dundas's system. It comprised line, column, and square formations, the three fundamental formations of infantry.

The instruction was progressive. First the recruit was taught individually, then he was squadded, ultimately he joined his company and was instructed in company and battalion drill.

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Cross, in his preface, tells us that his "Book is arranged in Divisions, each Division is intended to form a different class of Drill; and the instructors will be appointed to the classes in progressive order, according to their qualifications; and they are not, on any account, to proceed from one lesson to another in their different Divisions until they are expressly ordered to do so by a Field Officer or the Drill Superintendent."

The basis of the extended order drill and the field training was taken direct from de Rottenburg's "Regulations for the Exercise of Riflemen and Light Infantry," and the drill as used may be found in Neil Campbell's "Instructions for Light Infantry and Riflemen." It is an admirable work, and was ultimately translated into Spanish and Portuguese, so that the whole of Wellington's forces might benefit by the system laid down in it.

According to de Rottenburg, light infantry training —that is, extended order training—was carried out in three stages, each comprising three lessons :—

Stage I.—Instructional.

(1) Manual exercise, to accustom a recruit to handle his arms smartly.
(2) Loading and firing, so that he may learn to use them practically.
(3) Extended order drill, or the formations under which he will use them.

Stage II.—Drill Application.

(1) Firing in extended order.
(2) Firing advancing.
(3) Firing retiring.

Stage III.—Tactical Application.

(1) Skirmishing.
(2) The formation of the chain.
(3) The formation of the advanced guard.

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Extensions were all carried out in quick time, and usually by alternate ranks. The normal extension was twelve paces. Once extended, the skirmishers were instructed "to seize every advantage of ground."

At Shorncliffe minute instruction in musketry was carried out, and no trouble was spared to turn each individual man into a good shot.

Care of arms was the first lesson; this was followed by the manual exercise and the loading practice, carried out in seven motions. Once a man knew how to look after his arms and how to handle them, range practices followed.

Recruits were taught without a rest, and commenced firing at fifty yards, increasing their range up to three hundred yards.

Various targets were made use of—an iron one, a canvas figure one, and movable targets on wheels. In all target practice the ground over which the men fired was continually varied, and the targets were placed in a shallow pool of water, so that the men could observe the fall of such bullets as missed the mark.

Range practices were followed by field firing.

A company firing-book was kept as well as a daily register, and on the completion of their musketry the men, according to how they had fired, were classified as first, second, and third class shots, the third class being the marksmen. In the 95th marksmen wore a small green cockade in their caps, and the second-class shots a white one.

The result of Sir John Moore's system of training is too well known to need our praise. He started with ordinary good regiments and left them as examples to the whole Army. In 1804, when Lieut.-Colonel Wilson inquired into the state of the military forces of the British Empire, of all its regiments he singled out the

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52nd as the ideal of what a regiment should be like. "The 52nd regiment is at this moment," he writes, "indisputably one of the first Corps in the service, in every respect. The cat-o'-nine-tails is never used, and yet discipline is there seen in the highest state of perfection. In other corps, continual punishments are taking place in the fruitless attempt of rivalling the 52nd, whereas the very means employed for ever prevent the possibility of their attaining mediocrity."

By his training he rendered the army of Wellington invincible. Little by little the system he adopted and perfected at Shorncliffe leavened the British Army. His light drill, or, rather, the light drill which he taught in his world-famous camp, was taught in Portugal, Spain, and Minorca, and eventually, after the peace of 1815, became part and parcel of the official training manual, the "Rules and Regulations" of David Dundas. This can easily be proved by comparing the 1824 edition of this book with that of 1809.

"When the Light Division joined the army at Talavera," writes Napier, "it had not been engaged with the enemy, while the army it joined had been engaged on the Douro and the Tagus, yet was inferior in discipline for war, seeing its picquets were often in scrapes, and at Talavera a brigade had been surprised. But the men of the Light Division, though new in war, were looked up to from the day of junction as the *veterans of the army!* and by their discipline they sustained that character throughout the war, committing no blunders, and showing themselves the same orderly soldiers on the breach as in the line."

On the fifty-third anniversary of Waterloo, Colonel George Gawler (52nd Light Infantry), who had seen in the field between 1810 and 1815 the practical

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working of the Shorncliffe training, wrote as follows to his son :—

"This really wonderful, thoroughly fought-out battle was won under God (by British sturdiness, no doubt), but under the drill system of Pliable Solidarity. Stiff Solidarity characterized the European Armies up to the French Revolution of 1792. Then the wild sans-culottes, the French, were obliged to assemble and adopted the system of *élan* with as little of this solidarity as they could do with. Then good common-sense heads in England devised, first under Sir John Moore at Shorncliffe, Pliable Solidarity. With this system the old Duke out-manœuvred every army opposed to him, and never lost a battle. To the very end of the day (Waterloo) we manœuvred, by well-formed battalions, as smoothly and as rapidly as we could have done on Southsea Common; while from the beginning of the day French *élan*, like soda-water, had to be corked up in masses. The moment the density was rudely broken, all went off in smoke and confusion."

Moore's system was based on human nature; he loved his men, consequently his men loved him; having won their affection, the rest simply depended on hard work.

At Shorncliffe *esprit de corps*, discipline, and moral, were the foundations of his training; once these were instilled, leadership followed, and from his small corps in Kent went forth a body of men who, as soldiers, were unsurpassed, and who, as civilians, have seldom been equalled.

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LIEUT. JOHN BRUMWELL,

43RD LIGHT INFANTRY.

1808–1812.

IN 1912 (as mentioned in a former volume of the CHRONICLE) there was placed in the Church of St. John's Chapel, Weardale, co. Durham, a memorial tablet to Lieut. John Brumwell, who was killed at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo. The cost of the tablet was defrayed by Weardale subscribers anxious to honour the name of one of their countrymen, and the originator of the movement was Mr. W. M. Egglestone, of Stanhope, who has compiled a small book relating to John Brumwell under the title of "Letters of a Weardale Soldier." To us these letters, written by a 43rd subaltern upwards of a hundred years ago, are of considerable interest, since they tell us how things went on at an important period of the Regiment's existence. Moreover, they throw side-lights on 43rd history, and furnish information about small matters of detail which otherwise would have been unknown, or, at any rate, forgotten.

Ensign John Brumwell [1] was appointed to the 43rd from the Royal Cumberland Militia on the 14th July 1808, and joined the 1st Battalion of the Regiment at Colchester during the first week of August. In his first letter home he says that he found the 43rd under orders to embark at Harwich for active service, but, notwithstanding, he was immediately sent to drill. He describes his new regiment as being "a great deal

[1] Levinge, in the *Alphabetical Roll of Officers*, spells the name Bramwell; some of the official Army Lists were also incorrect in the spelling.—ED.

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pleasanter than the Cumberland Militia." "The officers," he goes on, "are much more sociable with each other, and Colonel Gifford is a very pleasant officer for a Commanding Officer." It is evident from this letter that, in order to obtain his transfer from the Militia to the Line, he had been obliged to provide a certain number of recruits, and he saw a prospect of losing money over the transaction. Only one other matter of interest is touched on in this letter, and it is a matter about which hitherto little reliable information has been forthcoming. "Our dress of a morning," he says, "is white belt with trousers and gaiters; to dinner and parade white pantaloons, half-boots, and white waistcoat, jacket loose, buttoned back, and a black waist-belt. We never wear breeches nor gaiters."

The next letter was written from Colchester on the 11th September 1808, and contained the news that the Regiment was to march, at 2 o'clock on the following morning, for immediate embarkation at Harwich. "We received two months' pay in advance, so we are paid up to the 24th November. I have got our embarkation money, out of which was stopped £7 10*s.* for sea stock. We shall have our dinners, pint of wine, and two bottles of porter per day, besides the allowance of the ship. I shall write and inform you before we leave England what troops are in the expedition, and who commands. Perhaps I may be able by that time to inform you where our destination is; we have no idea at present except to the North of Spain." From Harwich the battalion sailed to Falmouth, where it joined Sir David Baird's expedition to Corunna, and there is no further letter from Brumwell until the 19th February 1809, when he was back at Colchester, with his mind full of the unpleasant experiences of his first campaign. Then he wrote to his parents, and described all that had

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occurred since the previous September, in the following words :—

I hope this letter will find you all in good health. You will no doubt be surprised that you have not had a letter from me since I left England. After we left Corunna I never had an opportunity. I intended to have written to let you know before we sailed from England where our destination was, but I had not the most distant idea. The fleet sailed from Falmouth on 9 October 1808, and arrived at Corunna on 13 October, after a very pleasant passage, being a distance of 450 miles, a thing hardly ever known before, considering that the fleet consisted of upwards of 160 sail. As soon as we anchored in the harbour Sir David Baird put up a signal in his ship that no person was to go on shore without his permission. The next day he gave leave to the commanding officers of regiments to permit one-third of the officers from each ship to go on shore, but not to sleep there. The night we arrived the town was illuminated. A great quantity of sky-rockets were thrown into the air, with the ringing of bells the whole night. The ship that I was in being brought to anchor abreast of the town, by that means I had an opportunity to see the whole performance. It had a very beautiful effect. The next day was the Spanish king's birthday. The town was the same as the previous evening. The Spaniards would not permit the British Army to disembark at Corunna until they had an order from their Commander-in-Chief at Madrid. He sent an express for us to disembark when our Commander thought proper. It would have been fortunate for the British nation if they had never landed a single soldier in Spain.

I was on shore several times while we remained in the harbour. Corunna is a very dirty place, and the surrounding country is very barren. As for the few soldiers they had in the town, they were a most miserable lot of objects, part of them without either stockings or shoes, and almost naked.

The Spaniards are the most treacherous and unfriendly set of people in the world, but I cannot describe them bad enough to you, considering how they treated the Army in Spain. As for their large armies which they represented to the English nation, it was nothing but notorious falsehoods; even when we were advancing we were meeting hundreds of the Spanish soldiers running away, and likewise officers that were making their escape.

We disembarked at Corunna on 26 October 1808, and then our troubles commenced. We were encamped near Corunna for two

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days, and on 28 October, just at the beginning of the rainy season, we began our march. We had nothing but torrents of rain for a considerable time. On our march from Corunna to Astorga there was nothing particular. The main road was tolerably good, considering we had so much rain. The country was uncommonly barren, and the inhabitants the most miserable set of creatures I ever saw. Their houses had no chimneys in them, and were miserable places. As for their bedding, I suppose they had little or none. In most places I hardly ever saw any. We were always very happy if we could procure straw to sleep upon. I took out with me two blankets and a large rug, which I found of great service. I think the weather was equally as cold here as in England. We were seventeen days marching to Astorga. Part of the troops remained at Astorga, and the remainder at a small village near there.

For a considerable time it was thought impossible to form a junction with Sir John Moore's army. The information was that the French were between Sir John and us. We had orders and counter-orders to march every day until 25 November. There was a report that the French would attack us in a few hours. There was nothing but confusion, with the staving in of rum casks, etc., the soldiers drinking the rum out of their caps.

On 2 December we commenced our retreat, and marched to Manzanal, where we were encamped until the 8th. Then we retreated to Valcavado, and remained there until 12 December. We expected to have gone back to Corunna and to have embarked there. Sir David Baird received orders from Sir John Moore to advance by forced marches, that the two armies might be together, The two armies formed a junction on 20 December. Then we commenced our pursuit of the French—General Soult and his army. I suppose we pursued them 80 or 90 miles. We were always very near them, and our Dragoons frequently falling in with theirs, and giving them a good thrashing; but it was only to entice the English army further into the country, that the other two French armies might get in our rear when we were in pursuit of General Soult and his army.

The weather was very bad, with a great quantity of snow. The places where we had to sleep were dreadfully bad, and frequently we were not able to procure straw, and the Spaniards were very uncivil. The morning we marched to Sahagun General Paget and about 500 of the 15th Dragoons gave the French Dragoons a thrashing. They had 900 men. We took and killed a great number of the French. On the evening of 23 December the whole army had orders to be ready at 7 o'clock to march and attack the French. They had

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entrenched themselves, and had thrown up batteries only about sixteen or eighteen miles from Sahagun. The 95th, 43rd, and 52nd Regiments marched from their quarters at 7 o'clock to attack them. We got within about six miles of the enemy, when there was an express come from General Moore for the whole army to retreat. We got back into our quarters about 3 o'clock in the morning. I expected that we should have had some hard fighting.

Fortunately the English army did not attack General Soult on the evening of 23 December. There is no doubt but that we should have given them a good thrashing, but the other two French armies would have got in our rear, and would have taken possession of all the passes, and then we must have been taken prisoners.

Sunday 25 December we commenced our final retreat. The weather and the roads were both dreadfully bad. On our retreat we expected to be attacked by the enemy every hour. They had an army on each of our flanks, and one in our rear pursuing us. The 43rd Light Infantry always formed a part of the reserve. We always kept a party of men on each flank by day to look out for the enemy, and at night we had our pickets. On the evening of 26 December the French attacked our pickets at a small village near the Bridge of Benavente. The regiments were turned out under arms. The French fired a few shots and galloped off for the night. The next morning we were ordered under arms as before; we saw them coming over the hills, and the out-pickets of our Dragoons and theirs were engaged. As our Dragoons were over the bridge it was blown up.

The remainder of this letter contains little of interest, and the outer sheet, having become much worn, is in parts quite illegible. Brumwell describes, as many others have done, the hardships of the retreat; and how his brigade embarked at Vigo, but he does not mention the name of his Brigadier. He says, however, that the Brigade numbered 3,000, and consisted of the "1st Battalion 43rd, 52nd, 95th, and the two Germans." We know, of course, that this was Robert Craufurd's Flank Brigade, with which were the 1st 43rd and 2nd 52nd.

Brumwell's next letter was written on the 27th May 1809, on board the transport "*Sea Nymph*, at anchor in the Downs." In it he describes how the 43rd received orders to march from Colchester to Harwich and

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embark forthwith. He says: "We are under the same General as we were in the last expedition, with the 95th and 52nd first battalions in our brigade. It is supposed that we are going to Portugal first, but that is only conjecture, for some say we are going to the north of Spain. For my part I am perfectly easy where we go, only I think if we should go to the north of Spain we may look out for lots of promotion, what with the hard fighting and things that we shall meet with."

He writes again from "Lisbon Harbour, on board the *Robert Taylor*, 30th June," giving an account of the voyage. The *Sea Nymph* had proved a bad sailer, and after beating about between the Downs and the Isle of Wight for more than a week, the troops were transferred at Cowes to the *Robert Taylor*. But they were not able to sail from Cowes until the 11th June, and were then forced to anchor in Yarmouth Roads, waiting for a fair wind until the 18th, when they finally got away. Ten days later, after an excellent voyage, Lisbon was reached, and Brumwell goes on to disclose what he knows of plans for the future:—

The right wing of our Regiment leaves the ship the evening of the 2nd of July. They are to be carried up by water in large boats for 40 miles to a place called Valeda, and to remain there until the left wing joins them. The remainder are to go up the river Tagus on the 3rd July, when it is expected the whole of the Brigade will be there, and then we shall immediately commence our march and form a junction with Sir Arthur Wellesley, as he is waiting near Obrantus [Abrantes] for us. As soon as the two armies form a junction, it is expected we shall proceed on to Spain and endeavour to turn the French out of that country, which I hope we shall be able to accomplish. I cannot pretend to give you any information, for we never see a paper. In England you have all the news long before we have any, and you know much more how things are going on in Spain and Portugal.

When here we shall have nothing but watching and, I hope, plenty of hard fighting, that we may distinguish ourselves. General Craufurd's

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Brigade is supposed the finest that ever left England. It consists of the following regiments: 43rd, 52nd, and 95th first battalions. I suppose that each regiment is not less than eleven to twelve hundred strong. After General Craufurd's Brigade joins Sir Arthur Wellesley, they will have to take the advance duty, as they are the Light Infantry and Rifles.

Unfortunately, Brumwell's next letter to his brother, which he says he wrote "when in the woods near Talavera," is not forthcoming, and thus we lose probably an interesting account of the famous march. He takes up the thread again from the commencement of the retreat from Talavera, and describes the events which followed up to the beginning of April 1810. This letter, written from Malpartida, was begun on the 15th March, but not finished and posted until the 24th April. It is of considerable length, and contains a good deal of information about the movements of Craufurd's Brigade, but we will only quote from it Brumwell's description of an affair of outposts on the Agueda river.

On the evening of the 19th March 1810, about eleven o'clock, the French crossed the bridge of St. Felices with 500 of their picked men, the General at their head, and attacked four companies of the 95th Regiment, which were about 340 strong. After a smart engagement for about an hour and a half, the 95th drove them back, killed two of their officers, a great many of their men, besides several wounded and some taken prisoners. I am sorry to say the 95th had one officer and five men killed and some men wounded. You may, perhaps, wonder why they had so few men near to such an army of the French.

I shall now inform you of the particulars between Barba del Puerco and St. Felices. There are immense ridges of mountains and a very rapid running river on each side. The water bed is nothing but rocks and immense stones. The bridge is 75 yards long and five broad; it is a very strong pass, and a most difficult position on each side. It was thought advisable to send more men on the evening of the 20th. The company which I was in were ordered to march, to support the 95th Regiment. We were about seven or eight miles distant from them. On our arrival there all was quiet; they were

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expected to make an attempt in the night. It was nearly as light as day; therefore, at early morning, two officers and myself went down to see what was going on. Our curiosity tempted us to go to the bottom of the bank and then to cross the bridge. Immediately we returned they commenced firing upon us. We were not more than three hundred yards from their sentries. Their balls came very near us, but they did no damage. The same day the French General and several of his officers were reconnoitring the river and all the places around, and from that circumstance we expected them to make another attack, but I am sorry to say they did not. In the evening our General ordered four more companies to come to the bridge. We had there between eight and nine hundred men, and very ready to meet them, but they knew better than to try us a second time.

The next day our company was ordered back to its old quarters. The way the French made their attack was this: Their General kept it quite a secret, and let his men go to bed in the usual way. Between ten and eleven he had the whole men turned out, and marched with some of his horsemen as quick as possible across the bridge. The men scrambled up the rocks like as many rabbits, and tumbled and run down like as many devils. While they were crossing the bridge in the advance, they had all the opposite side lined with the remainder of their troops, who kept up a constant fire on our side of the hill until their own men were a certain way up the hill.

Only one other of Brumwell's letters is forthcoming. He wrote several to his brother, but apparently they have not been preserved; and this letter was written on the 15th August 1810. In it he gives an account of the action on the Coa, near Almeida :—

On the morning of 16 July the enemy drove in our pickets and immediately Fort Concepcion was blown up according to orders. It made a very fine explosion. There was skirmishing with them for some time, but little loss on either side. We were ordered to take up a position by Almeida, where they let us remain for some few days. This was about five miles in the rear of our old position. We were expecting an attack daily, which kept us a little on the alert. We halted in an open plain about one mile from Almeida.

On 23 July there came on a most dreadful thunderstorm, and what with the rain, hail, and other little things, I assure you it was very uncomfortable. We were as wet as if we had been drenched in a river all night.

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On 24 July we were standing to our arms as usual at daybreak, all drenched with rain, when we heard a very sharp firing a little way in our front. At this time the French had attacked our cavalry and our pickets with a determination to drive us on to the other side of the Coa, which was about two miles in our rear, and invest Almeida, which they did that day.

I shall now give you an account of the action to the best of my recollection just as it took place. Some time after the firing had begun in front, the infantry, which consisted of General Craufurd's Division, were ordered to take up a position about one mile in rear of the place where we were then standing. After we had formed there and remained for some time, all anxious to have a little brush with them—a thing which we had been expecting for the past six months—there was an order came for five companies of the 43rd, five companies of the 95th, and also some companies of the 52nd, but how many of them I do not know. Our left wing was ordered out, and I am in the left company, therefore I had an opportunity of seeing the whole. We were ordered to extend our companies and move on at "double-quick," and meet the enemy who was coming on at "double-quick" and in a very large force. We skirmished with them for about half an hour, in which we both lost a good many men. They sent cavalry and infantry to get round our flanks, which was soon observed, and we were immediately ordered to retreat. The French pushed on in a very dashing way; the situation then became general, the whole of the troops keeping up a very sharp fire, but still retreating.

I must now tell you what sort of ground we had to retreat over. There was a number of stone walls which were very high, and we had to scramble over them, and grape fields, and all sorts of disagreeable places to be passed through before we could reach the bridge. The enemy were pushing in very close, and their balls flying round us like hailstones. At this time we were retreating for the bridge across the river Coa, the enemy endeavouring to outflank us on all sides, and they got nearly round us. When we had got near to the bridge, there was an order came for us to charge the enemy up the hill; by that means it gave more time for the remainder of the men to cross the bridge and form on the opposite side, which the General was determined to defend, and I assure you it was defended in a very gallant style, but with the loss of a great many brave fellows.

There are very large mountains on each side of the bridge, and both the enemy and ourselves had each side of it and the hills lined with troops. The enemy attempted to cross the bridge three or four

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times, and at each attempt they always marched to the beat of the drums. Each time we drove them back with considerable loss, strewing the bridge with their dead bodies. To the best of my recollection we began to skirmish with them between six and seven o'clock in the morning, and from that time until about four in the evening there was one continued fire. We had three pieces of light artillery placed on the top of the hill, which annoyed the enemy very much; but they had theirs in return, which, of course, annoyed us a little, as the shots and shells came quick all the time we were marching to the bridge. The enemy retreated from the bridge at about four o'clock and left us master of the field for the present. After that we had our dead buried and our wounded taken away to the rear. We had the lieut.-colonel, one captain, and one lieutenant killed, and eleven other officers wounded, many of whom have gone to Lisbon, as their wounds are very bad. We had 140 men killed, wounded, and missing, but I cannot inform you of the particulars. The 95th Rifle Regiment had four officers killed and eleven wounded, and some of these since dead, and about the same number of men. The 52nd Regiment had one major and one captain wounded, and several men wounded—how many I cannot say.

To this letter Brumwell added a postscript, in which he wrote :—

After the scenes that I saw the other day, both men and officers shot on each side of me, I am now beginning to think that the ball is not yet cast that is intended for me, but there is no saying for the chances of war.

Brumwell fought at Busaco and at Fuentes de Onoro, was mortally wounded at Ciudad Rodrigo when a volunteer with the storming party, and died, a week later, on the 27th January 1812.

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THE TALAVERA MARCH.

THE length of the forced march made by Craufurd's Brigade in July 1809 recently formed the subject of an article in the *Journal of the R.U.S. Institution* (Vol. LXI., No. 442), by Professor C. Oman, who has established the fact, by the simple process of measuring the distance along the route followed, that the 62 miles in 26 hours recorded by Napier is incorrect, and that 40 miles is nearer the mark.

How the "legend of 62 miles" came into being Professor Oman explains by saying that Napier, during the march, was left sick at Malpartida de Plasencia, that he subsequently walked the 41 miles, through Naval Moral to Oropesa, and from thence rode the remaining 21 miles to Talavera. When Napier, therefore, wrote his *History*, he took the distance which he himself had travelled as that of the forced march of the Brigade, forgetting that the Brigade left Malpartida de Plasencia on the 26th July, and that the forced march of 26 hours did not commence until early morning of the 28th July, when the Brigade left Naval Moral.

Napier's account, which appeared in his second volume, published in 1829, and which has since been accepted by a great many military writers, and quoted in their books, reads as follows :—

> These troops had been, after a march of twenty miles, hutted near Malpartida de Plasencia, when the alarm spread by Spanish fugitives spread to that part. Craufurd, fearing for the army, allowed only a few hours' rest, and then, withdrawing about fifty of the weakest from the ranks, recommenced his march with a resolution not to halt till the field of battle was reached. As the Brigade advanced, crowds of runaways were met with, not all Spaniards, but all propagating the vilest falsehoods: "*Sir Arthur Wellesley was killed—the French were only a few miles distant.*" Nay, some, blinded by their fears,

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pretended to point out the enemy's advanced posts on the hills. Indignant at this shameful scene, the troops hastened rather than slackened their impetuous pace, and, leaving only 17 stragglers behind, in 26 hours crossed the field of battle in a close and compact body, having in that time passed over sixty-two English miles in the hottest season of the year, each man carrying 50 lb. to 60 lb. weight upon his shoulders.

Napier, of course, was quite wrong in taking the point of departure of the forced march as Malpartida de Plasencia, and in consequence he was wrong in his statement as to the length of the march carried out in the 26 hours. This is proved clearly enough by Professor Oman, and in that respect his article is not only of interest, but also of considerable value. In another respect, however, the article is both misleading and inaccurate, in that Professor Oman charges Moorsom, the 52nd historian, with what amounts to discourtesy and obstinacy in adhering to Napier's figures, in spite of the remonstrances of officers who actually made the march. He quotes a long letter, written on the 8th May 1860 by General Sir John Bell to Moorsom, in which the former points out the inaccuracy of Napier's "62 miles in 26 hours," and gives weighty reasons for his opinion. Then, having said that the march could not have exceeded 52 miles at the utmost, he concludes his letter with the following words: "I have prepared this, my Record, for you to keep, in case the alteration should expose you to any question on the subject."

Professor Oman's comment on this letter is :—

As Sir John had foreseen, his attempt to get the true distances and place names inserted in Moorsom's "Historical Record of the 52nd Light Infantry" brought him much trouble and a considerable amount of acrimonious correspondence with other Light Division veterans. Moreover, he failed to get the facts stated according to his version in the book whose issue raised the controversy.

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After passing further strictures on Moorsom, Professor Oman brings his article to a close with the following paragraph :—

> Bell's efforts to set matters right failed, and his packet of correspondence and memoranda, which passed by chance into my hands, is a somewhat melancholy collection.

Without doubt the Professor wrote his article in perfectly good faith; among Sir John Bell's papers he discovered a copy of the letter of the 8th May 1860, to Moorsom; he turned up the account of the Talavera march in Moorsom's *Historical Record of the* 52*nd*, and there found the length of the march given as 62 miles in 26 hours, from which he concluded that Moorsom had refused to accept Sir John Bell's statement. But in arriving at that conclusion Professor Oman was under a most unfortunate misapprehension.

Moorsom's book was published early in 1860, and when Sir John Bell wrote his letter, he undoubtedly had seen the book, and had corresponded with Moorsom about the description of the Talavera march. The last paragraph of the letter points to the fact that Moorsom had agreed to alter his account, in accordance with Sir John's views, in a second edition; for Sir John refers to "the alteration" as an accomplished fact, and says distinctly that his object in writing was to let Moorsom have a clear statement, in case he should be found fault with for altering his figures.

Now, what Professor Oman did not know, when he wrote his article, was that a second edition of Moorsom's *Record* [1] was called for almost at once, and was brought out in the same year (1860). And in this second edition Moorsom corrected his statement, as to the length of

[1] It came as a surprise to Professor Oman to be told, after his article had appeared, that a second edition had been published.—ED.

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the march, to agree exactly with Sir John Bell's views. The following are the paragraphs as they appeared in the first edition and in the second edition :—

FIRST EDITION.

These regiments arrived in the vicinity of Talavera before daylight on the morning of the 29th, having performed a forced march of 48 miles in excessively hot weather, in addition to the 24 miles of the preceding day; in all, 62 miles in 26 hours.

SECOND EDITION.

These regiments arrived in the vicinity of Talavera by sunrise on the morning of the 29th, having performed a forced march of 28 miles in excessively hot weather, in addition to the 24 miles of the preceding day; in all, 52 miles in 26 hours.

The result of Professor Oman's article has been to destroy the "legend" of the length of the Talavera march, of which Napier was the parent; but at the same time to create a new legend, viz., that Sir John Bell and Captain Moorsom fell out over the matter of correcting the account of the march given in the first edition of the *Historical Record of the* 52*nd.*

This new legend we hope that we have now destroyed.[1]

[1] Subsequently (*Journal of the R.U.S. Institution*, Vol. LXII., No. 447) Professor Oman wrote a note of explanation and withdrawal.—ED.

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52ND STORMERS' MEDAL.

IN the official *Record of Services of the 52nd Light Infantry Regiment*, compiled and arranged, from its commencement up to the Battle of Waterloo, by Captain John Cross,[1] is an after-entry, quoting a Regimental Order, dated Lichfield, 19th January 1820, as follows :—

The Medals which are this day delivered to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers who were Volunteers in the Advance at the Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and St. Sebastian, are presented to them by the Officers of the Regiment, as an Honourable Testimony of the Exemplary Bravery displayed by them on these occasions, and also with the hope that at some future period they may be the means (in aid of their other claims) of procuring for them some further remuneration for their services. Numbers of the men have distinguished themselves upon different occasions, but it has fallen to the lot of those only who are now selected to have the particular opportunities afforded them recorded by the Medals (as Volunteers on a desperate service), in addition to which their conduct in the field upon all other occasions had merited the highest approbation of their officers, and it is hoped their future conduct will prove that the mark of distinction has not been thrown away upon them.

It is, perhaps, curious that Moorsom makes no mention of these medals or of this Regimental Order, although he quotes practically every other paragraph of Cross's Record almost word for word. On page 208 of Moorsom's *Historical Record of the 52nd*, line 6, there is the statement, "it is the intention of the officers of the battalion to give them some badge of merit." Cross says, "to give them a medal or some badge of merit." It is hardly possible that Moorsom should not have

[1] A copy of Captain John Cross's MS. Record of the 52nd has recently been presented to the 2nd Battalion by Lieut.-Colonel Moorsom (late Rifle Brigade), whose father used this copy as the foundation for his *Historical Record of the 52nd.*—ED.

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heard of these medals, but he may have had good reasons for not mentioning them. Nowadays, of course, the award of medals to soldiers by private individuals would be impossible, as such awards are in the hands of the Sovereign alone; but in the time of the Peninsular War no medals were granted to any but a few officers. This was dealt with fully in the CHRONICLE of 1911, on page 196 of which volume mention was made of this particular 52nd Regimental Medal, and an illustration of it will be found on page 205 of the CHRONICLE of 1905.

The medal was apparently slightly smaller than the Peninsular Medal issued in 1848, and was worn with a ribbon of the same colour (originally the ribbon of the Peninsular Gold Medal). It had on the obverse a bugle with LII within, above which was engraved the date of the action for which it was awarded, the whole being encircled by a wreath of laurel. On the reverse was the inscription, "A Volunteer in the Leading Column of Attack at the Assault of," followed by the name of the action (engraved); with, round the edge, the words, "The Officers 52nd Regiment to (the man's name engraved) 52nd Regiment."

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A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Summary of Regimental Events of 1815.

January 1st, 1915, found the two battalions of the 43rd and of the 52nd situated as follows: 1st Battalion 43rd, forming part of the Expedition to New Orleans, had just joined the force assembling for the attack on that place; 2nd Battalion 43rd in England, training and preparing drafts for the 1st Battalion; 1st Battalion 52nd, under orders for America, was on the march from Chatham to Portsmouth, where it was to embark; 2nd Battalion 52nd, with Sir Thomas Graham's army in Flanders, was quartered in Ypres.

43rd Light Infantry.

The 2nd Battalion remained in England at Hythe and Dover throughout 1815, and prepared reinforcements for the 1st Battalion.

The 1st Battalion took part in the Attack on New Orleans on the *7th January*, losing 3 officers and 13 men killed, 1 officer and 21 men wounded, and 17 men taken prisoners.

On the *18th January* the British force withdrew from before New Orleans, embarked, and proceeded to Mobile Bay, where they afterwards learned that peace between England and America had been signed at Ghent a fortnight before the attack on New Orleans had been launched. From February to April the troops encamped on Dauphin Island.

On the 8th *April* the 43rd sailed for England, arriving on the *1st June*, and proceeding to barracks at Dover and Deal. There reinforcements were received from the 2nd Battalion, and on the *16th June* the Regiment

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embarked for Flanders 1,100 strong. Landing at Ostend, they reached Ghent on the 19th, and received the news that the battle of Waterloo had been fought.

4th July.—The Regiment joined the Army near St. Denis, was placed in the 5th Division (Major-General Sir James Kempt), and marched to Paris.

7th July.—Moved to the banks of the Seine near Clichy.

30th October.—Went into cantonments at Melun and the neighbourhood, and moved thence, just before Christmas, to Paris, for duty at the barriers, being quartered in the Place Verte Barracks until the end of the year.

The Regiment had previously been informed that, brigaded with the 7th and 23rd Fusiliers, it would form part of the 1st Division (Sir Lowry Cole) in the Army of Occupation of France.

52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

On the *4th January* the 1st Battalion embarked at Portsmouth for America, and proceeded to the Cove of Cork, where the fleet of transports was to rendezvous, preparatory to crossing the Atlantic. Arriving on the 20th January, two attempts were made to put to sea, but each time the fleet was driven back by severe gales.

Before the attempt could be made again, news came of Napoleon's escape from Elba, and the troops under orders for America were recalled to Plymouth, where the 52nd arrived on the 22nd March.

27th March.—Sailed from Plymouth.

31st March.—Landed at Ostend.

4th April.—Arrived at Brussels.

7th April.—Marched to Grammont and joined the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment, which had moved thither earlier in the year.

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All serviceable men of the 2nd Battalion (about 230) were now transferred to the 1st Battalion, while the 2nd Battalion took over some unfit men of the 1st Battalion. The battalions then parted; the 2nd, marching through Courtrai to Ostend, where it embarked on the 14th April, landed at Dover, and marched to Canterbury on the 20th.

27*th May.*—The 1st Battalion moved to Lessines, and shortly afterwards went into cantonments about Quevre-au-Camp (13 miles west of Mons), and there remained in training until the 15th June in Adam's Brigade of Clinton's Division.

16*th June.*—With Clinton's Division marched to Ath, and thence towards Enghien and Braine-le-Comte, where it halted at midnight in pouring rain.

17*th June.*—Started from Braine-le-Comte at 2 a.m., reached Nivelles at 7 a.m. Halted for about four hours, then proceeded towards Hougoumont and Mont St. Jean, and at nightfall bivouacked in a ploughfield near the village of Merbe Braine. Rain fell all night.

18*th June.*—BATTLE OF WATERLOO. 52nd casualties: 1 officer and 16 men killed; 7 officers and 173 men wounded.

19*th June.*—Started from the farm of Rossomme to march to Paris, and bivouacked for the night at Nivelles.

20*th June.*—Continued the march, bivouacking near Binche.

1*st July.*—The 52nd were within sight of Paris.

3*rd July.*—Crossed the Seine, and seized the bridge at Neuilly.

4*th July.*—Proceeded to the Bois de Boulogne, there bivouacked for three nights.

7*th July.*—Adam's Brigade (52nd, 71st, 95th) was selected from the British Army to make the state entry into Paris, and encamped in the Champs Elysées.

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The 52nd and other regiments of Adam's Brigade remained encamped in the Champs Elysées until the 2nd November, when they moved to Versailles, and three weeks later to St. Germains, where Christmas Day was spent. On the 26th December the 52nd proceeded to Clermont and adjacent villages.

With regard to the Battle of Waterloo and the part played by the 52nd in the final phase, it would be useless, after the lapse of a hundred years, to hark back to the old controversy as to whether the 52nd single-handed defeated the Imperial Guard, or whether Maitland's Brigade of Guards assisted in their overthrow. These matters were dealt with fully in Leeke's *Lord Seaton's Regiment at Waterloo*, and more recently in Moore-Smith's *Life of John Colborne, Lord Seaton*. The fact is that such evidence as is forthcoming is not sufficiently conclusive to settle the controversy, and it is doubtful if any further evidence is ever likely to be adduced, although it is true that only two years ago a scrap of fresh evidence was brought to light. In the *Diary of Frances, Lady Shelley*, by Richard Edgcumbe [1] (John Murray, 1912), there appears a facsimile reproduction of a sketch-map of the battlefield, drawn by Sir Henry Bradford, A.Q.M.G., immediately after the battle. This was made for the Duke of Wellington, and by him it was given to Lady Shelley. It purports to show the dispositions at the time of the crisis, and it is worthy of the careful attention of anyone desirous of making himself further acquainted with the details of the great counter-stroke which won the battle.

[1] Sometime in the 52nd Light Infantry.—Ed.

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AN EARLY ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

THE following account of the movements of the 52nd at the Battle of Waterloo was written by Captain John Cross (who commanded a company of the Regiment on that occasion) in the Orderly-room Record. A particular interest attaches to this account, because it was written soon after the battle, while the events of the day were fresh in his mind, and before there had been time for the distortion of facts usually produced by much discussion and imperfect memory. As he completed his Record about the year 1821, and as the greater number of the 52nd officers who fought at Waterloo were still with the Regiment, it is natural to suppose that his account was vouched for by the other officers. It occupies barely two pages of the MS. Record Book, and it is worthy of being quoted in full :—

At about half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 18th of June, the enemy's Light Troops attacked the wood and Château of Hougoumont, and shortly afterwards the action became general. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the post of La Haye Sainte fell into the hands of the enemy, and General Adam's Brigade was ordered up to the left of the Guards. The 52nd formed squares of wings, and advanced considerably in front of the general line, but in consequence of the doubtful issue of a severe contest on the night (at the farm of Hougoumont) the Regiment was ordered to be withdrawn, and the squares retired to the height which delineated the position.

On arriving at the top of the ridge the wings deployed into a double line, and in this formation successfully resisted a charge of cavalry.

The persevering efforts to break the Allied Army by charges of cavalry (covered by a powerful cannonade) having proved ineffectual, at half-past 7 o'clock in the evening the Moyenne Garde, led on by Marshal Ney, advanced in column close to the left of the

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52nd Regiment. Sir John Colborne instantly brought forward his right, and fell upon the left flank of the enemy's column. The two left companies only had fired when he gave the word "Charge," and on an instant the French Guard fled. The 52nd pursued them through the enclosures of La Haye Sainte, and from thence kept along the high ground to the right of the hollow road. This decisive success was so unexpected that no immediate support followed up the 52nd, which had already got ahead of a great part of the French Column in the road; but no delay could be admitted; the Regiment dashed across the road, pursuing the enemy in the double quick march up the face of the hill towards La Belle Alliance.

The squares of the Imperial Guard were standing formed on the summit of the hill to check the pursuit; but, although single-handed, the Regiment could not be intimidated, and it continued approaching the squares in the double quick march, preserving an excellent line, and when arriving within sixty or eighty yards of the enemy, both squares fired a volley, broke, and dissolved in the general mass of fugitives.

Whilst continuing the pursuit down the reverse of the hill at La Belle Alliance, the French cavalry made an effort to cover the retreat, but the daring confidence with which the Regiment advanced completely paralysed the enemy's charge, and, without further opposition, the 52nd moved on beyond the farm of Rossomme where the Prussian Army had just arrived, and took up the pursuit.

The Regiment bivouacked for the night on the high road between the farm of Rossomme and the Maison du Roi, a short distance in rear of the place where the pursuit of the enemy was discontinued by the 52nd, and then confided to the Prussian Army, which arrived by the Planchenois road.

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THE GERMANS AND WATERLOO.

On the 18th December 1903, the Kaiser delivered at Hanover a speech in which he took pains to impress upon his audience that the Germans had rescued the British Army from destruction at Waterloo. This evoked from the pen of the late Sir Rowland Blennerhassett a spirited article in the *Nineteenth Century and After* (February 1904)—an article which, in the light of events of the subsequent decade, is of peculiar interest to-day. Moreover, Sir Rowland's concise account of the part played by the 52nd in the final phase of the battle helps us to arrive at a solution of the vexed question of the defeat of the Imperial Guard. It is with this part of the article that we propose to deal, not only because it confirms the views always held by 52nd officers present at Waterloo, but also because of the additional importance attached by Sir R. Blennerhassett to the movements of the 52nd at the close of the battle, in that he holds them to be conclusive evidence that the British Army had swept the field before Blücher's troops arrived.

In Sir Rowland's opinion the Kaiser's speech was not a mere exaggeration of facts put forward to please his hearers, but an intentional perversion of history, made with the sole object of belittling Great Britain in the eyes of Germany. "It has been the invariable practice of the guides of public opinion in Germany to excite contempt as well as hatred for the nation they propose to attack." Before 1866 the Austrians were held up to ridicule by German writers and politicians; and before 1870 the French were similarly dealt with. Now it was the turn of the British; and the object of all this careful preparation was to teach the Germans to despise so

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thoroughly the nation about to be attacked, that when the war came they would enter into it full of confidence as well as of enthusiasm. How Sir Rowland disproves the Kaiser's statements is best told by quoting from his article :—

"I do not propose," he writes, "to enter at any length into the campaign of 1815, or into the battle of the 18th of June. To explain, however, the influence of Germans on the issue of that engagement, I must give some little account of the leading incidents of Waterloo.

"First of all it is necessary to remember the composition of the contending armies. Bonaparte had 71,947 men with 246 guns. Wellington had 67,661 men, and, according to Siborne and Sir James Shaw-Kennedy,[1] 156 guns. M. Houssaye, in his recent volume on Waterloo, contends that Wellington was decidedly weaker than Napoleon in artillery. Wellington's army was made up as follows :—

"British – – – – –	23,991
King's German Legion – – –	5,824
Hanoverians – – – –	11,247
Brunswickers – – – –	5,935
Nassauers – – – – –	2,880
Dutch-Belgians – – – –	17,784
Total – –	67,661

"Sir James Shaw-Kennedy points out most justly that the numbers of the contending forces give no idea of the comparative strength of the two armies. Napoleon's army was homogeneous, and consisted of Frenchmen, trained soldiers enthusiastically devoted to his person and cause. Wellington's army was the exact

[1] A distinguished 43rd officer and A.D.C. to General Robert Craufurd.—ED.

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opposite of this, and was composed of troops, many of whom, from political or other causes, were unwilling to fight against the French. At the height of the action, Bylandt's Dutch-Belgian Brigade, on the advance of the French attacking columns, abandoned its ground, retreated through the British line, placed itself on the reverse slope of the position, and, in spite of remonstrances and orders, stood at ease, and took no further part in the battle. Some of the troops who came from Germany were imperfectly disciplined and unsteady; this applies especially to soldiers from Nassau. The King's German Legion was better; but a whole regiment of Hanoverian Hussars, with their Colonel at their head, suddenly fled the field, and galloped helter-skelter into Brussels. Creevey describes how they rode in wild confusion through the Porte de Namur, along the Rue de Namur, and through the Place Royale, shouting that the French were upon them. They then spread reports of the total defeat of Wellington's army, which filled with dismay those English in Brussels who were listening to the roar of the cannon and seeking eagerly for news as to the progress of the battle.

"Sir James Shaw-Kennedy estimates that, from half-past 11 in the morning, when the action began, to 6 o'clock in the evening, Wellington had to fight Napoleon's army with a force considerably weaker. After 6 o'clock the preponderance against Napoleon became very great; but, notwithstanding that, for two hours Wellington's position was critical, owing to the enthusiastic bravery of the French troops. The force despatched by Napoleon to resist Blücher acted with such splendid resolution that they held in check greatly superior numbers for a considerable time. It would be difficult to cite an instance of troops who behaved more nobly than the French at Waterloo. Their last attacks

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on Wellington, and their resistance to Blücher, are splendid records in the history of war.

"There were five separate and distinct attacks on Wellington's army at Waterloo: three of them failed completely; the fourth was partially successful; the fifth was the only one in which the whole British line was attacked. That was also a failure. During these attacks the coolness, judgment, and energy shown by the Duke of Wellington have never been surpassed by any commander. He was ubiquitous, and his personal power was felt all along the line. In this respect he was a great contrast to Napoleon. The extraordinary want of energy, and even listlessness, which Napoleon showed at Waterloo have been ascribed to ill-health. Wellington excited the admiration of all who saw him. Count Pozzo di Borgo, who was present during the action as the representative of the Russian Government, in his official report lauded Wellington to the skies, although he knew that his enthusiastic praise of the Duke would not be agreeable to Alexander. Marmont, who heard various accounts of the battle a day or so after from eye-witnesses, tells us in his Memoirs that the personal valour and intellectual resources of Wellington astounded men who were themselves remarkable for bravery and for the possession of the highest military qualities. Perhaps the most striking instance of Wellington's self-command was at the moment when the brigades of Ompteda and Kielmansegge were unable to hold their position in the centre of his line. This was the point Napoleon wished to seize. It was left for a moment unprotected; and if the Emperor had shown anything like the active personal energy in taking advantage of the overthrow of the German troops who held it, which Wellington did in repairing the disaster, the position of the British army would have been most

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critical. When it occurred, Wellington was towards the right of his line, near Maitland's Brigade of Guards. Sir James Shaw-Kennedy rode up and reported to him that a whole space in the very centre of his line, which should have been held by German troops, was open. Wellington received the information with a degree of coolness which astounded Kennedy, and gave orders at once for the repair of the disaster with a precision which showed how completely he had his army in hand. This was, perhaps, one of the most critical moments of his life. He brought up troops himself to secure the threatened position, and Napoleon was unable to follow up his temporary advantage.

"In judging the determination of Wellington to accept battle on the field of Waterloo, it is essential always to bear in mind his arrangement with Blücher. On the 17th of June he sent word to that commander that he would make a stand next day at Waterloo if the Prussian field-marshal would support him with two corps of his army. To this Blücher assented, and further said that he would support the Duke with his whole army. It was only on this distinct understanding that the Duke accepted battle at all. If that arrangement had not been made, it would have been the utmost folly on the part of Wellington to accept battle with the motley army under his command, nearly one-half of which, as I have already said, could not for one reason or another be depended upon. How Blücher kept his word everybody knows, and no serious historian in England has ever wished to minimize the value of the support he rendered to the Duke of Wellington.

"The difficulty which, owing to the state of the roads, the Prussian army experienced in their move towards Wellington was exceedingly great. The action of Blücher was daring in the extreme; and, if Wellington

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had not stood his ground at Waterloo, the consequences would have been fatal to the Prussian army. If it is untrue to say the Prussians saved the English army from destruction, it is nothing but the most sober truth to affirm that the steadfastness of the British infantry in resisting the attacks of Napoleon saved the Prussian army from annihilation. If the English soldiers had failed to hold their position, the Prussian army would have been left a prey to Napoleon's victorious battalions, which would have attacked it in front while Grouchy operated in its rear. The leaders of the Prussian forces, especially Gneisenau and Grolman, knowing well this danger, were naturally anxious to know how the fight was going. About half-past three in the afternoon Blücher sent forward two officers to observe and report on the situation of the British army. One of these was Blücher's adjutant, Count Nostitz, and the other was Colonel v. Pfuel, of the General Staff. They found a plantation called the Wood of Paris unoccupied by the French. They went cautiously through the wood, which was situated south-east of Planchenoit, and, from a position in front of it, they could see the whole battle perfectly. Colonel v. Pfuel remained where he was, and took a sketch of the battle as it then stood. Count Nostitz rode back to report. Gneisenau asked him what he thought the French would do. Nostitz gave it as his opinion that Napoleon would endeavour to keep the English in check, and turn his forces upon the Prussians with a view of securing his retreat. Evidently Count Nostitz did not think that the English army was on the brink of destruction. This conversation, as I gathered from Bernhardi, must have taken place a few minutes before 4 o'clock, when the heads of Bülow's columns began to occupy the Wood of Paris.

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"The day was drawing to its close, and Napoleon determined to strike his great blow for victory. At half-past 7 he ordered several battalions of the Imperial Guard and the divisions commanded by Marcognet, Alix, Donzelot, and Bachelu to advance against Wellington's line, while the divisions of General Foy renewed the attack upon Hougoumont. This last grand attack was supported by powerful artillery and what remained of Napoleon's cavalry. It was the only one of five great attacks on Wellington's army which was general. There has been some controversy as to the order in which the Imperial Guard advanced. For practical purposes it may perhaps be best understood by saying that it advanced in two columns: a right column, consisting of battalions of the Grenadiers and Chasseurs of the Middle Guard; and a somewhat stronger column to the left. The battalions on the right advanced in a slightly north-western direction towards the right centre of the British line. The left advanced nearer to the Hougoumont enclosure towards the right of the British line. These columns did not attack simultaneously. The right column marched up the hill, and came upon that part of the British position occupied by Maitland's Brigade of Guards. The English Guards were lying down. Suddenly, at the order of Wellington, they arose, poured a destructive fire upon the French Imperial Guard; then charged, drove it down the hill at the point of the bayonet, and returned to their former position. The head of the left column of the French Imperial Guard, in its advance, had its whole left flank exposed to the attack of the brigade led by Adam on Wellington's right. Colonel Colborne, who afterwards became Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, commanded the 52nd Regiment on the left of this brigade. On his own responsibility he placed the

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52nd parallel to the flank of the advancing French column, opened fire, and stopped its advance. The French column wheeled to meet the attack, but the fire of the 52nd was followed by a charge which routed the battalions of the French Guard. The 52nd was the pride and glory of Wellington's army. It continued to advance four deep in a diagonal line right across the battlefield till it actually touched the great road from Brussels to Charleroi, which, as we know, ran right through the centre of the scene of action. When the 52nd reached the road Colborne saw some battalions of Napoleon's Guard which were formed still on the west side of the highway. These battalions of the Imperial Guard were probably part of the battalions already repulsed by Maitland's Guards. They stood in three separate divisions, their right resting on the Charleroi road. Wellington, having already given the signal for his whole line to advance, and having sent word to Reiche, the Chief of the Staff of Ziethen, to request that a Prussian battery, which had been placed on the left of the British line, should cease firing across the battlefield, rode forward to the 52nd. He ordered it at once to charge the French Guards in its front. These battalions of the French Guard were routed in the same splendid fashion with which the 52nd had overthrown the former battalions. It was when watching the attack of the 52nd on his Guards that Napoleon, seeing the day was lost, turned to Count Flahault and said, 'It is the old story since Crecy.' My authority for this statement is the late Lord Acton, who heard it from Count Flahault himself. There are persons still alive, members of the Athenæum Club, who must remember, as I do, that Count Flahault told the same story to Mr. Abraham Hayward. The 52nd, after the overthrow of the French Guards, crossed the Charleroi road, and leaving

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La Belle Alliance and Trimontion on the right, and after overcoming some further show of resistance on the part of French soldiers, continued its march on the left of the Charleroi road to beyond Rosomme, where it again crossed the highway to its right, and then the regiment stood and bivouacked for the night. They reached this position about a quarter-past 9. The great feat of arms of the 52nd is sufficient to dispose of the assertions of Bernhardi and others, who have stated that no British regiment passed beyond La Belle Alliance on the evening of Waterloo. Wellington went with the 52nd to Rosomme, and, according to Sir James Shaw-Kennedy, it was returning from thence that he accidentally came upon Blücher on the Charleroi road, a little to the south or the French side of La Belle Alliance. M. Houssaye, in his very admirable book on Waterloo, is therefore mistaken when he says that Wellington met Blücher near La Belle Alliance as the Duke was riding in the direction of Charleroi from his main position.

"Lamartine has summed up in a single sentence the real truth about Waterloo. 'The victory,' he says, 'was won by Wellington; the complete rout which followed was the work of Blücher.'

"The causes of the victory were in the main the want of energy on the part of Napoleon, the extraordinary activity and resolution of the Duke of Wellington, and, above all, the conduct of the British infantry. Every student of history knows the view entertained of the British soldiers of the past by men like Foy, who had fought against them in Spain; by Marshal Bugeaud, who knew them well; by Reille, who, on the morning of Waterloo, expressed himself to D'Erlon and to others who would listen to him, as doubting whether it would be possible to dislodge from its position by a front attack

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English infantry commanded by Wellington. I will merely quote, however, the words of the Prussian Field-Marshal Müffling, who was on the Duke of Wellington's staff at Waterloo. Speaking of the British soldiers of that day, he says: 'For a battle there is not perhaps in Europe an army equal to the British; that is to say, none whose tuition, discipline, and whole military tendency is so purely and exclusively calculated for giving battle. The British soldier is vigorous, well fed, by nature brave and intrepid, trained to the most rigorous discipline, and admirably well armed. The infantry resists the attacks of cavalry with great confidence, and, when taken in the flank or rear, British troops are less disconcerted than any other European army. These circumstances in their favour will explain how this army, since the Duke of Wellington has led it, has never yet been defeated in the open field.'"

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AFTER WATERLOO.

MAJOR-GENERAL ADAM'S CONFIDENTIAL REPORT ON THE 52ND, 26TH OCTOBER 1815.

THE following are extracts from the Inspection Report, made by Major-General Adam, on the 1st Battalion, 52nd, then encamped in the Champs Elysées, Paris :—

The Regiment is in very good order, moves very well, is remarkably pliable and handy, and well versed in the manœuvres prescribed.

The officers are zealous, attentive, and intelligent. The captains are in general a particularly good body of officers; and I have seen no body of subaltern officers so generally well instructed, or who do their duties more exactly. I have every reason to believe that perfect unanimity and good understanding exist in this Battalion, a great *esprit de corps*, and a strong feeling for the reputation of the Regiment. Lieut. Winterbottom is one of the most active, zealous, intelligent of officers in his station I have ever seen, of exemplary gallantry and coolness in action.

The sergeants and corporals are a respectable body of men in their appearance and general conduct, for the most part well instructed and active in their field duties, and, I believe, pay every attention to maintain and promote good order. In their mode of doing duty on guard there is an air of alertness.

The buglers are perfect in their soundings, and the best I know.

The numbers of the musicians are not limited according to regulation. No corps I have ever met with attends to this rule. They are trained to and fit for the ranks.

The privates are on the whole a fine body of men, have every appearance of health, and are remarkably smart and cleanly. They are individually well trained, and do their duty with much exactness and attention. I have not had occasion to observe much drunkenness amongst the men; but with regard to their good behaviour, the Court Martial Return does not bear a favourable testimony. Something, however, in extenuation may be found in the situation of the Corps so close to Paris, and the men not accustomed to the temptations of a licentious metropolis. Yet riotous or disorderly conduct publicly has not since under my command been observable.

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The arrangements in companies are well attended to, the gradations of duties and the chain of subordination well defined and observed.

The men live well, although messes are not established. Every man cooks for himself in the small tin he carries, for this battalion has no camp kettles. Previous to the last campaign it was permitted to deliver them into store, and the experiment has been successful; at least, the proportion of sick has not exceeded that of those corps in the Brigade who had camp kettles. The supplies are all drawn from the commissariat. No officers' mess has been established. The necessaries supplied are of good quality, and are charged at reasonable prices. No complaints have come to my knowledge, and I do not believe any to exist.

The number of Courts Martial (90) held since my last report is very considerable. Confinement is substituted to a considerable degree for corporal punishment, but a resort to other modes of chastising misdemeanour might be more frequent, and would be advantageous.

The hospitals have been kept in excellent order. Proportion of sick small. Deaths few. The surgeon, Mr. Gibson, is capable, zealous, and attentive; and the assistant surgeon competent.

Sixty rounds of ammunition are in possession of each man, and the arms are clean and in excellent order.

The Battalion is an excellent corps; and the system upon which it has been formed is superior to that of regiments in general, both as to discipline and interior regulation, as well as instruction both of officers and men. In some points the original system has been deviated from or relaxed, but still much exactness remains.

An excellent spirit amongst the officers as far as the reputation of this corps is concerned, and an habitual exactness in all duties is particularly observable.

Sir John Colborne governs his Regiment with a firm hand, but an inclination to deviate from established rule, and a desire of independence of his superior officers, is perhaps one of the causes why a sort of exclusive spirit exists in the Battalion.

The body of men is good, but they require a strong hand to keep them in order, and value themselves more than they should.

The men are generally so well drilled individually, that though their movement is not equal to what it was formerly, yet a very little good practice would restore it. Though an officer of superior merit and ability, Sir John Colborne is not a very expert drill.

Taking it all in all, the 52nd 1st Battalion may with justice be deemed one of the finest corps in the service.

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With regard to certain paragraphs of the above, it will not surprise anyone acquainted with Sir John Colborne's character and abilities to learn that he showed "an inclination to deviate from established rule," or that he had "a desire of independence of his superior officers." Sir John had always been remarkable for his ready resource and initiative, as witness his action at the storming of the Vera Heights, at the battle of Orthes, and in the final phase at Waterloo; and he knew, from his vast experience of war and of soldiers, when a deviation from strict regulations was advisable.

Major-General Sir F. Adam was wounded at Waterloo, and his Brigade was commanded by Colborne from that time until just before Adam made this report. It was Colborne who led the Brigade to Paris, and who established, in the Champs Elysées, the camp of which Wellington said, "It is the sweetest camp I have ever known, and I have known a good many." General Adam's remark, therefore, about Sir John's independence, reads as if he were jealous of his subordinate. Yet, nowhere else is there to be found anything which points to an unfriendly feeling existing between the two; and in later years Colborne vigorously defended Adam, whose civil administration of the Ionian Isles had been criticized with a good deal of animus by Sir William Napier.

With the third stricture passed by Adam on Colborne—that he was "not a very expert drill"—it is difficult to deal without knowing something of the former's ideas about drill. It may be that he was of the old school, and had been brought up on Dundas's "Eighteen Manœuvres," in which case he might have failed to appreciate Colborne's more modern and more practical methods of manœuvring his Regiment.

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NOTES ON SOME OLD REGIMENTAL CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS.

EVERY Regiment in the Army has its own peculiarities, or what may be termed customs, which to the outsider seem trivial matters, if not even absurd, but to which the Regiment clings "for old sake's sake," knowing that these help in no small degree towards the maintenance of true *esprit de corps*. Civilians writing on military subjects are apt to make capital out of these regimental customs, seeing in them peculiarities at which to scoff, chiefly because they are ignorant of their origin. The same writers seek to add to the interest of their popular articles by inventing for regiments customs or traditions of which the regiments themselves have never heard. In a recent number of a magazine there appeared an article on this subject, in which the author, dealing with regimental customs whose origin was unknown, asked the question, *Why does an Oxfordshire Light Infantry officer always put out his tongue when he sees a Durham Light Infantry officer?* The reply is that no such thing has ever been known to occur, and the whole story is a pure invention as well as a base libel, for the two regiments have always been on particularly friendly terms.

Another story, even more amusing, is one dealing with the reason why men of the Regiment wear no collar-badge. A young officer was heard to say the other day that he had been told on very good authority that the real reason was that *at the battle of Waterloo the 52nd had had a dispute with the Guards, and as a punishment the 52nd collar-badge had been taken away!* This requires no comment.

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The matter of the absent collar-badge has caused a certain amount of trouble in one way or another since 1881, when collar-badges were introduced throughout the Army, and it may be as well to explain what happened in the case of the Regiment. In that year regimental numbers disappeared, and regiments were joined in pairs with territorial designations. Each of the old regiments was asked to devise a badge agreeable to the two battalions, and eventually the selected badges were registered, and anyone who is curious to see what they were will find them figured in the "Dress Regulations." It was suggested by the authorities that the collar-badge of the new Oxfordshire Light Infantry should be either a bugle or a conventional English rose, but neither was favoured by the 43rd or the 52nd. The bugle was, of course, the badge of Light Infantry as well as of Rifle regiments, but the 43rd and 52nd, being the oldest Light Infantry regiments in the Army, had always considered that this fact was too well known to require advertisement, and had, therefore, discountenanced the wearing of many bugle badges, as affected by the newer Light Infantry corps. The rose meant nothing to either Regiment, and its adoption as a collar-badge was not entertained. For some time the head of an ox (from the Oxford coat-of-arms) was thought of, if the authorities should insist on a collar-badge being worn by the men as well as by the officers. But at the same time an effort was made to obtain sanction for the revival, as the officer's badge, of what is termed the "gorget button and loop," worn at one time by all officers of the Army, and, with short breaks, up to 1881 by the officers of the 52nd, who claimed that they had worn it almost continuously from time immemorial. Sanction was given, but as it was purely an officer's badge, it could not be worn by the men.

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There has been, at times, a certain amount of feeling amongst the men at their having no collar-badge, as they have been twitted for its absence by men of other regiments, and for some few years now the men of the 1st Battalion in India have worn the gorget button and loop on the collar of the khaki jacket, though this is only a regimental arrangement, and not officially recognized.

With regard to this button and loop with which the name "gorget" has been connected, there is no doubt that, at one time, there was a button on either side of the front portion of the upright collar of the full-dress coat, and from these two buttons the gorget was suspended. The gorget itself, it may be remarked, was a piece of metal (up to 1795 silver, and afterwards gilt) in the shape of a half-moon or deep horseshoe, and was worn at the throat by officers when on duty until finally abolished in 1830. It came into use in the time of Queen Anne, and it is supposed that, as its name implies, it was a piece of armour for the throat, as a protection from a sword-thrust. It was hung from the points by pieces of silk ribbon ending in rosettes, which were hooked on to the buttons on the coat collar. About 1792 it became the fashion to wear a roomy linen collar and large black cravat, and to admit of this the collar of the coat was made to turn down if desired, and the lapels to button back, when the gorget was suspended from the top buttons of the lapel. This top button of the lapel, with its buttonhole stitched with silk, is the origin of the "gorget button and loop." It is not, perhaps, strictly accurate to call it a gorget button, but now that the badge of staff officers is officially described as the "gorget patch," the name will probably remain. The button and loop (a vastly exaggerated imitation buttonhole) became an ornament—and nothing more

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than an ornament—for the coat collar when upright collars were reintroduced, and remained as an ornament after gorgets themselves were abolished.

So barren of designs were the minds of military tailors of that period that when in 1829 a new pattern coatee was introduced, with a high, square-cut collar, they could think of no better ornamentation than the button and loop. The height of the collar required something more, so they put two buttons and two loops of silver lace on each side of the front part of the collar.[1] This was worn until 1855, when the coatee was abolished.

The introduction of the single-breasted tunic in 1855 swept away the button and loop ornamentation, as badges of rank were now placed upon the collar, which itself was edged with lace. Thus for a time the button and loop disappeared, but the 52nd had a tradition that they had worn the gorget a little later than other regiments, and they had always regarded the button and loop as commemorative of that fact; consequently, when the blue undress patrol-jacket was introduced (about 1866), the officers of the 52nd had placed on either side of the collar a black braided button and cord loop—of course, without authority. The 43rd did not revive the ornamentation, but the 52nd adhered to it for another twelve or fourteen years, escaping the eagle eyes of inspecting Generals, until it was finally authorized in 1881 as the collar-badge of officers of both Regiments. Little did anyone imagine that it would be adopted as the emblem of the Staff Officer![2]

There were, at different times, various minor peculiarities in regimental dress by which the officers set

[1] *See* portrait of Captain Robinson, 43rd, in the CHRONICLE, 1898; and Ensign Moorsom, 52nd, in this volume.

[2] The midshipman wears a similar ornament on his collar, but its history does not appear to be known.

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great store, but which, being contrary to regulation, were always liable to be swept away by an inspecting General. Amongst these the white linen shirt collar had for a long while a precarious existence. Both the 43rd and 52nd had shown about a quarter of an inch of white collar above the blue collar of the undress coat from about 1830. It was possibly a survival of the high shirt collar and cravat mentioned above, and the officers of the two Regiments argued that the small amount of collar shown was quite unobtrusive, was an aid to cleanliness, and was no more objectionable than the white linen shirt cuffs universally worn in uniforms. Possibly no one would have paid any attention to the matter had it not happened that officers of other regiments broke out into shirt collars of inordinate height and shape, which was too much for the authorities, who forthwith condemned them. Still, for years the 43rd and 52nd managed to stick to them. They were periodically ordered off, and they remained off until the Regiment moved to a new station, when they were taken into wear again. Some Generals said nothing, others saw the officers at inspection only in full dress; so the little bit of collar managed to survive until the early seventies, when Generals became more particular and more suspicious. The argument that it was an old regimental custom was of no avail, and the collars were ordered off. The C.O.'s now decided to put up a fight, and the question was referred to the War Office, with the result that, in January 1875, official sanction was given for shirt collars to be worn by 43rd and 52nd officers in undress uniform, and there the matter ended.

The black sword-knot was another trouble. The wearing of the black sword-knot by the 43rd and 52nd dated back to Peninsular times. The patterns were slightly different, the 43rd knot being of rounded leather and

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having a tassel at the end, whereas that of the 52nd was a flat leather strap ending in an acorn; but the whole point was that it was black. The regulation sword-knot was gold for full dress, and pipe-clayed leather for undress; but for years the 43rd and 52nd wore neither, and the black sword-knot escaped the notice of inspecting Generals. The evil day came, however, when a staff officer, watching the performance of the officers at Inspection Sword Exercise,[1] observed the black sword-knot, and it was ordered off. From that time gold sword-knots were brought out at Annual Inspections, and black ones worn at other times. Eventually there arose a C.O. who refused to permit this somewhat underhand proceeding to be continued, and in 1896 he succeeded in obtaining sanction for the wearing of the black sword-knot by both battalions of the Regiment, the pattern adopted being that originally worn by the 43rd.

These were the principal fights which went on for the maintenance of traditional dress, but there were many minor customs, such as wearing shoes with the mess kit, rolling back the upright collar of the mess jacket, etc., which gave rise to no serious trouble. In 1896 the authorities suddenly became sympathetic, and showed an inclination to respect old regimental customs. The 43rd and 52nd were allowed to revive their old mess-jacket, with rolled collar and having slashed (half-gauntlet) sleeves, wearing a white tie with it. And various other things were sanctioned which previously had been worn only *sub rosa*.

All these trifles connected with dress may seem to have been scarcely worth bothering about, but officers of the Regiment took them very seriously, regarding

[1] Old officers will remember this farcical sword-play entertainment at the Annual Inspection and the laboured rehearsals for it.

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them as evidence that they were a little different from other regiments; and it was a very black day when the General's order came in the stereotyped form, "this irregular practice must cease forthwith." The rank and file also had their troubles about dress, owing to C.O.'s authorizing the continuance of customs which had been officially abolished. The wearing on both arms of chevrons by N.C.O.'s and good conduct badges by the men was continued by the 43rd in India for many years, the extra chevrons and badges being paid for by the C.O.; but the "irregularity" was discovered in the early eighties, and the distinctions had to be removed from one arm.

In India it was easier than at home for a regiment to adhere to an old custom, probably because Generals in the old days devoted most of their time to looking after the more numerous native regiments. When the 43rd came home from India in 1887 the men were still wearing the old 43rd cap badge (with number), although it had been abolished in 1881. The new badges had been kept in store for all these years, and the stock of old badges was sufficient to carry on with.

So much for the matter of dress, about which, it may be remarked, the 43rd and 52nd officers were always very particular, their watchword being extreme neatness without any appearance of showiness. When other regiments were wearing their undress caps cocked on one side, the 43rd and 52nd (officers and men) wore theirs perfectly straight on the head; while curls and locks (otherwise "quiffs") were strictly "taboo," as were also trousers cut to "bell" over the boot.

All this was unwritten law, handed down from generation to generation as traditions, and watched over by the senior officers, the "father of the subalterns" being responsible that young officers, as they joined, learned

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these regimental traditions. To talk of the British soldier as a "Tommy" or "Tommy Atkins," or to write Light Infantry as "L. I.," was an enormity which in the old days would have been visited on the offender by his being charged before a subalterns' court martial. And there were a hundred and one other small peculiarities which, it was thought, helped to make the Regiment superior to other regiments.

Occasionally, it is true, owing to force of circumstances, old customs have had to go, but opportunity for revival is patiently watched for. For many years after 1881 it was fondly hoped that the old numbers would come back in one form or another, and that 43 and 52 would live again officially—for unofficially they have never died; but after a lapse of upwards of thirty years hope has grown faint. The number, however, still remains within the bugle on the note-paper and plate of the 43rd, and 52 still appears on the garter surrounding the Oxford arms used by the 52nd; but these are private affairs with which the authorities do not concern themselves.

With regard to the so-called crests of the Regiments, i.e., the badges used on note-paper and plate, that of the 43rd has never varied, except when occasionally an officious engraver or die-cutter has taken upon himself to make an alteration in some small particular, such as the arrangement of the strings of the bugle. Sometimes the strings have tassels at the ends, and sometimes the ends are hidden altogether under the crown, but the oldest and most correct form is that shown on the cover of the CHRONICLE. This is copied from the badge worn on the officers' breast-plate (1804–1855), and subsequently on the waist-clasp of the officers' sword-belt. It dates, therefore, from 1804, when the Regiment had recently been made Light Infantry, and it has been

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used continuously ever since, save for a brief period about the time of the South African War. Then the Oxford "crest" was adopted, in order to bring the two battalions into line; but the innovation found little favour, and with a change of C.O.'s the old 43rd badge was restored.[1]

The 52nd do not appear to have incorporated the bugle in their badge for some years after becoming a Light Infantry Regiment, for the breastplate worn from 1804 to 1825 was without it. In the latter year, however, a new pattern breastplate was introduced, and on it appeared the bugle and strings, with 52 within, surrounded by a garter bearing the words "Oxfordshire Light Infantry," the garter surmounted by a crown. Whether this design was ever used on the note-paper and plate seems doubtful, but it is figured on the side of the cover as well as on the first page of Moorsom's *Historical Record*, from which it may be assumed that it was considered the regimental "crest" or badge equally with the plain stringed bugle and 52, shown on the back of the *Historical Record*. The latter badge was certainly used for many years on the plate and on the writing paper, and its very simplicity probably appealed to the taste of 52nd officers. At what date the next change came cannot be ascertained, but the change was somewhat drastic; the bugle and 52 were removed from the gartered design mentioned above, and for them were substituted the Oxford arms (i.e., the Ox and Ford), with 52 appearing almost unnoticeably on the end of the garter. Moorsom (1860) does not figure this design, neither does Leeke (1866); but the general impression among old officers of the Regiment is that it was introduced about 1866, or a little before. The innovation

[1] The crown has since been altered to an Imperial Crown

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was probably intended as a compliment to the county to which the Regiment had belonged since 1782, but it was undoubtedly made at the expense of regimental tradition. Of course regimental "crests" are not registered at the College of Arms (Heralds' College), and have no official recognition, so it is possible for officers to have new designs put on their paper whenever they wish.

The additon of "Buckinghamshire" to the title of the Regiment will probably bring about another change in the 2nd Battalion badge, and the inclination would seem to be to hark back to the old bugle and 52, which, indeed, appears on the cover of the latest edition of Standing Memoranda (1911).

It is evident from old Regimental Standing Orders, even of the earliest times, that the greatest attention was paid by the 43rd and the 52nd to the interior economy of companies. Originally, when a new regiment was being formed, and there was difficulty in obtaining recruits, an officer was allowed to go off to his home or county and try to raise men. If he were fortunate enough to bring a sufficient number of men to form a company, he would be promoted captain and given command of the company, which henceforth was known by his name. The men were regarded as his own, and they looked on their captain more or less as a father. A good captain, therefore, devoted himself to the welfare of his men, and was careful to see to their comfort. That tradition was handed down from generation to generation of 43rd and 52nd officers, and it has been kept alive by companies being distinguished by the name of the captain (or sometimes major). On parade, of course, companies were numbered consecutively, and there is evidence to show that at one time companies were known (off parade) by a permanent

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number in addition to the captain's name. In the Waterloo Medal Roll the company to which each man belonged is entered by the captain's name. The Roll was compiled in August 1815, but in the Peninsular Medal Rolls, compiled in 1847, in one or two places there appear company numbers, such as "No. 1 Company," "5th Company," etc., which probably resulted from the command of the company having changed hands more than once during the long war. Still, this is proof that numbers were used to distinguish companies in quite early times, and the transition from numbers to letters had taken place certainly before 1840, as company letters are mentioned in a 52nd officer's diary of that date, though coupled with the name of the captain of the company.

Numbers and letters were probably adopted throughout the Army when regimental officers began to seek extra-regimental employment, resulting in frequent changes in the command of companies. The 43rd and 52nd, however, appear to have adhered to the old system for a long while, and when eventually forced to adopt letters, they continued to use the captain's name as well. The 43rd wrote "A, or Captain ——'s Company," while the 52nd generally used the form, "Letter A (Captain ——'s) Company." In Levinge's *Record of the 43rd* (1868) and in Moorsom's *Record of the 52nd* there is no mention whatever of a company letter, the captain's name alone being given. This, perhaps, testifies to the fact that the officers of the two Regiments disliked the method of distinguishing companies by letters, and preferred to maintain the tradition that a company belonged to a certain captain, and that it was his own particular little "show," run by him with a measure of independence. This is supported by Standing Orders, for we find in the *Standing Orders of*

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the 43*rd*, printed in 1861, and in the *Standing Orders of the* 52*nd*, printed in 1862, many Company Forms required to be furnished periodically to the orderly-room, and on none of them is there any suggestion of a company letter, but always "Captain ——'s Company." But it must be admitted that the use of letters was of much convenience in many ways. Take, for instance, the case of an orderly bugler told to sound for the orderly sergeant of a certain company. Only by a great effort of memory could he carry in his head the name of a captain who commanded a particular company, and distinguish each company by its captain's name. In all probability it was never tried, and from earlier times buglers learned the company calls by distinguishing numbers and letters. The rank and file naturally adopted the same method, and only the officers kept to the old traditional nomenclature.

There is a certain amount of interest connected with these Company Bugle Calls[1] and with the words fitted to them by the men; thus, in the 43rd, for A Company, "Captain Lambert's Company Call"; B Company, "No. 1, No. 2, No. 3"; C, "Away to the Mountain Tops"; D, "You dirty, you dirty, you dirty D"; E, "Success to the Rifle Corps"; F, "Little Joey and I"; G, "There goes Robinson's Call"; H, "Good-bye, come and have a drink"; K, "To Hell, Brave Boys."

Letter A Company of the 52nd was represented by "I've lost the ball of my old shako"; Letter D by "A B C, and then comes D"; Letter H by "Captain Lambert's Company." This last is curious, as Captain Robert Lambert, of the 43rd (1835–1851), certainly never served in the 52nd, and there is no record of any 52nd Captain Lambert.

[1] The notes of the 43rd calls will be found in the CHRONICLE, 1904, and those of the 52nd, 1906.—ED.

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The words put to the 52nd Regimental Call are, "Oh, you won't go to Heaven when you die"; and the Orderly-room Call, "That's the place where you get satisfaction—seven days' cells."

One last word about bugle calls: Ever since Peninsular days, the 43rd, the 52nd, and the Rifle Brigade have preserved the Light Division Call as the Officers' Mess Horn, the "Puddings-and-Pies" Call of other regiments being used as the first, or warning, Mess Call.

In the 52nd Mess, grace has been said at dinner every night for a great many years, and the oldest 52nd officer now living maintains that it was said when he joined—before the Indian Mutiny. It does not appear, however, to date back to Waterloo times, otherwise some mention of it would certainly have been made by Leeke in his *Lord Seaton's Regiment*. Leeke, as a matter of fact, does refer to the practice of saying grace before meals, as he held very strong views on the subject; and he describes how, on one occasion, when entertaining some brother officers at his house, he wondered how they would take it when he said grace. If it had been a regular practice in the 52nd Mess at that time (1822), Leeke would not have expected 52nd officers to have shown surprise at his saying grace at his own table. The fact, however, remains, that in the memory of living man grace has always been said at the 52nd mess dinner. Young officers on joining saw nothing peculiar or extraordinary in the practice, since they knew nothing of other messes; and if they had observed that it was a peculiarity of the 52nd, probably they would have been told that 52nd officers regarded their mess as a private house, and the officers as members of the family of the house, and that the saying of grace at dinner was customary in most families. Possibly for the same reason it is customary in the Navy, but we do

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not know of any other regiment in the Army who has ever adopted it, except, of course, when a clergyman happens to be dining.

This brings us to the matter of Permanent Honorary Members of the Mess. Officers of the three Peninsular Light Division Regiments and the Chestnut Troop, R.H.A., are, and always have been, honorary members of each other's messes. The 43rd have exchanged a similar compliment with the Royal Fusiliers, dating from 1814, when the two Regiments were brigaded together in the New Orleans Campaign, and continued together during the following four years, in the Army of Occupation of France.

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THE INTRODUCTION OF KHAKI.

IT may not be generally known that the 52nd was the first British Regiment to adopt khaki clothing as a service dress. The following letter, giving the reasons for its adoption, was written by Colonel Campbell, who commanded the 52nd in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, to Captain Moorsom, the Editor of the *Historical Record of the 52nd Light Infantry* :—

Downton Hall, Ludlow,
26 October 1859.

MY DEAR MOORSOM,

I have this morning received yours anent Karkee Rung,[1] and I have only just time, before getting into my trap for the rail, to say that I was the first to introduce this colour for the European troops. I had a suit per man of the white clothing dyed at Sealkote immediately after I arrived there from Lucknow, and we marched out of that place, to join the Punjab Movable Column, in it.

My reason at the time for adopting it was with the ulterior view of diminishing the Indian kit, on account of the difficulty of getting the white trousers and jackets washed quickly. The men were obliged to have five pairs of trousers, whereas, with the karkee, two were sufficient. Moreover, I thought it would be a good colour for service.

Very truly yours,
G. CAMPBELL.

Other officers who served with the 52nd in the Mutiny have described how, in default of regular dye-works or colouring matter, the white clothing was boiled in large cauldrons in a concoction consisting chiefly of gunpowder, with the result that the clothing came out in various shades and much streaked, to the intense annoyance of the company officers, who had always prided themselves on the smart appearance of their men.

[1] Hindustani for dust colour.—ED.

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ALPHABETICAL ROLL OF OFFICERS

OF THE

1st & 2nd BATTALIONS OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

(now Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry),

1ST JULY 1881 TO 31ST JULY 1914.

With their Regimental, Staff, and War Services, as set forth in the Official Army Lists, etc.

ACTON, Henry Lowry Barnwell: b. 30 Aug. '61; 2nd Lt. 43rd, 11 Aug. '80; Lt., 1 July '81; Madras Staff Corps, Lt. 1st Light Cavalry, 21 Feb. '83; Capt., 11 Aug. '91; Maj., 11 Aug. '00; Lt.-Col., 11 Aug. '06; Col., 11 Aug. '09. Asst.-Judge-Advoc.-Gen. India, 1899–1903; Dep.-Judge-Advoc.-Gen. India, 1903. *Soudan Campaign*, 1885; Suakin; as Transport Officer; medal with clasp; bronze star.

ADAMS, Henry Coker: b. 28 June '42; Ensign 52nd, 12 June '63; Lt., 26 Jan. '66; Capt., 30 Sept. '68; Maj., 1 July '81; Lt.-Col., 27 July '85; Col., 27 July '89. Adj. 52nd, 18 Jan. '67 to 29 Sept. '68; commanded 2nd Batt., 8 July '89 to 27 July '91. Half-pay, 27 July '91; retired, 27 July '96; died, 30 Aug. '05.

ALDRED, Austin Dickson Rycroft: b. 29 Aug. '84; 2 Lt., 9 Apr. '04; Lt., 16 Mar. '07; temp. h.p. on account of ill-health, 6 Apr. '07; placed on retired pay, 9 Apr. '12.

AMYATT-BURNEY, Horace Amyatt: b. 6 Apr. '56; Sub.-Lt. unatt., 13 June '74; 1st D.G., 22 Sept. '75; Lt. 1st D.G., same date; Capt. 1st D.G., 18 June '81; exchanged (with Bt.-Maj. W. A. Gough) to 52nd., 27 Feb. '84; retired with gratuity, 19 May '88. A.D.C. to G.O.C. Brigade, Egypt, '85–'88. *Zulu War*, 1879; with K.D.G.'s; medal with clasp.

ANNESLEY, Hon. Caryl Arthur James: b. 3 July '83; 2nd Lt., 13 May '03; Lt., 6 Sept. '05; retired (to serve in Spec. Res., as Capt.), 25 Oct. '13; A.D.C. to Gov. Madras, '09–'12; A.D.C. to Gov. Bengal, '12–'13.

BACON, Clarence Haydon: b. 2 July '87; 2nd Lt. (from Lance-Sergeant K.R.R.C.), 28 July '09; Lt., 2 July '13; transferred to Northampton Regt., 8 Oct. '13.

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BAGSHAWE, Frederick William: b. 6 Mar, '68; 2nd Lt., 22 Aug. '88; Lt. Madras Staff Corps, 19 Sept. '89; Capt. Indian Army, 22 Aug. '99; Maj., 22 Aug. '06; Military Accounts Department, India.

BAILIE, Thomas Maubourg: b. 16 Aug. '44; Ens. 7th Fusiliers 29 July '62; Lt. 52nd, 2 June '65; Capt., 3 June '68; Maj., 10 June '71; Lt.-Col., 1 July '81; Bt.-Col., 1 Oct. '81; temp. h.p., 8 Aug. '85; Col. 43rd Regimental District, 10 Nov. '87; Maj.-Gen., 5 Apr. '93; retired, 19 Aug. '96; A.D.C. to Brig.-Gen., Aldershot, '65–'67; A.D.C. to G.O.C., Cork, '67–'71.

BAINES, Cuthbert Savile: b. 25 May '90; 2nd Lieut., 14 May '10; Lt., 8 Oct. '13.

BALL-ACTON, Vere Annesley: b. 22 Apr. '79; 2nd Lt., 11 Feb. '99. *S. African War*, 1900; present at Klip Kraal, 16 Feb.; killed at the battle of Paardeburg, 18 Feb. His relatives received his Queen's medal, with clasps for Paardeburg and Relief of Kimberley.

BALLARD, John Arthur: b. 10 Mar. '78; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 1 Dec. '97; Lt., 4 Jan '99; Capt., 23 June, '03; Adj. 4th Batt. (T.F.), 9 May '14. *S. African War*, 1899-1902; empld. with Mtd. Inf.; slightly wounded; operations in Orange River Colony, May to Nov. '00; operations in the Transvaal, Dec. '00 to July '01; operations in Orange River Colony, Dec. '00, and July '01 to Mar. '02; Queen's Medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

BARTLETT, Alfred James Napier: b. 29 June '84; 2nd Lt., 4 Nov. '03; Lt., 22 Jan. '06; Capt., 22 Mar. '14; Adjt. T.F. (Capt.), 25 Feb. '13.

BARTON, Denis James: b. 19 June '61; 2nd Lt. 10th Foot, 22 Jan. '81; Lt. Lincoln Regt., 1 July '81; transf. to Oxf. Lt. Inf., 26 Apr. '82; Capt., 23 Jan. '92; Maj., 27 Feb. '00; Adj. Volunteers, 10 Jan. '96 to 10 Jan. '01; retired, 13 Feb. '01.

BARWELL, William Barwell Brown: b. 3 Dec. '42; Ens. 52nd, 20 Apr. '60; Lt., 26 Feb. '64; Capt., 1 May '67; Maj., 25 Mar. '71; Bt.-Lt.-Col., 1 Oct. '77; Lt.-Col., 1 Nov. '77; Bt.-Col., 1 Oct. '81; retired (Hon. Maj.-Gen.), 10 Mar. '82. Commanded 52nd, 1877–1881.

BAYLEY, Arthur George: b. 5 July '78; 2nd Lt., 7 May '98; Lt., 4 Nov. '99; Capt., 3 Oct. '04; Adjt. 1st Batt., 22 Mar. '08 to 6 May '10. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; relief of Kimberley,

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operations in the Orange Free State, Feb. to May '00, including operations at Paardeburg, 17–26 Feb.; actions at Poplar Grove and Driefontein; operations in Orange River Colony, May to Nov. '00, and Dec. '00 to 31 May '02; Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

BEAUFORT, Francis Hugh: b. 27 July '83; 2nd Lt., 16 Aug. '05; Lt., 10 Aug. '07; Capt., 18 Apr. '14.

BENNETT, Lionel Edmund Anstey: b. 18 Apr. '75; 2nd Lt. D.W. West Riding Regt., 6 Mar. '95; Oxf. Lt. Inf., 13 Mar. '95; resigned, 9 Mar. '98; Lt. Imperial Yeomanry, 17 Apr. '01; retired on retired pay, 8 Feb. '03. *S. African War*, 1901; served with Imperial Yeomany; very severely wounded; Queen's medal with four clasps.

BENSON, Charles Bingley, D.S.O.: b. 21 Aug. '76; 2nd Lt. (from Militia) R. War. R., 4 Jan. '99; Lt. R.War.R., 17 Mar, '00; Capt. R. War. R., 4 May '05; transferred to Oxf. Lt. Inf., 20 May '08; retired, 14 Mar. '14. Adjt. Militia, 10 May '05 to 7 Nov. '08. *S. African War*, 1901–1902. Served with Mtd. Inf.; operations in Orange River Colony, Mar. to Dec. '01, and Jan '02 to May '02; operations in Cape Colony, Feb. to Mar. '01, and Dec. '01 to Jan. '02. Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 29 July '02; Queen's medal with four clasps; D.S.O. Interpreter (1st Class) in Russian, Jan. '10.

BETHELL, Wilfrid Philip: b. 25 Nov. '70; 2nd Lt., 18 Nov. '92; d. 25 Sept. '95.

BINSTEED, Charles Henry Frederick: b. 26 Mar. '62; Lt. Devon Regt., 12 May '83; transferred to Oxf. Lt. Inf., 23 May '83; to Indian Staff Corps, 2 Oct. '86; Capt. Madras Lancers, 12 May '94; Maj., 10 July '01. *S. African War*, 1899–1900; as D.A.A.G. Transport; Queen's medal with five clasps. Died 13 May '03.

BIRCH-REYNARDSON, Henry Thomas: b. 24 Feb. '92; 2nd Lt. (from Univ. T.F.), 20 Aug. '13, but ante-dated 19 Jan. '12; Lt., 25 July '14.

BLACKWOOD, Robert William: b. 7 Jan. '40; Ens. 96th, 12 June '63; Ens. 52nd, 17 July '63; Lt., 11 Mar. '66; Capt., 28 Oct. '68; Maj., 1 July '81; retired, 14 Aug. '83 (with hon rank of Lt.-Col.); d. 17 Sept. '09,

BLAGROVE, John: b. 8 Mar. '86; 2nd Lt., 24 Jan. '06; Lt., 28 Dec. '08; resigned commission, 4 May '10.

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BLAKE, William Lascelles Fitzgerald: b. 1 Jan. '72; 2nd Lt., 25 Feb. '93; Lt., 22 Oct. '96; half-pay, 17 Nov. '97; Lt. Royal Fusiliers, 6 Apr. '98; Capt. Royal Fusiliers, 12 May '00; retired, 1911.

BLEWITT, Guy: b. 5 Dec. '84; 2nd Lt., 28 Jan. '05; Lt., 6 Apr. '07; Capt., 18 Apr. '14; A.D.C. to G.O.C., South Coast Defences, since 24 July '11.

BOURKE, Ulick John Deane: b. 13 Apr. '84; 2nd Lt., 4 Nov. '03; Lt., 20 Apr. '06; Capt., 18 Apr. '14; Adj. *2nd Battalion*, 1910–13; Flying Officer, Royal Flying Corps, 14 Aug. '13; Flight Commander, 1 May '14.

BOWEN, Herbert: b. 4 Jan. '43: Ens. 48th Regt., '61; Lt. 48th, '69; Capt. 43rd, 27 July '79; resigned comb. com., and joined A.P.D., 30 Sept. '81; retired (Lt.-Col.), 21 Dec. '87.

BOWER, Edward Thomas Chivers: b. 9 Feb. '59; 2nd Lt. 52nd, 13 July '78; Lt., 1 July '81; Capt., 9 Aug., '86; retired, 16 Jan. '95; Asst. Insp.-Army.-Sig., '89–'94.

BOYLE, Charles John: b. 17 Mar. '49; Ens. 52nd, 2 Sept. '68; Lt., 19 Feb. '70; Capt., 13 Sept. '79; Adj. 52nd, 1874–79; Adjt. Oxford Militia, 1880–5. *Zulu War*, 1879; Special Service at Natal; medal; retired (Gratuity), 12 Aug. '85; Hon. Major. Served in 4th Batt. (Militia) as Capt., 1885–'96.

BOYLE, Charles Roger Cavendish: b. 16 Aug. '86; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 20 Apr. '07; Lt., 19 May '09. A.D.C. to the Gov. and C.-in-C. Trinidad and Tobago, since 20 Nov. '12.

BRETT, Harry Armstrong: *p.s.c.*; Ens., 43rd, 8 Sept. '54; Lt., 1 May '55; Capt., 29 July '62; Maj., 20 Sept. '71; Bt. Lt.-Col., 1 Oct. '77; Lt.-Col., 1 July '81; Col., 1 Oct. '81; commanded *1st Battalion*, 1881–85; retired (hon. Maj.-Gen.) 27 July 1885. *Indian Mutiny Campaign*, 1858–9; actions of Tole Kangharan, Bagsura, Dooleypore, Panaha, and Gopalpora (Dispatches; medal); *New Zealand War*, 1864–6 (medal). Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple), 1872; D.A.Q.M.G., New Zealand, 1865–6; Brig.-Maj., New Zealand, 1866–7; Brig.-Maj., Aldershot, 1868–71; Dep.-Judge-Advocate, Dublin, 1876–81. Died, Apr. 1901, aged 65 years.

BRETT, Rupert John: b. 14 Nov. '90; 2nd Lt., 5 Oct. '10; Lt., 26 Oct. '13.

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BRIGHT, Ashley Rowland: b. 3 Nov. '72; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 12 Dec. '94; Lt., 17 Nov. '97. *S. African War*, 1899–1900; Special Service; commanded Machine-gun Detachment of Durham Lt. Inf., Natal. With 1st Oxf. Lt. Inf. at Klip Kraal. Killed at the battle of Paardeburg, 18 Feb. '00. His relatives received his Queen's medal, with clasps, for Relief of Ladysmith, Relief of Kimberley, and Paardeburg.

BROOKE, Richard Reginald Maude: b. 4 Feb. '78; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 9 Dec. '99; Lt., 12 Jan. '01; Capt., 28 Dec. '08; Adj. (Capt.) Volunteers and T.F., 1908–'12. *S. African War*, 1899–1902. With M.I. Company. Operations in the O.F.S., Feb. to May '00, including actions at Vet River (5 and 6 May) and Zand River. Operations in Transvaal, west of Pretoria, July to Nov. '00. Operations in O.R.C., May to Nov. '00, including actions at Ladybrand (2 and 5 Sept.) and Bothaville. Operations in Cape Colony, south of Orange River, 1899–1900. Operations in the Transvaal, Dec. '00 to July '01, and Oct. '01 to 31 May '02. Operations in the O.R.C., July '01 to Oct. '01 and Jan. to Mar. '02. Queen's medal, with three clasps; King's medal, with two clasps.

BROOKE-POPHAM, Henry Robert Moore (formerly Brooke), *p.s.c.*: b. 18 Sept. '78; 2nd Lt., 7 May '98; Lt., 24 Nov. '99; Capt., 9 Nov. '04; temp. Maj., 20 May '12; Bt. Maj., 3 June '13. Royal Flying Corps (Military Wing), appointed 13 May '12; Squadron Commander (temp. Maj.), 20 May '12.

BROWNRIGG, Metcalfe Studholme: b. 4 July '45; Ens. 83rd, 1 Dec. '63; Ens. 52nd, 29 Mar. '64; Lt., 3 April '67; Capt., 10 Nov. '69; Maj., 11 Mar. '82; h.p., 2 Jan. '86; Maj. York Regt., 6 Nov. '86; h.p., 11 Jan. '88; f.p., 1 Mar. '89; h.p., 1 Aug. '90; f.p., 30 Dec. '91; Lt.-Col., 31 July '92; Col. commanding a Regt. District, 30 Nov. '96; retired, 1 Dec. '01. Subsequently commanded Vol. Inf. Brigade. A.D.C. to G.O.C., Dublin Dist., '72–'74; A.D.C. to Ld.-Lt. Ireland, '74–'76; Adj., Cambridge Univ. Vol., '77–'82; A.D.C. to Brig.-Gen., Belfast Dist., '82–'83; A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen., Western Dist., '83–'85; A.D.C. to G.O.C., China, etc., '89–'90; Staff Capt. for Recruiting, Home Dist., '91–'92; Recruiting S.O., Class I., London, '92–'95; Recruiting, S.O., Manchester, '95–'96; commanding Regt. Dist., Preston, 1896–1901.

BRUCE, *Hon.* Charles Granville, M.V.O.: b. 7 Apr. '66; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 4 May '87; Lt., Indian Staff Corps, 29 Oct. '88;

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Capt. Indian Army, 4 May '98; Bt. Maj., 20 May '98; Maj. Indian Army, 4 May '05; Lt.-Col. (6th Gurkha Rifles), 4 May '13. *Burmese Expedition*, 1889; medal with clasp. *Hazara Expedition*, 1891. As Orderly Officer; clasp. *Miranzai* (2nd) *Expedition*, 1891. As Orderly Officer to G.O.C.; Dispatches; clasp. *Waziristan Expedition*, 1894–5; clasp. *Tirah*, 1897–8. Action of the Chagru Kotal and capture of the Sampagha and Arhanga Passes. Reconnaissance of the Saran Sar and action of 11 Nov. '97. Operations at and around Dwatoi, and action of 24 Nov. '97. Operations against the Khani Khel Chamkanis. Operations in the Bara Valley, 7 to 14 Dec. '97. Operations in the Bazar Valley, 25 to 30 Dec. '97; Dispatches (twice); medal with two clasps; Brev. of Major.

BUDD, Norman Arthur Hay: b. 25 Apr. '64; Lt., 9 May '85; Lt. Indian Staff Corps, 19 Oct. '86; Capt. Indian Army, 9 May '96; Maj. Indian Army, 9 May '03; Lt.-Col. Indian Army, 11 Aug. '10 (commanding 1st Brahmans). *Chin-Lushai Expedition*, 1889–90; medal with clasp. Operations against Vitu, E. Africa, 1890; medal with clasp. *Tirah*, 1897–8; medal with clasp.

BUTLER, Thomas Dacres; b. 3 Oct. '45; Ens. 52nd, 2 June '65; Lt., 3 June '68; Capt., 31 Oct. '71; retired, 10 Mar. '82. Regimental Instr. of Musketry, 9 Oct. '69 to 30 Oct. '71; A.D.C. to G.O.C. Southern Dist., 1877–78.

CARDEW, Francis Gordon: b. 1 June '62; Lt. Bedford Regt., 10 Mar. '83; Lt. Oxf. Lt. Inf., 16 May '83; Lt. Indian Staff Corps, 18 Nov. '86; Capt. Indian Staff Corps, 10 Mar. '94; Maj., Indian Army, 10 July '01; retired, 1907. Staff Capt. (Intell. Br.), India, '96–'97; Asst. Sec. Mil. Dept., Govt. of India, '97–'00; 2nd Depy. Sec. Mil. Dept. Govt. of India, 00–04. *Burmese Expedition*, 1886–7; as Intell. Officer, 4th Bde.; medal with clasp.

CARDWELL, Charles Alexander: b. 25 Mar. '76; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 24 Mar. '97; Lt., 5 Mar. '94; Capt. 22 Nov. '02; retired on retired pay, to serve in Militia, 7 Apr. '06 (Capt., 3rd Batt. Oxf. Lt. Inf.); Adj., Volunteers, 1903–6. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8, with Tirah Expeditionary Force; medal with two clasps. *S. African War*, 1902; with Mt. Inf.; operations in the Transvaal, Mar. to May '02; Queen's medal with four clasps.

CARFRAE, Charles Francis Kirkpatrick: b. 15 Jan. '85; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 29 Nov. '05; Lt., 4 Nov. '08.

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CARTER, Lindsay James: b. 2 Aug. '72; 2nd Lt., 4 Jan. '93: Lt., 1 Mar. '96; Capt., 27 Feb. '00; Major, 23 June '13; Adj. Militia, '04–08. *Operations on the N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8. Mohmand Field and Tirah Expeditionary Forces. Medal with two clasps.

CATOR, Christian: b. 21 May '74; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 12 Dec. '94; Lt., 25 Aug. '97; resigned commission, 26 July '99. Took Holy Orders.

CHICHESTER, Claud Oswald: b. 29 Jan. '75; 2nd Lt., 6 Mar. '95; Lt., 30 Jan. '98; Capt., 11 Jan. '01; retired on retired pay (to serve in Militia), 2 Sept. '03 (Capt. 3rd Battalion).

CHILDERS, Eardley Mostyn: b. 1 Nov. '66; Lt., 25 Aug. '86; Capt., 16 Oct. '93; Major, 22 Feb. '05; retired on retired pay, 16 Dec. '08. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; with Mohmand Field and Tirah Expeditionary Forces; medal with two clasps. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; operations in O.R.C., May to Nov. '00; operations in the Transvaal, May to Jan. '01 and Mar. to 31 May '02; operations in O.R.C., Dec. '00 to Aug. '01, and Sept. '01 to Mar. '02; operations in Cape Colony, Aug. and Sept. '01. Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 15 Sept. '01 and 29 July '02; Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

CHURCHILL, Folliott: b. 24 July '61; Lt. Northampton Regt., 22 Oct. '81; Lt. Oxf. Lt. Inf., 28 Jan. '82; Lt. Ind. S. Corps, 11 June '83; Capt. Ind. S. Corps, 22 Oct. '92; Major Ind. Army, 10 July '01; Lt.-Col. Ind. Army, 29 Mar. '05 (commanding 81st Pioneers); Bt.-Col., 29 Mar. '08. *Burmese Expedition*, 1886–7; medal with clasp; *Burma*, 1890–92; operations in the Chin Hills; Tashon Column; died 28 Dec. 1908.

CLARK, Paul Treby: b. 11 Sept. '56; 2nd Lt. (from Militia) 43rd, 20 Mar. '78; Lt., 23 July '79; Capt., 28 July '86; Maj., 16 Mar. '96; Lt.-Col., 23 Oct. '03; Bt.-Col., 23 Oct. '06; h.p., 23 Oct. '07; Col., 4 July '08; retired on retired pay, 19 Sept. '08; Adj., *1st Battalion*, '86–'91; commanded *1st Battalion*, 1903–7. *S. African War*, 1902; operations in the Transvaal, Feb. to Mar. '02; Queen's medal with two clasps.

CLARK, William, *q.s.*: b. 16 Jan, '43; Ens. 43rd, 11 Feb. '62; Lt., 30 Ap. '64; Capt., 20 Sept. '71; Maj., 30 Nov. '81; Bt.-Lt.-Col., 1 July '87; Lt.-Col., 27 July '91; Bt.-Col., 27 July '95; h.p., 27 July '95; Colonel (commanding Regimental District, Nos. 51

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and 65), 1 Ap. '97; retired on retired pay, 16 Jan. '00; Adj. 43rd, 8 Jan. '70 to 19 Sept. '71; Spec. Serv. Burmese Exped., 27 Dec. '86 to Apr. '87; commanded 2nd Oxf. Lt. Inf., 1891–95. *New Zealand War*, 1864–6; action of Gate Pah (wounded), and expeditions into the province of Taranaki; medal. *Burmese Expedition*, 1886–7; as Staff officer to Shan Column, and with Mt. Inf. of 3rd Brigade. Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 2 Sept. '87; Brevet of Lt.-Col.; medal with clasp; *q.s. Burma*, 1891; with Wuntho Column; clasp.

CLAYTON, Edward Robert, *p.s.c.*: b. 13 Sept. '77; 2nd Lt., 20 Feb. '97; Lt., 5 Mar. '98; Capt., 11 Sept. '02; Adj. *2nd Battalion*, 1904–7; Brig.-Maj., T.F., 12 Oct. '10. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; with Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces; medal with two clasps.

COBB, Cecil Henry: b. 27 Nov. '66; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 21 Dec. '89; Lt., 24 July '92; Capt., 3 Nov. '98; Bt.-Maj., 29 Nov. '00; Maj., 18 Sept. '07; Adj. *1st Battalion*, 1897–1902; Adj. Militia, 1902–'07. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; performed duties of Station Staff Officer at Heilbron; served as Adj. *1st Battalion;* Relief of Kimberley; operations in O.F.S., Feb. to May '00, including operations at Paardeburg, 17 to 26 Feb.; actions at Poplar Grove and Driefontein; operations in O.R.C., May '00 to Apr. '02. Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 10 Sept. '01; Brevet of Maj.; Queen's medal with four clasps; King's medal with two clasps; *Foreign Order*, St. Bento d'Aviz, Officer (*Portugal*).

COCHRANE, Hugh Stewart, V.C.: b. 4 Aug. '29; Ens. 86th, 15 Apr. '49; Lt. 86th, 25 Oct. '52; Capt. 16th, 24 Aug. '58; Capt. 7th Fusiliers, 21 Mar. '59; Bt.-Maj., 19 Jan. '64; Maj. 7th Fusiliers, 28 Oct. '71; Bt.-Lt.-Col., 7 Jan. '74; Lt.-Col. 43rd Lt. Inf., 16 Feb. '78; Bt.-Col., 7 Jan. '79; retired (ill-health), receiving value of his Commission, 27 July 1881; Adj. 86th Regt., 1956–58; 2nd in command Meade's Horse, Central India, 1858–9; Cantonment Magistrate, Nowshera, 1861; Brig.-Maj., 1863–69; Commandant, Khandwa, 1874–5; Commandant, Deolali Depot, 1875–7; Commanded 43rd Lt. Inf., 1878–81; *Indian Mutiny*, 1857–9; as Adj. 86th Regt. in the campaign under Sir Hugh Rose; storm and capture of the Hill Fort of Chandairee (slightly wounded); battle of Betwa (three horses shot under him); siege, storm, and capture of the city and fortress of Jhansi, where, under a tremendous fire from the fort, he placed the British Flag on the top of the Palace; battle and capture of Koonch; various actions

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before Calpee from 15 to 21 May 1858; battle of Gowlowlee; capture of the city and fortress of Calpee; battle of Morar; battle before and capture of the city and fortress of Gwalior; commanded irregular cavalry under Sir Robert Napier in pursuit of Tantia Topee and Ferozeshah in the jungles of Central India; twice mentioned in dispatches; Victoria Cross; medal with clasp; Brevet of Major. *N.W. Frontier of India*, 1863; as Maj. of Bde. with Ensofzye Field Force; Umbeyla Pass; medal with clasp; died, 1884.

[COLLINS, Robert Walter Gordon: 2nd Lt. (from 4th New Zealand Contingent; nominated by Gov. of New Zealand), 5 Jan. '01; resigned commission on account of ill-health, 11 Dec. '01. (*Never joined.*) *S. African War*, 1900; served with New Zealand contingent; operations in Rhodesia, 12 to 25 May '00; operations in the Transvaal, west of Pretoria, Aug. '00 (severely wounded); Queen's medal with three clasps].

COLVILE, George Northcote, D.S.O.: b. 9 July '67; 2nd Lt., 5 Feb. '87; Lt., 3 May '89; Capt. 9 Nov. '94; Maj., 25 Aug. '06; retired on retired pay, 10 July '07; Adj. Volunteers, 1901–6. *S. African War*, 1899–01; empld. with Mtd. Inf., Embarking Staff Officer, Cape Town; operations in the O.F.S., Feb. to May '00, including actions at Vet River, 5 and 6 May, and Zand River; operations in the Transvaal, May and June, '00, including action near Johannesburg; operations in the Transvaal, west of Pretoria, July to 29 Nov. '00; operations in O.R.C., May to Nov. '00, including actions of Ladybrand, 2 to 5 Sept., and Bothaville (severely wounded); operations in Cape Colony, south of Orange River, '99–'00; operations in Cape Colony, Dec. '00 to Mar. '01. Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 10 Sept. '01; Queen's medal with four clasps; D.S.O.

CONNELL, Charles Edward Halkett: b. 14 Sept. '62; Lt. Glouc. Regt., 10 Mar. '82; transferred to Oxf. Lt. Inf., 21. Apr. '83; to Indian Staff Corps, 6 Nov. '84; Capt., 10 Mar. '94; Maj., 10 July '01; Lt.-Col., 2 May '10.

COTTON, Henry Robert Stapleton: b. 8 June '59; Lt., 4 Dec. '78; Capt., 1 Jan. '89; retired on retired pay, 8 Mar. '99; re-employed at Depot, Oxford, during S.A. War; Adj. Vol., '91–'95.

COURTIS, John Harold: b. 25 July '88; 2nd Lt., 6 Feb. '09; Lt., 27 Nov. '12.

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COX, Francis William Henry: b. 29 Oct. '63; Lt., 6 Feb. 84; Indian Staff Corps, 27 Nov. '86; Capt. 8 Feb. '95; Major, 6 Feb. '02; Lt.-Col., 20 Apr. '08. *Burmese Expedition*, 1886–9; mentioned in Dispatches; medal with two clasps. *Expedition to Manipur*, 1891; severely wounded. Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 14 Aug. '91; Clasp. *Burma*, 1894; Bungshe Column.

CROSSE, Arthur Thurstan: b. 20 Feb. '47; Ens. 37th, 10 Nov. '65; Lt. 37th, 11 Apr. '68; Lt. 52nd, 16 May '68; Capt. 10 June '71; retired, 30 Nov. '81, receiving the value of his Commission.

CROSSE, Richard Banastre: b. 17 Apr. '88; 2nd Lt., 29 Aug. 06; Lt, 22 Apr, '09; Adj. 2nd Battalion, 1 Mar. '13.

CROZIER, Stanley: Ens. 43rd, 8 June '55; Lt., 8 Jan. '56; Capt., 30 Apr. '64; Maj., 1 Dec. '75; Lt.-Col., 1 July '81; Col., 1 July 85; commanded 1st Batt. 1885–7; retired on h.-p., 1 July '87; retired pay, 12 Aug. '89. *Indian Mutiny Campaign*, 1857–8; actions of Sahao, Dooleypore, and Purraha; medal. *New Zealand War*, 1863–6; engagements at Te Arie, Te Piro, and Nga-Puka Teiranga; medal.

CRUM, Alexander Steuart: b. 20 Mar. '67; 2nd Lt., 17 Sept. '87; Lt., 23 Jan. '92; resigned, 24 Feb. '97; re-employed as Capt. Imp. Yeo., 18 Apr. '00. *Burma Campaign*, 1891; Wunthoo Column; medal with clasp. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; with Imp. Yeo.; medal.

CUNLIFFE, Walter Howell: b. 8 Sept. '50; Ens. 52nd, 17 Mar. '69; Lt., 27 Oct. '71; Capt., 10 Aug. '80; Maj., 15 Jan. 86; Lt.-Col., half-pay, 18 Dec. '93; retired, same date; Adj. 1st Bucks R.V., 1883–88.

CURTIS, John George Cockburn: b. 25 Dec. '49; Sub.-Lt. 43rd, 30 Dec. '71; Capt., 13 Mar. '81, Maj., 19 May 86; Lt.-Col., half-pay, 19 May '93; full pay, '93–'96; half-pay, '96–'97; retired, 2 June '97. Regt. Interpreter in Hindustani, '79–'81; D.A.A.G., Musketry, India, '89–'90; A.A.G. Musketry, India, '91–'96.

[CUTHBERT, Gerald James: Lt, 10 May '82; transferred to Scots Guards same year.]

CUYLER, *Sir* Charles, *Bart.*: b. 15 Aug. '67; 2nd Lt., 14 Sept. '87; Lt., 33 Jan. '93; Capt., 8 Jan. '97; Maj., 20 Apr. '07; retired, 18 Sept. '07; Adj. 1st Batt., '95–'97; Instructor R.M.C., Sandhurst, '97–'02; Adj., Bucks Vol., '04–'07.

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DALZELL, *Hon.* Arthur Edward, C.B.; b. 25 Dec. '51; Ens. 12th, 20 Feb. '73; Ens. 52nd, 21 June '71; Lt., 28 Oct. '71; Capt., 11 Mar. '82; Maj. 11 Mar. '89; Lt.-Col., 23 Oct. '99; half-pay, 23 Oct. '03; Bt.-Col., 23 Oct. '03; Col., 25 May '06; retired (on account of age), 25 Dec. '08. Supt. Gymnasia, '77–81; A.D.C. to M.G. Malta, '84–85; Gymnasia, Secunderabad, '86–'88; Inspec. Gymnasia, Bengal, '92–'96; commanded 1st Batt., '99–'03; Col. in charge Inf. Records, N. Midland Grouped Regt. Dist., '06–'08. *Burma*, 1891–2; operations in the Katchin Hills; Manigkhwan Column; in command; medal and clasp. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; performed duties of Commdt. Heilbron and Section, L. of C.; in command of 1st Oxf. Lt. Inf., Dec. '99–May '02; Relief of Kimberley; operations in O. F. State, Feb.–May '00, including operations at Paardeburg (17–26 Feb.); actions at Poplar Grove and Driefontein; operations in O. R. Colony, May–Nov. '00; operations in O. R. Colony, 30 Nov. '00–31 May '02. Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 8 Feb. '01; Queen's medal with four clasps; King's medal with two clasps; C.B. *Foreign Order*, St. Bento d'Aviz (Portugal.)

DARELL-BROWN, Henry Forbes: b. 7 June '67; 2nd Lt., 21 Dec. '89; Lt., 24 July '92; Capt., 3 Nov. '98; Maj., 18 Sept. '07; Adj., Vol., '06–'10. *Operations on N. W. Frontier of India*. 1897–8; with Mohmand Field and Tirah Forces; medal with two clasps. *Foreign Order;* St. Bento d'Aviz, Officer (Portugal).

DAVENPORT, Frank Maturin: b. 30 Aug. '88; 2nd Lt., 6 Feb. '09; Lt., 20 Nov. '12.

DAVIES, Henry Rudolf: b. 28 Sept. '65; Lt., 23 Aug. '84; Capt., 2 May '92, Maj., 13 Feb. '01; Lt.-Col., 18 Sept. '11; Special Service, Burmese Exped., '87–'88; Staff Capt., Intell., Q.M.G.'s Dept., India, '93–'95; employed in China, '98–00; Special Service, China Exped. 1900–01; Special Service, S. Africa, '01; Staff Capt., H.Q. of Army, '04–'00; D.A.A.G. (Maj. attd. Gen. Staff), N. China, '06–09; commanded 2nd Batt. from 1911. *Burmese Expedition*, 1887–8; medal with two clasps. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; with Mohmand Field Force; medal with clasp. *Tirah*, 1897–8. Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 5 Apr. '98; clasp; *China*, 1900; Spec. Ser. Off.; medal. *S. African War*, 1901–2; on Staff; operations in the Transvaal, '01–'02; Queen's medal with four clasps *Coronation medal* (H.M. King George V), Awarded Murchison Grant (R. Geog. Soc.), '06, for exploration in Asia. Gold Medallist, R.U.S.I., India.

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DAVY, John Davy Wright: b. 6 July '65; Lt., 29 Aug. '85; Capt., 2 Jan. '93; Maj., 23 Oct. '03; retired 20 Apr. '07.

DAY, Charles Russell: b. 19 Apr. '60; Lt., 28 Jan. '82; Capt. 27 July '89; Maj., 23 Oct. '99. Died of wounds received at the Battle of Paardeburg, S. Africa, 18 Feb. 1900. Adj. Vol., '92–'97. *Moplah Rebellion, S. India*, 1884–5, severely wounded. *S. African War*, 1900; twice wounded at Paardeburg.

DILLON, Henry Mountiford: b. 20 Jan. '81; 2nd Lt., 18 Apr. '00; Lt., 15 Oct. '02; Capt., 17 May '10; employed with W. African F.F., N. Nigeria, '05–'10 and '11–'13. *S. African War*, 1900; served in Mediterranean with Militia; medal. *West Africa*, 1906; medal with clasp.

DOUGLAS, Henry Mitchell Sholto: b. 16 May '47; Ens., 79th Highlanders. 22 Aug. '65; transferred to 52nd, 26 Jan. '66; Lt., 2 Sept. '68; Capt., 31 Oct. '71; Maj., 11 Mar. '82; Lt.-Col. (half-pay), 23 Mar. '89; retired, 8 May '89.

DRAGE, Godfrey: b. 19 Jan. '68; 2nd Lt., Mar. '89; Lt., 2 Mar. '92; to Indian Staff Corps, 24 July '92; Capt., 23 Mar. '00; half-pay on account of ill-health, 9 June '05; retired, 1907. *Burma*, 1892–3; operations in the Northern Chin Hills; medal with clasp.

DUCAT, Hugh Claude Charles (afterwards Ducat-Hamersley): b. 6 June '66; Lt., 30 Jan. '86; to Bengal Staff Corps (Gurkhas), 28 May '87; Capt., 30 Jan. '97; Maj., 30 Jan., '04; retired, 1911, and assumed name of Hamersley. *Sikkim Expedition*, 1888; medal with clasp. *Chin-Lushai Expedition*, 1889–90; clasp. *Expedition to Manipur*, 1891; clasp; Burma, 1891; Thetta Column; clasp. *Operations in Chitral*, 1895; with the Relief Force; Storming of the Malakand Pass; medal with clasp. *Tirah*, 1897–8; Reconnaissances of the Saran Sar; operations against the Khani Khel Chamkanis; operations in the Bazar Valley, 25–30 Dec. '97; two clasps.

ECCLES, Robert: b. 15 Nov. '52; Sub.-Lt. 14th Foot, 28 Feb. '74; transferred to 43rd, 11 Sept. '75; Lt. in Army, 28 Feb. '74; Lt. 43rd, 11 Sept. '75; Capt., 26 Mar. '84; Maj., 27 Sept. '93; Lt.-Col., 2 Sept. '00; Bt.-Col., 10 Feb. '04; half-pay, 2 Sept. '04; retired, 12 Mar. '07, but retained in command of Vol. Bde.; Adj., Militia, '92–'96; commanded 2nd Batt., '00–'04; commanded Tees Volunteer Inf. Bde, 1906–10. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; with Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces;

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medal with two clasps. *Royal Humane Society's Medal. Foreign Order*, St. Bento d'Aviz, Commander (Portugal).

EDEN, Archibald James Fergusson: b. 20 Jan. '72; 2nd Lt., 18 June '92; Lt., 17 Mar. '94; Capt., 24 Feb. '00; Bt.-Maj., 29 Nov. '00; Maj. 18 Sept. '11; employed with W. African Front. Force, '98–'01; Adj. Militia, '07–'08. *W. Africa*, 1897–8; Lagos, employed in Hinterland; medal with clasp. *West Africa*, 1900; Operations in Ashanti; Relief of Kumassi. Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 4 Dec. 00; Brevet of Major; medal with clasp. *S. African War*, 1901–2; operations in O.R. Colony, '01–'02; Queen's medal with five clasps.

EDWARDES, Alexander Coburn: b. 15 Jan. '73; 2nd Lt., 27 Jan. '92; Lt., 22 Mar. '93; Indian Staff Corps, 22 Oct. '96; Capt., 10 July '01; Maj., 27 Jan. 10. *Aden*, 1903–4; operations in the interior.

[EGERTON, Arthur Frederick: b. 15 Jan. '66; Lt. (from Militia), 28 Apr. '86; transferred to Q.O. Cameron Highlanders, 20 Oct. '86.]

[ELLIOT, Charles Riversdale: b. 10 Oct. '65; Lt., 30 Jan. '86; to Middlesex Regt., 17 Feb. '86.]

[ELLIS, Herbert Charles: b. 24 Feb. '74; 2nd Lt., 10 Oct. '94; to R. Berks. Regt., 24 Oct. '94.]

[EVANS-LOMBE, Alexander Francis: Lt., 7 Feb. '85; transferred to Highland Lt. Inf. same year.]

EVELEGH, Frederick John: b. 27 Sept. '52; sub.-Lt., 52nd, 13 Nov. '72; Lt., 13 Nov. '74; Capt., 23 May '85; Maj., 13 Dec. '83; Lt.-Col. (half-pay), 27 Sept. '00; full pay, same date; Bt.-Col., 17 Feb. '04; retired, 2 Apr. '05; Sup.-Gym., '83–'85; Adjt. Univ. Vol., '89–'93; A.M.S. and A.D.C. to C.-in-C., Madras, '98–'99; Registrar and Crown Prosecutor, Pretoria, Sept.-Dec., '00; commanded R. Garr. Regt., '01–'05. *S. African War*, 1900; Queen's medal with three clasps. Died, 9 Mar. 1907.

EVELEGH, Rosslyn Curzon: b. 13 May '85; 2nd Lt., 10 Oct. '03; Lt., 30 Dec. '05; Capt., 22 Mar. '14; A.D.C. to M.G., Mauritius, '06–'10; Interpreter (2nd Class) in French, '05.

FAIRTLOUGH, Charles Edward Gerald Marshall: b. 20 May '62; Lt., 10 Mar. '83; Capt., 16 Mar. '92; Maj., 27 Sept. '00; retired, 3 Sept. '02; Adjt., Militia (3rd Batt.), '97–'02.

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FALCON, Robert Worgan: b. 18 Feb. '64; Lt., S. Stafford Regt., 10 Mar. '83; to Oxf. Lt. Inf., 24 Oct. '83; to Indian Staff Corps, 2 Dec. '84; Capt., 10 Mar. '94; Maj., 10 July '01; Lt.-Col., 10 Mar. '08. *Burmese Expedition*, 1887–9; medal with two clasps. *Isazai Expedition*, 1892. *N.W. Frontier of India, Waziristan*, 1901–2; clasp.

FANSHAWE, Robert, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*: b. 5 Nov. '63; Lt., 25 Aug. '83; Capt., 15 Apr. '92; Maj., 2 Sept. '00; Bt. Lt.-Col., 22 Aug. '02; Lt.-Col., 18 Sept. '07; Bt.-Col., 5 Mar. '08; Col., 18 Sept. '11; Adj., 2nd Batt., '87–'91; Special Service, Natal, 4 Nov. '99–22 Dec. '99; S.O. to Asst. Insp.-Gen. L. of C., S. Africa, 23 Dec. '99–6–Apr. '00; S.O., Mtd. Inf. Corps (graded D.A.A.G.), S. Africa, 1 Apr. '00–26 Jan. '02; S.O., Mobile Column, same dates; D.A.A.G., 4th Div., 2nd Army Corps, 11 Sept. '02–11 Dec. '03; commanded 2nd Batt., '07–'11; G.S.O. (1st Grade), 1st Div., since 25 Oct. '11. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; with Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces; medal with two clasps. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; Spec. Ser. Off. (including service as Camp Comdt. Maitland); afterwards on Staff, and as Adjt., 6th Bn. Mtd. Inf., 8 Feb.–8 Apr. '00, and of a Mobile Column, 20 Dec. '01–31 May '02; Relief of Kimberley; operations in the O.F. State, Feb.–May '00, including operations at Paardeburg, 17–26 Feb.; wounded 18 Feb.; actions at Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Houtnek (Thoba Mountain), Vet River (5–6 May), and Zand River; operations in the Transvaal in May and June '00, including actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Diamond Hill, 11–12 June; operations in the Transvaal west of Pretoria, July to 29 Nov. '00, including actions at Venterskroon, 7–9 Aug.; operations in the O.R. Colony, May to 29 Nov. '00, including actions at Wittebergen, 1–29 July, and Bothaville; operations in Cape Colony south of Orange River, '99–'00; operations in the Transvaal, O.R. Colony, and Cape Colony, 30 Nov. '00–31 May '02. Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 8 Feb. '01 and 29 July '02; Queen's medal with five clasps; King's medal with two clasps; Brevet of Lt.-Col.; D.S.O. *Foreign Decoration*, St. Bento d'Aviz (Portugal). Interpreter (2nd class) in French, 1899.

FARMER, George: b. 14 Dec. '77; in Ranks (4th Hussars) 7 years 48 days; 2nd Lt. Oxf. Lt. Inf., 2 Aug. '02; Lt., 6 Sept. '05; employed with W. African F.F., '04–'07; invalided to England. Died, 14 Mar. 1907.

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FAUNCE, Robert De Laune: b. 25 Sept. '67; 2nd Lt., 17 Sept. '87; Lt., Indian Staff Corps, 27 Aug. '89; Capt., 17 Sept. '98; Maj., 13 Feb. '05; Lt.-Col., 13 Feb. '13; D.A.A.G., India, '02–'07. *Burmese Expedition*, 1888–9; as Orderly Officer. Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 15 Nov. '89; medal with clasp.

FEILDEN, Randle Montague: b. 17 July '71; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 24 Aug. '92; Lt., 18 Aug. '94; Capt., 24 Feb. '00; Maj., 19 Sept. '11; retired to continue to serve with Egyptian Army, 25 June 1913; Adj. 2nd Batt., 1896–1900; employed with Egyptian Army and under Sudan Govt. since 1903; Gov. of Bahr-el-Ghazal. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; with Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces; medal with two clasps. *S. African War*, 1901–2; operations in O.R. Colony, May '01 to May '02; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 29 July '02; Queen's medal with four clasps; *Foreign Orders*, Medjidie, 3rd Class; Osmanieh, 4th Class; *Medal of the Royal Humane Society*.

FERGUSON, Alexander John: b. 2 Nov. '63; in ranks 15 years 227 days; Lt. and Qr.-Mr. 2nd Batt., 15 Jan. '02; retired 26 Aug. '08. *N.W. Frontier of India Campaign*, 1897–8; as Q.-M.-S. with Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces; medal with two clasps. Died at Winchester, 24 Mar. 1910.

FIELD, Arthur Samuel: b. 4 Sept. '59; in ranks 13 years 58 days; W.O. 10 years 301 days; Hon.-Lt. and Qr.-Mr. R. Garr. Regt., 26 Feb. '02; Shropshire L.I., 3 Jan. '06; 2nd Oxf. Lt. Inf., 12 May '09; Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr., 26 Feb. '12. *S. African War*, 1901–2; as Garr.-Sergt.-Maj., Boer Camp, St. Helena; medal; *Coronation Medal* (H.M. King George V).

FITZGERALD, John Gerald (formerly Healy): b. 27 May '75; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 6 June, '96. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897; with Mohmand Exped. Force; with Peshawar Column in Bara Valley. Died in Nowshera Hospital of enteric fever contracted on active service, 22 Dec. 1897.

FITZGERALD, Calvert (formerly Healy): b. 5 Sept. '82; 2nd Lt., 8 May '01; Lt., 14 Apr. '05; retired (to serve in Spec. Res.), 4 May '10; Capt. 3rd Batt., 8 May '11.

FITZGIBBON, Louis Theobald: b. 5 Oct. '59; 2nd Lt. 62nd Foot, 14 Jan. '80; 52nd, 6 Mar. '80; Lt., 1 July '81; resigned Com., 2 May '83. Died 17 June 1913.

FOLJAMBE, *Hon.* Gerald William Frederick Savile: b. 12 May '78; 2nd Lt., 18 Feb. '98; Lt., 21 Sept. '99; Capt., 2 Jan. '04; retired,

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19 Feb. '13; A.D.C. to M.G., S. Africa, Apr.–July '02; Adj. Militia and Spec. Res., '05–'09. *S African War*, 1900–2; on Staff; operations in O.F. State, Feb.–May '00, including action at Poplar Grove; operations in O.R. Colony, May–Nov. '00 and Dec. 00–May '02; Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

FOLJAMBE, *Hon.* Josceline Charles William Savile: b. 16 Feb. '82; 2nd Lt. Northumberland Fus., 18 Jan. '02; Lt. Northumberland Fus., 15 Dec. '05; transferred to Oxf. Lt. Inf., 20 May '08; Capt., 14 Mar. '14; Adj. 1st Batt. since 6 May '13.

FORREST, Charles Evelyn, D.S.O.: b. 21 Aug. '76; 2nd Lt., 1 Dec. '97; Lt., 25 Oct. '98; Capt., 22 Feb. '03; Adj. T.F., 1910–11. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; employed with Mtd. Inf.; slightly wounded; operations in O.F. State, Feb.–May '00, including actions at Vet River, 5–6 May, and Zand River; operations in Transvaal in May and June '00, including action near Johannesburg; operations in Cape Colony, south of Orange River, 1899–1900; operations in Transvaal, May to July '01, and Oct. '01 to May '02; operations in O.R. Colony, July to Oct. '01; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 10 Sept. '01: Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps; D.S.O.

FRITH, Cyril Halsted: b. 13 Aug. '77; 2nd Lt., 8 Sept. '97; Lt., 18 Sept. '98; Capt., 22 Nov. '02; Adj. 2nd Batt., 1907–10; A.D.C. to G.O.C. E. Coast Defences, 1910–11; Adj. Spec. Res. since 17 Sept. '12. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; with Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces; medal with two clasps; *Foreign Order*, St. Bento d'Aviz, Officer (Portugal).

FULLER, John Frederick Charles, *p.s.c.*: b. 1 Sept. '78; 2nd Lt., 3 Aug. '98; Lt., 24 Feb. '00; Capt., 21 June '05; Adj. Vol. and T.F., 1907–12. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; operations in the O.R. Colony, May–Nov., '00, and Dec. '00–May '02; Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

FYLER, Frederick John Fane: b. 14 Nov. '53; Lt., 52nd (from Militia), 28 Feb. '74; Capt., 20 May '85. Died at Bangalore, 3 Aug. '86.

[GIBBES, John Edward Laurie (formerly Gibbs); b. 15 Feb. '63; Lt., 12 Nov. '84; transferred to Bedfordshire Regt., 23 May '85.]

GIRARDOT, Paul Chancourt: b. 17 Nov. '95; 2nd Lt., 25 Feb. 14.

[GOREN, Berkeley Rumbold: b. 5 Jan. '67; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 10 Nov. '88; transferred to P.W.O. (S. Lancs.) Regt., 26 Aug. '89.]

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GOUGH, Wilfred Arbuthnot, *p.s.c.*: b. 3 Apr. '53; Sub.-Lt. 52nd, 26 June '72; Lt., same date; Capt., 9 May '83; Bt.-Maj., 10 May '83; exchanged to 1st Dragoons, 27 Feb. '84, with Capt. H. A. Amyatt-Burney. *Egyptian Campaign*, 1882; with Military Police; battle of Tel-el-Kebir; capture of Cairo; Bt.-Maj.; medal with clasp; Bronze Star; 5th Class Medjidie; A.D.C. to G.O.C. Cav. Bde., Egypt, Feb.–Oct. '83; *Soudan Campaign*, 1885; killed at battle of Abu Klea, Jan. '85.

GRANT, Francis William Seafield: b. 13 Dec. '42; Ens. W.I. Regt., 4 July '65; Lt., 9 Nov. '66; Capt. 96th Foot, 26 Mar. '73; transferred as Capt. to 32nd L.I., '79; Maj., half pay, 13 Dec. '84; Maj. Oxf. Lt. Inf., 6 Jan. '86; served with the Provisional (Half) Batt, '86–'87, and at Depôt, '87–'90; retired, 13 Dec. '90. *Ashanti War*, 1873–4; wounded; medal with clasp. Died 13 Oct. 1912.

GRIFFITHS, John: b. 20 May '40; (from Sergt.-Maj.) Lt. and Qr.-Mr. 3rd Batt., 26 Mar. '84; Capt. and Qr.-Mr., 26 Mar. '94; retired, 18 Apr. '94.

[GWYNNE, James Hugh: Lt. (from Militia), 12 Nov. '84; transferred to R. Welsh Fus. within year.]

HAMERSLEY. *See* DUCAT.

HAMILTON, Keith Randolph, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*: b. 28 Feb. '71; 2nd Lt., 18 May '92; Lt., 16 Oct. '93; Capt., 4 Nov. '99; Maj., 19 Nov. '10; half-pay (ill-health), 19 Sept. '11; retired, 3 Dec. '13; Staff Officer (graded as D.A.A.G.) to Mtd. Inf. Corps, 7 Apr. '00–2 Dec. '00; employed with S. African Constaby., 11 Dec. '00–18 Mar. '04; Adj. T.F., '07–'09; D.A.A. and Q.M.G., 1 Jan. '09–19 Sept. '11. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; with Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces; medal with two clasps. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; on Staff; served as Adj. 7th Mtd. Inf. Regt., Feb.–Apr. '00; operations in the O.F. State, Feb.–May '00, including operations at Paardeburg, 17–26 Feb.; actions at Poplar Grove, Houtnek (Thoba Mountain), Vet River (5–6 May), and Zand River; operations in the Transvaal, May–June '00, including actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Diamond Hill, 11–12 June; operations in O.R. Colony, May–Nov. '00, including actions at Wittenbergen, 1–29 July (severely wounded), Bothaville, Caledon River (27–29 Nov.); operations in the Transvaal, 30 Nov. '00–31 May '02; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 16 Apr. '01; Queen's medal with five clasps; King's medal with two clasps; D.S.O.

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HAMMICK, Stephen Frederick: b. 2 Feb. '71; 2nd Lt., 24 Jan. '94; Lt., 5 June '97; Capt., 11 Dec. '00; retired, 2 Nov. '09. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; Relief of Kimberley; operations in the O. F. State, Feb.–May '00, including operations at Paardeburg, 17–26 Feb. (slightly wounded); operations in O. R. Colony, May–Nov. '00; operations in the Transvaal, Mar. '01–July '01 and July '01–Mar. '02; Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

HAMMICK, *Sir* St. Vincent Alexander *Bart., p.s.c.*: b. 10 Apr. '39; Ensign, 43rd, 12 Mar. '61; Capt., 26 Feb. '70; Major 1 July '81; Bt.-Colonel, 21 June '87; Lt.-Colonel, h.p. 6 June '88; Colonel, 10 Nov. '91; retired, 10 Apr. '96; Adj. 43rd, '65–'70; Asst.-Gar.-Instr., India, '74–'76; A.A.G., India, '77–'81; Garrison Instr., India, '82–'85; D.A.A.G., Egypt, '88–'91; A.A.G., Egypt, '91–'96. *New Zealand War*, 1863–6; action at Te Ranga; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 16 Sept. '64; medal.

HAMPDEN, Osbert Renn Leigh: b. 7 May '76; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 12 Jan. '98; Lt., 8 Mar. '99; Capt., 2 Sept. '03; Adjutant 1st Batt., 22 Mar. '05–'08; Adjutant, Indian Vol., Secunderabad, '08–'12. Died 18 Jan. '13.

HANBURY-WILLIAMS, Charles Ferdinand Reiss: b. 8 Nov. '90; 2nd Lt. (from Spec. Res.), 22 May '12; tempy. h.p. on account of ill-health, 26 May '14.

HANBURY-WILLIAMS, *Sir* John, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.: b. 19 Oct. '59; 2nd Lt. 35th Foot, 25 May '78; transferred to 43rd, 29 June '78; Lt., 3 Apr. '80; Capt., 1 Sept. '86; Major, 17 June '96; Lt.-Colonel, h.p., 29 Nov. '00; f.p., same date; h.p., 28 Dec. '00; f.p., 14 Jan. '01; h.p., 9 Jan. '04; f.p., 3 Nov. '04; Bt.-Colonel, 10 Feb. '04; Colonel, 1 Dec. '09; tempy. Brig.-General, same date; Major-General, 10 July '12; A.D.C. to Lt.-Gen., Exped. Force, Egypt, Aug.–Oct. '82; Adjt., Militia, '92–'97; Mil. Sec. to Gov. and C.-in-C., Cape of Good Hope, etc., '97–'00; Pte. Sec. to Sec. of State for War, '01–'04; Mil. Sec. to Gov.-Gen. and C.-in-C., Dominion of Canada, '04–'09; Brig.-Gen. in charge of Administration, Sec. Comd., '09–'12. *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882; as A.D.C. to G.O.C., 2nd Division; battle of Tel-el-Kebir (horse killed); Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 2 Nov. '82; medal with clasp; bronze star; 5th Class Medjidie. *S. African War*, 1899–1900; on Staff; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 16 Apr. 01; Queen's medal with three clasps; promoted Lt.-Col., h.p.; Created C.M.G.

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1899; C.V.O., 1902; K.C.V.O., 1908. *Foreign Orders*, St. Bento d'Aviz, Commander (Portugal); Daneborg, Commander 1st Class (Denmark); Medjidie, 5th class (Turkey).

HARDEN, Allan Humphrey: b. 23 Mar. '81; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 5 Jan. '01; Lt., 2 Sept. '01; Capt., 22 Jan. '10; Adjt., T.F. (Capt.), '08–'12. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; operations in O. R. Colony, Jan. '01–31 May '02; operations in Cape Colony, Dec. '00–Jan. '01; Queen's medal with two clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

HARMAN, Richard, D.S.O.: b. 22 Sept. '64; Lt., 25 Aug. '86; to Bengal Staff Corps, 10 May '88; Capt., 25 Aug. '97; Bt.-Maj., 26 Aug. '97; Bt.-Lt.-Col., 5 June '02; Commandant, South Waziristan Militia, '00–'05. *Hazara Expedition*, 1891; severely wounded; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 20 Oct. '91; medal with clasp; D.S.O. *Operations in Chitral*, 1895; with the Relief Force; storming of the Malakand Pass (severely wounded); Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 13 Nov. '95; medal with clasp; Bt. of Major. *N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; Malakand; action at Landakai; clasp. *N.W. Frontier of India, Mahsud Waziri*, 1901–2; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 8 Aug. '02; Bt.-Lt.-Colonel; clasp. Murdered by a fanatical Mahsud Sepoy, at Wana, Waziristan, 11 Feb. 1905.

HEALY. *See* FITZGERALD.

HENLEY, Cornish Frederick: b. 5 May '78; 2nd Lt., 4 May '98; Lt., 23 Oct. '99; Capt., 3 Oct. '04; Adjutant Vol. and T. F., '07–'10. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; Relief of Kimberley; operations in the O. F. State, Feb.–May '00, including operations at Paardeburg, 17–26 Feb., actions at Poplar Grove and Driefontein; operations in O. R. Colony, May–Nov. '00; operations in the Transvaal, Apr. '01–July '01 and Oct. '01–May '02; operations in O. R. Colony, Dec. '00–Apr. '01 and July '01–Mar. '02. Queen's medal with four clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

HENLEY, Francis Joseph: b. 28 Nov. '69; 2nd Lt., 18 Feb. '91; Lt., 27 July '92; Capt., 21 Sept. '99; Bt.-Major, 22 Aug. '02; resigned, 9 Mar. '04; A.D.C. to High Commissioner, S. Africa, '01–03. *S. African War*, 1899–1901; on Staff; operations in the Transvaal, Mar.–May '01, and Sept. '01–May '02; operations in Cape Colony, Dec. '00–Feb. '01; Dispatches thrice; Brevet of Major; Queen's medal with four clasps.

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HERMON-HODGE, Robert Edward Udney: b. 11 Apr. '82; 2nd Lt., 11 May '01; Lt., 29 Apr. '05; resigned, 6 Sept. '05. *S. African War*, 1901–2; operations in O. R. Colony, Nov. '01–May '02; Queen's medal with four clasps.

HIGGINS, Charles Graeme: b. 12 Aug. '79; 2nd Lt., 21 Apr. '00; Lt., 22 Feb. '03; Capt., 13 Feb. '09. *S. African War*, 1901–2; operations in O. R. Colony, May–Nov. '00; operations in Transvaal, May–July '01; operations in O. R. Colony, Nov. '00–Aug. '01 and Sept. '01–May '02; operations in Cape Colony, Aug.–Sept. '01; Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps. Interpreter (2nd class) in French, June '13.

HILL, John, D.S.O.: b. 14 Jan. '66; 2nd Lt., 5 Feb. '87; Lt. Indian Staff Corps, 11 Feb. '88; Capt., 5 Feb '98; Major, 5 Feb. '05; Lt.-Colonel, 5 Feb. '13. *Lushai Expedition*, 1889; medal with clasp. *Miranzai* (*2nd Expedition*), 1891; clasp. *Operations in Chitral*, 1895; with the Relief Force; medal with clasp. *N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; operations on the Samana and in the Kurram Valley, Aug.–Sept. '97; operations of the Flying Column in the Kurram Valley under Colonel Richardson, Aug.–Oct. '97; two clasps. *Tirah*, 1897–8; actions of Chagru Kotal and Dargai and capture of the Sampagha and Arhanga Passes; operations in the Waran Valley, and action of 16 Nov. '97; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 7 June '98; clasp; D.S.O.

HINDE, Herbert: b. 27 May '65; Lt. (from Militia), 6 May '85; to Indian Staff Corps, 30 June '86; resigned, 1 June '88.

HIRST, George Allen: b. 24 Nov. '47; in ranks, 21 years 94 days; Hon. Lt. and Qr.-Mr. 2nd Batt.. 27 June '83; Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr., 27 June '93; to 4th Batt. (Militia), 20 June '94; retired, 16 Oct. '01. Died 12 Nov. 1909.

HODSON, George Benjamin, D.S.O.: b. 3 Oct. '63; Lt., S. Staffs. Regt., 10 May '82; transferred to Oxf. Lt. Inf., 20 Feb. '84; to Indian Staff Corps, 1 Sept. '84; Capt., 10 May '93; Maj., 10 July '01; Lt.-Col., 13 Nov. '05; Col., 13 Nov. '09; A.-Q.-M.-G. Lahore Div. since 6 Nov. '12. *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882; reconnaissance of 5 Aug.; medal; bronze star; *Burmese Expedition*, 1885–1887; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 2 Sept. '87; medal with clasp; *Hazara Expedition*, 1891; clasp; *N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–1898; Malakand; operations in Bajaur, and in Mamund country; Buner; dispatches twice; medal with clasp; *W. Africa* (*S. Nigeria*), 1901–1902; Aro Expedition; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 12 Sept. '02; medal with clasp; D.S.O.

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HOLDEN, Harry Ralph Lonsdale: 2nd Lt. Grenadier Guards, 17 Nov. '77; Lt., 1 July '81; exchanged (with Lt. *Hon.* J. M. Stopford) to Oxf. Lt. Inf., 14 Apr. '83; resigned, 21 May '84.

HOLDEN, Hyla Napier: b. 13 Apr. '71; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 12 Mar. '92; Lt., 19 July '93; to Indian Staff Corps (Bengal Cavalry), 18 Aug. '94; Capt., 10 July '01; Maj., 12 Mar. '10.

HOLLOWAY, Benjamin, *p.s.c.*: b. 27 Aug. '61; Lt., 22 Oct. '81; to Indian Staff Corps (Madras Light Cavalry), 11 Mar. '83; Capt., 22 Oct. '92; Maj., 10 July '01; Lt.-Col, 22 Oct. '07; Col., 14 Jan. '12; D.-A.-Q.-M.-G. (Intell.), India, June–Dec. '00; Asst. Sec. Mil. Dept., Govt. of India, '01–'06; Dep. Sec. Army Dept., India, since 1 Apr. '12. *Burmese Expedition*, 1885–6; dispatches, *London Gazette*, 22 June '86; medal with clasp. Interpreter (1st Class) in Russian.

HOLLOWAY, Edward Leigh: b. 20 Nov. '59; 2nd Lt. 43rd, 25 Feb. '80; Lt., 1 July '81; to Indian Staff Corps, 26 Apr. '82; Capt., 25 Feb. '91; Maj., 25 Feb. '00; Lt.-Col. 5 Nov. '05; Bt.-Col., 5 Nov. '08. *Burmese Expedition*, 1891–2; Baungshe Column; medal with clasp.

HOLT, Felton Vesey: b. 23 Feb. '86; 2nd Lt., 16 Aug. '05; Lt., 11 Jan. '08. Royal Flying Corps (Flying Officer), 17 Apr. '13; Flight Commander, 1 May '14.

HORAN, Keith: b. 24 Nov. '93; 2nd Lt., 5 Feb. '13.

HOWELL, Llewellyn James: b. 22 Feb. '58; 2nd Lt. 43rd, 22 Jan. '79; Lt., 1 July '81; to Bengal Lancers, 31 Jan. '85; Capt. Indian Staff Corps, 22 Jan. '90; Maj., 22 Jan. '99. Died at Lahore, 22 Feb. '00.

HUGHES, Reginald George Hutton: b. 22 Nov. '60; Lt., 9 Sept. '82; Capt., 27 Feb. '92; Maj., 7 July '00; Lt.-Col, 2 Sept. '04; Special Service Burma, '88; S.S.O., Toungoo, '91; S.S.O., Naini Tal, '93–'95; Adjt. Militia, '96–'01; commanded 2nd Batt., '04–'07; retired, 18 Sept. '07. *Burmese Expedition*, 1888; medal with clasp.

HUNTER, William Chevers: b. 15 July '70; 2nd Lt., 6 Jan. '92; Lt., 22 Mar. '93; Capt., 9 Oct. '99; retired, 25 Nov. '08; Special Service S. Africa, June–Sept. '00; Adj. Volunteers, '02–'06. *S. African War*, 1899–1900; R.S.O. Naauwpoort; Queen's medal with clasp. Interpreter (1st Class) in German.

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HUTTON, Charles Molyneux, *p.s.c:* b. 23 Jan. '54; Sub.-Lt. 13th L.I., 9 Aug. '73; 52nd, 24 Sept. '73; Lt., same date; Capt., 15 Nov. '83; promoted Major into Lancashire Fus., 26 July '92; retired, 23 Jan. '02. Special Service, Natal, '79; Bde.-Maj., Jamaica, '85–'87; D.A.A.G., '87–'90. *Zulu Campaign*, 1879; medal.

HYDE, Arthur Clarendon: b. 1 Jan. '70; 2nd Lt., W. India Regt., 25 July '91; Lt., W. India Regt., 19 July '93; Capt., W. India Regt., 24 Feb. '98; transferred to Oxf. Lt. Inf., 22 Feb., '08; Maj., 16 Dec. '08; A.D.C. to Gov. and C.-in.-C., Bermuda, 1900–02; Adj. Militia, 1907–08; *Operations in Sierra Leone*, 1998–9; Karene Expedition; medal with clasp.

IND, Henry Cuthbert: b. 28 Sept. '81; 2nd Lt., 8 Jan., '01; resigned, 14 Oct. '03. *S. African War*, 1901–2; operations in the Transvaal, Oct. '01 to Jan. '02 and Mar.–May '02; operations in O.R. Colony, May–Oct. '01, and Jan.–Mar. '02; Queen's medal with two clasps.

IVEY, Thomas: b. 17 Apr. '65; in ranks, 20 years and 128 days; Hon. Lt. and Qr.-Mr., 22 Sept. '03; Hon. Capt., 22 Sept. '13. *S. African War*, 1899–1902 (as Q.-M.-S.); Queen's medal with four clasps; King's medal with two clasps; *Coronation medal*, (King George V, India).

JOHNSTON, Herbert William: b. 27 Nov. '65; Lt., 30 Jan. '86; to Madras Staff Corps, 14 Apr. '87; Capt., 30 Jan. '97; Maj., 30 Jan. '04; Lt.-Col., 30 Jan. '12.

JOHNSTONE, James, *p.s.c.*: b. 5 Nov. '48; Ens. 28th Regt., 20 Feb., '66; transferred to 52nd, 11 Dec. '66; Lt., 30 Sept. '68; Capt., 14 Feb. '74; Maj., 15 Aug. '83; Lt.-Col., 16 Mar. '92; h.p. 16 Mar. '96; retired, 7 July '97; Adj. Oxford Univ. R.V., '78–'83; Garr. Instr., Egypt, 19 May '86; Special Service, Soudan Campaign, 1888; commanded 1st Batt., '92–'96. *Soudan Campaign*, 1888; Suakin; action at Gamaizah; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 11 Jan. '89; 4th Class Medjidie; medal with clasp; Khedive's Star.

KEARSLEY, John Steuart: b. 25 July '92; 2nd Lt., 10 Dec. '13.

KERRICH, George Steuart: b. 5 May '58; 2nd Lt. 43rd, 1 May '78; Lt., 19 Sept. '79; to Madras Light Cavalry, 8 May '80; Capt., 1 May '89; Maj., 1 May '98; Lt.-Col. 1 May '04. *Afghan War*, 1879–80; medal. *Burmese Expedition*, 1886–9; medal with two clasps. Died 24 June '13.

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KEYWORTH, Robert Denbigh: b. 27 Sept. '78; 2nd Lt., 4 Jan. '99; Lt., 20 Apr. '00; Capt., 9 Oct. '05. Employed with W. African Frontier Force (Gold Coast Regt.), 1905–11 and 1912–14.

KING, Thomas: b. 6 Feb. '61; in ranks 18 years and 291 days; Hon. Lt. and Qr.-Mr., 24 Nov. '97; Hon. Capt., 24 Nov. '07; Hon. Maj., 24 Nov. '12. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; with Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces; medal with two clasps.

KINGSCOTE, Howard: b. 29 Apr. '45; Ens. H.M. Indian Forces, 4 Mar. '62; Lt., 6 Apr. '63; to 52nd, 21 Nov. '65; Capt., 2 Sept., '68; Maj., 1 July '81; Lt.-Col., 20 May '85; Bt.-Col., 21 May '89; Col., 9 July, '90. Commanded 2nd Batt., 1885–89; half-pay, 6 Aug. '89; A.A.G., 1890–95; in command 43rd Regt. District, 1895–99; retired, 13 Sept. '99. *Bhootan Expedition*, 1864–6; action of Busca (wounded); medal with clasp.

KIRKPATRICK, Edward Hartley: b. 17 Sept. '78; 2nd Lt., 24 Jan. '00; Lt., 5 Apr. '02; Capt., 13 Feb. '09; A.D.C. to Gov. and C.-in-C. Gambia, 1908–11. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; operations in O. R. Colony, May–Nov. '00; operations in O. R. Colony, Sept. '01–May '02; Queen's medal with two clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

LAMOTTE, Frank Grimshaw Lagier: b. 20 Nov. '64; Lt., 25 Aug. '83; Capt., 2 May '92; Maj., 29 Nov. '00; Lt.-Col., 23 Oct. '07; Col., 30 Aug. '11; retired 16 July '13; Adj. Vol., '94–'93; commanded 1st Batt., '07–'11; Bde.-Comr. Devon and Cornwall Inf. Bde., '12-'13. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; Relief of Kimberley; operations in O. F. State, Feb–May, '00; including operations at Paardeburg, 17–26 Feb.; actions at Poplar Grove and Driefontein; operations in O.R. Colony, May–Nov. '00 and Dec. '00 to May '02; Queen's medal with four clasps; King's medal with two clasps. *Foreign Order*, St. Bento d'Aviz, Officer (Portugal).

LANGLANDS, John Shakespear: Ens. 97th Foot, 8 May '66, 43rd 27 July '66; Lt., 5 Aug. '70; Capt., 1 Dec. '75; retired with hon. rank of Maj., 26 Mar. '84; Adj. Vol. and Militia, '78–'83. Died 30 Nov. 1895.

LENTHALL, Edmund Henry: b. 4 Jan. '81; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 29 Nov. '05; Lt., 11 Dec. '08. Died 18 May '09.

LETHBRIDGE, Ernest Astley Edmund, D.S.O.: b. 26 Dec. '64; Lt., 10 Oct. '85; Capt., 27 Sept. '93; Maj., 2 Sept. '04; Lt.-Col., 25 Oct. '13; Adj. Militia, '94–'96; commanding 1st Batt. since 1913.

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S. African War, 1899–1902; Relief of Kimberley; operations in O. F. State, Feb.–May '00, including operations at Paardeburg, 17–20 Feb.; actions at Poplar Grove and Driefontein; operations in O. R. Colony, May–Nov. '00; operations in O. R. Colony, Dec. '00–May '02; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 8 Feb. and 10 Sept. '01; Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps; D.S.O.

LIVESAY, William: b. 24 Aug. '38; Ens. 43rd, 26 Oct. '55; Lt., 3 Apr. '57; Capt., 30 Apr. '64; Maj. 19 June '76; Lt.-Col., half-pay, 19 June '83; Col., 10 Nov. '92; retired, 24 Aug. '95; Commandant, Wellington Depôt, India, and Discharge Depôt, Gosport, 1881–1890; commanded 43rd Regt. District, '92–'95. *Indian Mutiny Campaign*, 1857–8; actions of Sahao and Purtrai; medal. *New Zealand War*, 1864–5; Taranaki, and in command of outposts; medal and clasps. Died 1 Oct. 1905.

LOGAN, Ronald Mackenzie: b. 29 June '76; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 13 Feb. '00; Lt., 23 Aug. '02; resigned, 24 Aug. '04. *S. African War*, 1900; Queen's medal with two clasps.

LOGAN, Ronald Octavius: b. 30 May '82; 2nd Lt., unattached, 8 Jan. '01; Oxf. Lt. Inf., 9 Mar. '01; Lt., 3 Oct. '04; Capt., 19 Nov. '10. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; operations in O. R. Colony, '01–'02; Queen's medal with four clasps.

LUARD, Richard Chamberlin: b. 12 July '64; Lt., 18 Mar. '85; Capt., 17 Dec. '92; Maj., 3 Sept. '02; retired, 22 Feb. '05; seconded for service with Bengal Inf., '89–'90; Adj. Vol., '98–'02; Instr. R.M. College, '02–'05.

MACKENZIE, John Colvile Alexander Gruinard: b. 1 Jan. '71; 2nd Lt., 22 Feb. '93; resigned commission, 24 Oct. '94.

MANSEL, Eustace Gambier: b. 31 Oct. '53; Sub.-Lt. 52nd, 4 Oct. '73; Lt., 4 Oct. '75; Capt., 8 July '85; retired, 29 May '94; A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Keyes, India, '82–'84; Adj. Vol., '88–'94. *Egyptian Expedition*, 1884; Soudan; battles of Teb and Tamai; medal with clasp; bronze star.

MARRIOTT-DODINGTON, Wilfred, *p.s.c.*: b. 24 Jan. '71; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 19 Oct. '92; Lt., 16 Jan. '95; Capt., 27 Feb. '00; Maj., 23 Oct. '11; Adj. 2nd Batt., '00–'04; Garrison Adj. (Staff Capt.), 1911–12; G.S.O., 2nd Grade, S.E. Coast Defences since 16 July '12. *N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; Mohmand; medal with clasp; Tirah; operations in the Bara Valley, 7–14 Dec. '97; clasp.

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MARSHALL, Jenner Stephen Chance: b. 1 June '95; 2nd Lt., 17 Sept. '13.

MATHEWES, John Roche: b. 16 June '61; Lt., 10 May '82; to Indian Staff Corps, 11 Aug. '84; Capt., 10 May '93; Maj., 10 July '01; Lt.-Col., 10 May '08; Col., 21 Sept. '12; D.A.A.G., India, '97–'02; Brig.-Maj., India, '04–'08. *Burmese Expedition*, 1886; medal with clasp.

MEADE, John Percy: b. 17 May '47; Ens. 52nd, 3 Apr. '67; Lt., 24 Dec. '68; Capt., 1 Nov. '77; retired (with gratuity), 9 May '83.

MITCHELL, Charles Johnstone: b. 20 Sept. '79; 2nd Lt., 11 Feb. '99; Lt., 1 Aug. '00; Capt., 22 Jan. '06; retired, 18 Apr. '14; Adj. T.F., 1910–13.

MOBERLEY, Frederick James, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*: b. 16 Sept. '67; 2nd Lt., 22 Aug. '88; Lt. Indian Staff Corps, 4 Oct. '91; Capt., 10 July '95; Bt.-Maj., 29 Nov. '00; Maj., 13 Feb. '05; Lt.-Col., 13 Feb. '13; Special Service S. Africa (and with Transport), 1900; Asst. Sec. Mil. Dept., India, '02–'06. *Expedition to Manipur*, 1891; medal with clasp. *Burma*, 1891; Wuntho Field Force; clasp. *Operations in Gilgit*, 1893; action at Chilas (slightly wounded); Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 14 July '93; D.S.O. *Operations in Chitral*, 1895; defence of Mastuj; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 16 July '95; prom. Capt.; medal with clasp. *N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; clasp. *S. African War*, 1899–1900; Special Service Officer, afterwards on Staff; operation in O.F.S., Feb.–May '00, including operations at Paardeburg (17–26 Feb.); actions at Poplar Grove, Dreifontein, Vet River (5–6 May), and Zand River; operations in Transvaal, May–June '00, including actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Diamond Hill, 11–12 June; operations in Transvaal east of Pretoria, July–Nov. '00, including action at Belfast (26–27 Aug.); Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 10 Sept. '01; Bt. of Maj.; Queen's medal with six clasps.

MOCKLER, Gerald Francis: b. 4 July '58; 2nd Lt. (from Militia) 62nd Foot, 14 Sept. '78; 43rd, 30 Nov. '78; Lt., 8 Apr. '81; Capt., 6 June '88; Maj., 2 Feb. '98; retired, 4 July '06; served with Siam Boundary Commission, '90–'91; Paymaster, Deolali Depôt, India, '05–'06. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8, with Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces; medal with two clasps. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; Relief of Kimberley; operations in the O. F. State, Feb.–May '00, including operations at Paardeburg (17–26 Feb.); actions at Poplar Grove

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and Driefontein; operations in O. R. Colony, May–Nov. '00; operations in the Transvaal, May–July '00; operations in O. R. Colony, Dec. '00 to Aug. '01, and Sept. '01 to May '02; operations in Cape Colony, Aug.–Sept. '01; Queen's medal with four clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

MOCKLER-FERRYMAN, Augustus Ferryman (formerly Mockler): b. 25 Dec. '56; Sub.-Lt., unattached, 3 May '76; 43rd, 17 Jan. '77; Lt., 3 May '78; Capt., 28 July '86; Maj., 27 July '95; Lt.-Col., half-pay, 7 July '00; Lt.-Col., full pay, same date; half pay, 1 Sept. '03; retired, 7 Nov. '03; Regt. Interpreter, Hindustani, '81–'87; employed in Oil Rivers Protect.; as Pte. Sec. to H.M.'s Special Commissioner to Niger and Benue Rivers, '89–'90; Instr. R.M. Coll., '92–'00; Professor R.M. Coll., '00–'03; Barrister (Inner Temple), '99; Gold Medallist and Trench-Gascoyne Prizeman (R.U.S.I.), '07.

MOCKLER-FERRYMAN, Hugh: b. 3 May '92; 2nd Lt., 20 Sept. '11; Lt., 27 Apr. '14.

MOLESWORTH, Arthur Bysse: b. 3 Mar. '67; enlisted Oxf. Lt. Inf., Nov. '92; Lt. and Qr.-Mr., 20 July '96 (when over age for combat. comn.); Lt. W. India Regt. (combat. comn.), 11 Jan. '99; Capt. W.I.R., 9 Oct. '01. Employed with W. African F.F., '97–'02. *Operations on the Niger*, 1897–8; expeditions to Lapai and Argeyah; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 23 May '99; medal with clasp. *Operations on the Niger*, 1902; expeditions to Bautchi and Lake Chad. Died, on active service in Nigeria, 17 Oct '02.

MOLYNEUX, Charlie Henry Berkeley: b. 15 May '64; Lt. (from Militia), 6 May '85; resigned 2 Mar. '92. Took Holy Orders, 1897. Died 31 Mar '12.

MONEY, Arthur Campbell: b. 12 Oct. '41; Ens. 43rd, 17 May '61; Lt., 17 Nov. '63; Capt., 12 Oct. '70; Maj., 1 July '81; Lt.-Col., 1 July '91; retired (on full pay), 16 Mar. '92; commanded 1st Battalion, '91–'92. *New Zealand War*, 1863–6; actions of Maketu and Te Ranga; medal. Military Knight of Windsor since 1909.

MONRO, Hector Edmond: b. 30 Aug. '55; Sub.-Lt. 54th Foot, 28 Feb. '74; 52nd, 18 Mar. '74; Lt., 28 Feb. '75; resigned 30 Nov. '81.

MORLAND, Walter Edward Thomson: b. 27 Jan. '82; 2nd Lt., 18 Jan. '02; Lt., 11 Aug. '05; Capt., 22 Jan. '14. Employed

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with King's African Rifles (4th Uganda Bn.), 1908–11. *S. African War*, 1902; operations in O.R. Colony, Apr.–May, '02; Queen's Medal with three clasps. *Somaliland*, 1908–10; medal with clasp.

MUNDEY, Stanley Cyril Beresford: b. 3 July '88; 2nd Lt. (from Spec. Res.), 9 June '09; Lt., 17 Apr. '13.

MURPHY, Christopher Fowler: b. 17 May '89; 2nd Lt. (from Spec. Res.), 7 Dec. '10; Lt., 22 Jan. '14; placed on half-pay for civil employment in Nigeria, 27 Apr. '14.

NAPIER, Duncan Robertson: b. 6 Oct. '71; 2nd Lt., 18 May '92; Lt., 27 Sept. '93. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; with Mohmand Field Force; Khyber Valley; invalided to England. Died of injuries received on active service, 24 Oct. '98.

NAPIER, George Samuel Frederick, *p.s.c.*: b. 11 Apr. '62; Lt. (from Militia), R. Sussex Regt., 12 Nov. '84; promoted Capt. into Oxf. Lt. Inf., 30 May '94; retired, 6 Dec. '02. Staff Capt. (Intell.), Q.-M.-G.Dept., India, '97–'00; D.-A.-Q.-M.-G. (Intell.), India, '00–'01 (including Spec. Serv., China). *China Expedition*, 1900–01; Spec. Serv. Officer; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 12 Sept. '01; medal. *S. African War*, 1902; operations in O.R. Colony, Mar.–May '02; Queen's medal with three clasps.

NEWTON-KING, Francis John: b. 16 June '63; Lt. (from Militia), 12 Nov. '84; Capt., 27 July '92; retired, 28 Oct. '96; subsequently served in Militia (Royal Irish Regt.), as Maj. and Hon. Lt.-Col. Sup. Gymnasia, Eastern Command, '90–'94.

NEWTON-KING, Pierce Francis: b. 19 Oct. '94; 2nd Lt., 25 Feb. '14. Interpreter in French (1st Class), 1914.

NICHOLL, Spencer Perceval Talbot: b. 10 July '41; Ens. 43rd, 16 Aug. '61; Lt., 30 Apr. '64; Capt., 4 Jan. '71; Maj., 1 July '81; retired with hon. rank of Lt.-Col., 30 Nov. '81; Adj. Vol., '76–'77. *New Zealand War*, 1864–6; action at the Gate Pa (wounded); medal. Died 30 Dec. '08.

NICKLIN, Arthur Hugh: b. 15 Sept. '72; in ranks (N. Staff. Regt). 8 years 233 days, including attachment as Sergt. to Egyptian Army; 2nd Lt. (for distinguished conduct in the field), Oxf. Lt. Inf., 26 Apr. 99; Lt., 11 Dec. '00; temp. half-pay on account of ill-health, 20 Oct. '04; retired, 5 Dec. '06; Capt. of Invalids, R. Hosp., Chelsea, 29 Oct. '08. Employed with Egyptian Army, '98–'02; employed under Colonial Office as Transport Officer,

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Pretoria, '02–'04. *Nile Expedition*, 1898; capture and subsequent defence of Gedaref; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 9 Dec. '98; Egyptian medal with clasp; medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field; British medal; promoted 2nd Lt. *Nile Expedition*, 1899; operations resulting in final defeat of the Khalifa; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 30 Jan. '00; two clasps to Egyptian medal; 5th Class Medjidie. *South African War*, 1902; attached to A.S.C.; operations in the Transvaal, Apr.-May '02; Queen's medal with four clasps. Died 20 Dec. '08.

NISBET, Herbert Chaplin: b. 10 Oct. '75; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 4 May '98; Lt., 9 Oct. '99; Capt., 23 Jan. '05; retired, 7 May '13. Employed with W. African F.F., '02–'04. Adj., T.T., '09. *W. Africa (N. Nigeria)*, 1903; operations against the Yundam and Zuma tribes; in command; operations against the ex-Emir of Yola; in command; medal with clasp.

NORMAN, Alfred Cecil: b. 1 Apr. '79; 2nd Lt., 17 Feb. '00; to Indian Staff Corps, 10 Jan. '02; Lt., 17 May '02; Capt. 17 Feb. '09.

O'BRIEN, James Thomas: Ens. 43rd, 10 July '63; Lt., 29 July '65; Capt., 18 Oct. '73; Maj., 1 July '81; retired on half-pay on appointment to A.P.D., 19 Aug. '81; Paymaster, 92nd Highlanders, '81–'84; Paymaster 1st Oxf. Lt. Inf., '84–'89, and subsequently of Chichester District and Winchester Depôt. *New Zealand War*, 1864–6; actions of Te Arei, Te Poro, Ngakumekirmi, and Kanuri; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 20 Oct. '65; medal. Died 17 Oct. '94 in his 54th year.

ODELL, William Henry: b. 6 May '52; Sub.-Lt. 52nd, 30 Dec. '71; Lt., same date; Capt., 11 Mar. '82; Maj., 16 Mar. '92; Spec. Ser. Natal, '79–'80; Adj. 2nd Batt., '81–'87. *Zulu Campaign*, 1879; operations against Sekukuni; Dispatches; medal and clasp. *Burma*, 1891; with Wuntho Column; medal and clasp. Died at Rawul Pindi, 8 Nov. '94.

OSBORN, Philip Barlow, D.S.O.: b. 16 Oct. '70; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 28 Sept. '92; Lt., 9 Nov. '92; Capt., 27 Feb. '00; Bt.-Maj., 7 Sept. '00; temp. Lt.-Col., '05; employed in Uganda Protect., '97–'99; employed in Brit. E. Africa Protect. with King's African Rifles, '99–'07. *Uganda*, 1897–8; capture of Kabagambi (severely wounded); attack of Kijembo, and several other engagements; Dispatches; medal with two clasps; D.S.O. *British East Africa*, 1901; operations against the Ogaden Somalis in Jubaland;

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medal with clasp. *East Africa*, 1902–4; operations in Somaliland; action at Gidballi; Dispatches, 20 Feb. '04, 17 Aug. '03, 30 May '04, and *London Gazette*, 2 Sept. '04; two clasps; Brevet-Maj. Died 12 Feb. '09.

OSBORNE, John Edwards: b. 14 Oct. '85; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 23 May '06; Lt., 13 Feb. '09; resigned, 7 Sept. '10.

OSWALD, William Alexander: b. 4 Nov. '61; Lt., 9 Sept., '82; to Indian Staff Corps, 17 June '84; Capt., 9 Sept. '93; Maj., 10 July '01; Lt.-Col. 1 Mar. '07; Col., 29 June '11. *Burmese Expedition*, 1885–7; medal with two clasps. *China*, 1900; medal.

OVEY, Richard Lockhart: b. 16 June '78; 2nd Lt. (from Univ.), 16 Aug. '99; Lt., 11 Dec. 00; resigned, 9 Jan. '04. Subsequently served as Capt., and Maj. 4th Batt. (T.F.).

OWEN, Roger Carmichael Robert, C.M.G.: b., 2 Mar. '66; 2nd Lt., 30 May '88; Lt., 27 Feb. '92; Capt., 10 Feb. '98; retired, to continue to serve under the Egyptian Government, 27 June '06. Employed in the Uganda Protect., with the Uganda Rifles, '99–'02; employed with the Egyptian Army, '02–'06; Director, Intelligence Dept., Egypt; Commissioner, Sinai Boundary delimitation; awarded C.M.G.; employed under Sudan Govt. since 27 June '06; Governor of Mongalla Province and 1st Class Military District. *Burma*, 1891; Wuntho Expedition; as Sig. Off.; medal with clasp. *Expedition to Manipur*, 1891; as Sig. Off.; clasp. *N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; Mohmand; as Sig. Off.; medal with clasp. *Tirah*, 1897–8; as Sig. Off.; severely wounded; clasp. *Foreign Order*, Medjidie, 3rd Class.

OWEN, Reginald Mansfield: b. 23 June '91; 2nd Lt., 20 May '11; Lt., 18 Apr. '14.

OWEN, William: b. 16 May '66; Lt. (from Militia), 28 Apr. '86; Capt., 27 Sept., '93; retired, 9 Jan. '04; Adj., 1st Batt., '91–'95; Adj., Vol., '99–'04.

PAGET, Bernard Charles Tolver: b. 15 Sept., '87; 2nd Lt., 13 Nov. '07; Lt., 19 Nov. '10.

PARIS, Archibald Charles Melvill: b. 28 May '90; 2nd Lt., 18 Sept. '09; Lt., 14 Aug. '13.

PARR, Bertram Chambré: b. 7 Aug. '84; 2nd Lt., 23 May '03; Lt., 9 Oct. '05; Capt., 14 Mar. '14. Employed with W.A.F.F., N. Nigeria Regt., since 27 Nov. '12.

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PARR, Clements: b. 7 May '65; Lt., 20 Aug. '85; Capt., 22 Mar '93; Major, 4 July '06; tempy. h.p. on account of ill-health, 25 Aug. '06; retired, 18 Dec. '06; Adj., Militia (4th Batt.), '01–06. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; with Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces; dangerously wounded; medal with two clasps; since 1906 employed in Record Offices at Cork and Shrewsbury.

PAYNE, Edward Henry: b. 24 Dec. '68; 2nd Lt., 21 Sept. '89; Lt., Indian Staff Corps, 8 Nov. '90; Capt., 21 Sept. '00; Major, 21 Sept. '07; Military Accounts Department, India.

PEARSON, Charles Coffin: b. 28 Mar. '67; 2nd Lt., 14 Sept. '87; Lt., 2 June '91; Capt., 5 June '97; Major, 10 July '07; retired, 14 Sept. '07; S.S.O. Port Blair and Meiktila, '09–'92; Adjt. Vol. and T.F., '05–'07. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; with Mohmand and Tirah Exped. Forces; medal with two clasps.

PEEL, Fergus John Russell: b. 17 Oct. '76; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 26 June '01; resigned, 14 Oct. '03. *S. African War*, 1901–2; operations in the Transvaal, Dec. '00 to July '01; operations in O. R. Colony, July '01 to May '02; Queen's medal with two clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

PEPYS, Francis: b. 2 Apr. '91; 2nd Lt. (from Spec. Res.), 24 May '13.

PLOWDEN, Francis Hugh, C.B.: b. 15 Aug. '51; Sub-Lt., 43rd, 5 Oct. '72; Lt., same date; Capt., 19 Aug. '81; Major, 1 Sept. '86; Lt.-Colonel, 17 June '96; Bt.-Colonel, 20 May '98; Colonel, 4 Dec. '00; Major-General, 14 May '06; Regt. Instr. Musk., 43rd, '76–'81; S.S.O. Bangalore. '88–'90; commanded 2nd Batt., '96–'00; A.A.G., Bombay, '00–'92; Brig.-Gen, 2nd Class Dist., India, '02–'05; Brigade Commander, Mandalay, '05–'08; Divisional Commander (T. F.), '10–'11. *Operations on the N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; with Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces; severely wounded; Dispatches twice; medal with two clasps. C.B. (1904).

PLOWDEN, Geoffrey Francis: b. 9 Dec. '88; 2nd Lt., 30 Dec. '08; Lt., 18 Oct. '12.

POCKLINGTON, Evelyn Broomfield: b. 13 June '48; Ensign, 52nd, 1 May '67; Lt., 3 Feb. '69; Capt., 15 Jan. '78; Major, 20 May '85; Lt.-Colonel, 27 July, '95, and appointed to the

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command of the 2nd Batt., which, however, he was unable to take up on account of ill-health resulting from an accident when on duty; retired 17 June '96; Regt. Instr. Musk., 52nd, '71–'78. Died at Bournemouth, 12 Dec. '96.

POLLOCK, John Alsager: b. 7 Apr. '82; 2nd Lt. (from Militia, embodied 1 year 32 days), 5 Jan. '01; Lt., 1 July '04; Capt. 22 Jan. '10. Employed with Egyptian Army since 11 Dec. '08. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; operations in O. R. Colony, May to Nov. '00; operations in O. R. Colony, Dec. '00 to Mar. '02; Queen's medal with 2 clasps; King's medal with 2 clasps.

PONSONBY, Ashley William Neville: b. 1 Mar. '82; 2nd Lt., unattached, 8 Jan. '01; Oxf. Lt. Inf., 9 Mar. '01; Lt., 24 Aug. '04; Capt., 22 Jan. '10; A.D.C. to the Gov. and C.-in-C. Natal, 1907–10; Adj. T.F., 1912–14; Asst. Mil. Sec. to G.G. and C.-in-C., South Africa, since 25 July '14.

POPE-HENNESSY, Ladislas Herbert Richard, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*: b. 18 Aug. '75; 2nd Lt. Welsh Regt., 28 Sept. '95; Oxf. Lt. Inf., 9 Oct. '95; Lt., 5 Feb. '98; Capt. 11 Sept. '02; Bt.-Maj., 26 Mar. '06; Maj., 25 Oct. '13; Temp. Lt. Col., commanding Batt. K. Afric. Rifles, 15 Apr. '06; employed with W.A.F. Force, '98–'99; employed in Brit. E. African Protect., '99–'07; Staff Officer to Insp. Gen. K. Afr. Rifles, '07–'08; Special Service, Somaliland, '08–'09; Brig.-Maj, T.F. Brigade, since 12 May '13. *West Africa*, 1897–8; employed in Hinterland; medal with clasp. *British East Africa*, 1901; operations against the Ogaden Somalis in Jubaland; medal with clasp. *East Africa*, 1902–3; operations in Somaliland; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 7 Aug. '03; clasp. *East Africa*, 1905; operations in Sotik (in command); Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 13 Mar. '08; clasp; D.S.O. *Nandi*, 1905–6; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 18 Sept. '06; Bt.-Maj; clasp. *Somaliland*, 1908–9; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 17 June '10; clasp; Interpreter (2nd class) in French, Jan. '12.

PORTAL, John Leslie: b. 13 Apr. '86; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 23 May '06; Lt., 7 Apr. '09; Local Capt., 28 July '14; employed with King's African Rifles since 16 Aug. '12.

PORTER, Reginald Whitworth, D.S.O.: b. 18 May '56; Lt. 43rd (from Militia), 6 Sept. '76; Capt., 11 Jan '86; Maj., 9 Nov. '94; second in command 1*st Battalion*, 2 Sept. '00. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; with Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces; medal with two clasps. *S. African War*, 1899–1902;

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Relief of Kimberley; operations in the O. F. State, Feb to May '00, including operations at Paardeburg, 17–26 Feb.; actions at Poplar Grove and Driefontein; operations in O. R. Colony, May to Nov.'00, operations in the Transvaal, Apr. to July '01 and Oct. '01 to Apr. '02; operations in O. R. Colony, Dec. '00 to Apr.'01 and July '01 to Mar. '02; performed duties of (1) Commdt., Reitspruit, and (2) Asst. Provost Marshal, Heilbron; afterwards Railway Staff Officer; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 10 Sept. '01; D.S.O.; entitled to Queen's medal with four clasps, and King's medal with two clasps. Died, on the voyage to England, of disease contracted on active service, 10 May 1902.

POWELL, James Jervoise: b. 2 June '88; 2nd Lt. (from Univ. T.F.), 11 Aug. '09, ante-dated 30 Dec. '08; Lt., 24 July '11.

POWYS, Henry Lyttleton: b. 14 May '38; Ens. 52nd, 9 Mar. '60; Lt., 29 Mar. '64; Capt., 21 Aug. '67; Maj., 1 Nov. 77; Lt.-Col., 11 Mar. '82; Hon. Col., on retirement, 20 May '85.

POWYS, John Lyttleton: b. 17 June '70; 2nd Lt., 21 Sept. '89; Lt., 13 Apr. '92. *Burmese Expedition*, 1891; with Wuntho Column; medal and clasp. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897; with Mohmand Field Force and Peshawur Column in Bara Valley. Died in Nowshera Hospital of enteric fever contracted on active service, 11 Dec. 1897.

PRATT, *Lord* Charles Robert: b. 31 July '47; Ens. 43rd, 21 Aug. '67; to 52nd, 12 Oct. '67; Lt., 24 Apr. '69; Capt., 10 Jan. '79; Maj., 8 July '85; Lt.-Col., half-pay, 22 Dec. '94; retired, 29 Dec. '94; Adj. Vol., '86–'91. Died 8 Aug. 1905.

PRENDERGAST, Charles Gordon; b. 18 Apr. '64; Lt., 23 Aug. '84; to Indian Staff Corps, 29 Apr. '86; Capt., 23 Aug. '95; Maj., 23 Aug. '02; Lt.-Col., 8 Oct. '09. *Burmese Expedition*, 1885–7–9; medal with two clasps. *Miranzai* (1*st*) *Expedition*, 1891. *Waziristan Expedition*, 1894–5; clasp. *China*, 1900; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 13 Sept. '01; medal.

PRENTIS, Walter Sladen: b. 5 Aug. '70; 2nd Lt., 21 Sept. '89; Lt., 2 May '92; to Indian Staff Corps, 28 June '92; Capt., 21 Sept. '00; Maj., 21 Sept., '07. *China*, 1900; medal.

PRICHARD, George Herbert: b. 29 Oct. '53; Sub.-Lt. 43rd, 11 Feb. '75; Lt., ante-dated to same date; placed on half pay on account of ill-health, 17 Dec. '81; retired, '82. Died Jan. 1902.

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REILLY, John: b. 10 Mar. '26; in ranks, 37th Foot, 17 yrs. 352 days; Ens. 37th, 4 June '58; Qr.-Mr. 37th, 31 Mar. '60; exchanged to 52nd, 29 June '66; Hon. Capt., 1 July '81; Qr.-Mr. 43rd Regt. Dist., 1 Feb. '82; Hon. Maj., on retirement, 17 Mar. '84. *Indian Mutiny Campaign*, 1857–8; with 37th Foot; Shahabad, Ghazeepore District; medal.

RIDEOUT, Frederick Charles Wood: b. 4 Dec. '59; 2nd Lt. 43rd, 22 Jan. '79; Lt., 1 July '82 (Lt. Madras S. Corps, 9 Jan. '81); Capt., Indian Staff Corps, 22 Jan. '90; Bt.-Maj., 20 May '98; Maj., 22 Jan. '99; Lt.-Col., 22 Jan. '05; Col., 4 June '07. *Burmese Expedition*, 1887–'88; medal with clasp. *N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; Mohmand; Div. Transport Officer (Sept.–Oct. '97); Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 11 Jan. '98; medal with clasp. *Tirah*, 1897–8; Div. Transport Officer, 1st Div., Oct. '97 to Apr. '98; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 5 Apr. '98; clasp; Brev. of Maj. *China*, 1900; Relief of Pekin; Div. Transport Officer; medal with clasp.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Percy Temple: b. 12 Jan. '52; Sub.-Lt. 61st Foot, 3 July '72; transferred to 43rd, 26 Feb. '73; Lt., 3 July '73; Capt. Duke of Wellington's W.R. Regt., 19 Dec. '83; Maj., 6 Oct. '92; Bt.-Lt.-Col., 20 May '98; Lt.-Col., 30 Nov. '00; Bt.-Lt.-Col., 10 Feb. '04; retired, 30 Nov. '04; Regt. Instr. Musk., 1st Batt., '82–'83; employed with A.P.D., '84–'89; Spec. Extra Regt. Employ, '96–'98; Station Comdt. (graded as A.A.G.), S. Africa, '99–'02; commanded West Riding Regt., '00–'04. *Egyptian Expedition*, 1884; Soudan; medal; bronze star. *Operations in S. Africa*, 1896–7; served with Mtd. Inf., and afterwards as Chief Staff Officer; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 18 Feb. '98; Brev. of Lt.-Col.; medal with clasp. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; on Staff; also commanded troops at Kraipan; Relief of Kimberley; operations in O. F. State., including operations at Paardeburg, 17–26 Feb. '00; in command of 1st West Riding Regt., Jan. '01–May '02; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 16 Apr. '01; Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

ROSS, William: b. 17 Jan. '60; in ranks 19 yrs. 230 days; Lt. and Qr.-Mr., 1st Oxf. Lt. Inf., 2 Feb. '98; Capt. and Qr.-Mr., 22 Aug. '02; retired, 12 May '09. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; Relief of Kimberley; operations in O.F.S., Feb.–May '00, including operations at Paardeburg, 17–26 Feb.; actions at Poplar Grove and Driefontein; operations in O.R.C., Dec. '00–May '02; Dispatches,

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London Gazette, 10 Sept. '01, and 29 July '02; Queen's medal with four clasps; King's medal with two clasps; granted hon. rank of Capt.

ROXLEY, Marborough: b. 5 Sept. '53; in ranks 52nd 4 yrs. 70 days; Lt. and Qr.-Mr., 2nd Batt., 8 Feb. '82–'83; Lt. and Qr.-Mr, 3rd Batt. (Militia), 26 June '83; exchanged (with Lt. and Qr.-Mr. R. McCoy) to S. Lancs. Regt., 13 Feb. '86.

RUCK-KEENE, Harry Lancelot, D.S.O.: b. 5 May '68; 2nd Lt., 24 Apr. '89; Lt., 16 Mar. '92; Capt., 28 Oct. '98; Maj., 14 Sept. '07; Adj. Mtd. Inf. (graded as D.A.A.G.), S. Africa, Oct. '99–Apr. '00; Adj. Vol., '03–'07. *S. African War*, 1899–1901; employed with Mtd. Inf.; operations in Cape Colony, S. of Orange River, '99–'00, including actions at Colesberg, 1 Jan.–12 Feb. '00; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 4 May '00; Queen's medal with two clasps; D.S.O.

SALKELD, Robert Edward: b. 26 Aug. '73; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 12 Dec. '94; Lt., 12 Dec. '97; Capt., 11 Jan. '01; employed in B. E. African Protect. with King's African Rifles, '01–'06; retired, 11 July '06 to serve in Militia, and to take up Colonial civil employ. as Commissioner, Jubaland, E. Africa. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; with Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces; medal with two clasps. *Brit. East Africa*, 1901. *Operations against the Ogaden Somalis in Jubaland*, 1901; medal.

SANDERSON, Aymor Eden: b. 1 Apr. '86; 2nd Lt., 16 Aug. '05; Lt., 29 Jan. '08.

SCOTT, Charles Leslie: b. 7 Nov. '79; 2nd Lt., 4 May '01; Lt., 9 Nov. '04; retired, 2 July '13. *S. African War*, 1901–2; operations in O. R. Colony, Nov. '01–May '02; Queen's medal with four clasps.

SCOTT, Francis Walter Montagu Douglas: b. 5 Mar. '60; 2nd Lt. 52nd, 22 Jan. '81; Lt., 1 July '82; resigned Com., 10 Sept. '87. *Egyptian Campaign*, 1885–6; Soudan; with Mtd. Inf.; action at Ginniss; medal with clasp; bronze star.

SCOTT, Lionel Folliott: b. 23 Oct. '70; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 26 Apr. '93; Lt., 8 Jan. '97; Capt., 27 Sept. '00; retired, 16 Oct. '12; employed with West African Field Force, '98–'99; Special Service, S. Africa, Nov. '99–Jan '00; A.D.C. to Gov. and C.-in-C., Gambia, '02–'06; Adj., Spec. Res., '09–'12. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; Spec. Serv. Officer; Relief of Kimberley; opera-

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tions in O. F. State, Feb.–May '00, including operations at Paardeburg, 17–26 Feb.; actions at Poplar Grove and Driefontein; operations in O. R. Colony, May–Nov. '00 and Dec. '00 to May '02; Queen's medal with four clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

SCOTT-MURRAY, Francis Joseph: b. 31 July '75; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 4 Apr. '00; resigned, 20 Dec. '02. *S. African War*, 1900–2; operations in Cape Colony, O. F. State, and Transvaal; Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

SCRIVEN, Algernon Garrett: b. 18 Jan. '53; Sub.-Lt. 52nd, 26 June '72; Lt., 26 June '73; Capt., 9 May '83; Regt. Instr. Musk., '79–'83; retired (with Gratuity), 22 Jan. '92. Died, 28 Apr. 1899.

SHAW, Bertie Hatfield: b. 26 Jan. '80; 2nd Lt., 21 Feb. '00; Lt., 11 Sept. '02. Employed in British Central Africa, with King's African Rifles, '05–'06. Died, at Fort Jameson, of wounds inflicted by a charging elephant when out shooting, 4 Nov. 1906.

SIMPSON, Rupert Victor: b. 16 Jan. '80; 2nd Lt., 20 Jan. '00; Lt., 11 Mar. '02; Capt., 28 Dec. '08. Adj. 1st Batt., '10–'13. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; operations in O. R. Colony, May–Nov. '00 and Dec. '00–Jan. '02; Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

SOMERS-COCKS, Edward Lygon: b. 1 Apr. '58; 2nd Lt. 52nd, 11 May '78; Lt., 4 May '81; Capt, 15 Jan. '86; resigned Com., 28 July '86.

SOUTHEY, John Arthur: b. 10 Apr. '87; 2nd Lt. (from Spec. Res.), 22 May '09; Lt., 25 Feb. '13.

SPENCER, Alfred Hubert: b. 20 Apr. '64; 2nd Lt., 7 Feb. '85. Died (of cholera) at Quetta, 11 June 1885.

STANHOPE, Percy Seymour: b. 22 July '65; 2nd Lt (from Militia), 4 May '87; Lt., 27 July '89; Capt., 8 Jan. '97; seconded for service with the A.P.D., Feb.–Oct. '98; retired, with gratuity, to serve in the Militia (4th Sherwood Foresters), 12 July '99. Died, at Southsea, 4 Mar. 1909.

STANNARD, Benjamin: b. 27 Oct. '62; in Ranks 14 years 85 days; Lt. and Qr.-Mr., 18 July '94; h.p., 19 Aug. '97; Lt. and Qr.-Mr., Lancashire Fusiliers, 17 Feb. '00; Capt. and Qr.-Mr., 15 Jan. '07.

STANTON, Edward Alexander; b. 15 Nov. '67; 2nd Lt., 5 Feb. '87; Lt., 1 Jan. '89; Capt., 17 Mar. '94 (h.p., 24 Feb. '06; f.p., same date); Bt.-Maj., 16 Nov. '98; Maj., h.p., 25 Aug. '06; f.p. same

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date; retired 24 Feb. '09. Employed with Egyptian Army, 24 Feb. '96–'08; Governor of Khartoum, '00–'08 (local Lt.-Col., '01); created Pasha, and awarded 2nd Class Medjidie. *Expedition to Dongola*, 1896; operations of 7 June and 19 Sept.; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, Nov. '96; Egyptian medal with two clasps. *Nile Expedttion*, 1897; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 25 Jan. '98; clasp to Egyptian medal. *Nile Expedition*, 1898; battles of the Atbara and Khartoum; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 24 May and 30 Sept. 98; Brevet of Maj.; two clasps to Egyptian medal; medal. *Nile Expedition*, 1899; clasp to Egyptian medal; 3rd Class Medjidie.

STAPLETON, Francis Harry, *p.s.c.*: b. 13 Oct. '76; 2nd Lt., 3 Feb. '97; Lt., 5 Mar. '98; Capt., 11 Sept. '02; Adj., 1st Batt., 22 Mar. '02–21 Mar. '05; Staff Capt. (Intell.), S. Africa, '00–'02; Adj. Militia, '06–'09. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; wounded; on Staff; served as Adj., 1st Oxf. Lt. Inf.; Relief of Kimberley; operations in O. F. State, Feb.–May '00; operations in O. R. Colony, Apr.–May '02; operations in Cape Colony, Dec. '00–Apr '02; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 10 Sept. '01; Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

STEPHENS, Rupert: b. 23 Mar. '84; 2nd Lt., 6 June '03; Lt., 23 Oct. '05; Capt., 14 Mar. '14; A.D.C. to C.-in-C. India, since 18 Oct. '12.

STEWART, Archibald Campbell: b. 27 Dec. '72; 2nd Lt., 27 Jan. '92; Lt., Indian Staff Corps, 21 Mar. '93; Capt., 10 July '01; Maj., 27 Jan. '10; Spec. Serv. S. Africa, Dec. '01–Jan. '02; with Imp. Yeo., S. Africa, Jan. '02–May '02. *Burmese Expedition*, 1889–92; medal with clasp. *Operations in Chitral*, 1895; with the Relief Force; storming of the Malakand Pass; medal with clasp. *N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; Malakand; action at Landakai; operations at Bajaur in the Mamund country; Burer; clasp. *S. African War*, 1902; with Imp. Yeo.; operations in O. R. Colony, Feb.–Mar. '02; operations in Transvaal, Mar.–Apr. '02; Queen's medal with two clasps.

STEWART, William Hall Mackintosh; b. 2 Nov. '56; 2nd Lt. 35th Foot, May '78; transferred to 43rd, 29 June '78; Lt., 12 Mar. '81; to Bengal Staff Corps (Punjab Cavalry), 21 May '81; Capt., 25 May '89; Maj., 25 May '98; Lt.-Col., 25 May '04; Consul at Kerman, Persia, '06–'08. *Hunza-Nagar Expedition*, 1891; as Orderly Officer; capture of Nilt Fort; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 21 June '92; medal with clasp. Died, 24 Aug. '08.

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STOPFORD, *Hon.* John Montagu: b. 15 Apr. '53; Lt. 12th Foot (from Militia), 12 Nov. '73; transferred to 52nd, 19 Nov. '73; exchanged (with Lt. H. R. L. Holden) to Gren. Guards, 14 Apr. '83; Adj. 52nd, '79–'81. Died, 1885.

STRACHAN, James Arthur: b. 6 June '50; Ens. 43rd, 5 Feb. '71; Lt., 28 Oct. '71; Capt., 19 Sept. '79; Maj., 15 Jan. '86; Lt.-Col., 16 Mar. '96; Col., 23 Oct. '99; retired, 23 Jan. '05; A.D.C. to G.O.C. Bangalore Div., '86–'89; commanded 1st Batt., '96–'99; commanded 43rd Regt. Dist., '99–'05.

SULLIVAN, Geoffrey Arnold: b. 3 Mar. '80; 2nd Lt., 6 Dec. '99; Lt., 11 Jan. '01; Capt., 28 Dec. '08; A.D.C. to Gov. of Bombay, '08–'11. *S. African War*, 1900–1902; Relief of Kimberley; operations in O.F. State, Feb.–May '00, including operations at Paardeburg, 17–20 Feb.; actions at Poplar Grove and Driefontein; operations in O.R. Colony, May–Nov. '00 and Dec. '00–May '02; Queen's medal with four clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

TALBOT, Francis Arthur Bouverie: b. 27 Sept. '51; Lt., 12 Nov. '73; Capt., 15 Nov. '83; Major, 19 May '93; retired 27 Sept. '93; Adj., 43rd and 1st Batt., '77–'86; Adj., Vol., '86–'91.

TARVER, Francis Feral: b. 11 Mar. '81; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 19 Oct. '01; Lt., 21 June '05; h.p. (ill-health), 20 Apr. '07; retired 1912. *S. African War*, 1901–2; operations in O. R. Colony, Nov. '01–May '02; operations in Cape Colony, Aug.–Oct. '01; Queen's medal with four clasps.

TAYLOR, Francis Heale: b. 14 July '66; Lt., 5 Feb. '87; to Bengal Staff Corps, 11 Feb. '88; Capt., 5 Feb. '98; Bt.-Major, 20 May '98; h.p., 21 Apr. '04. *Hazara Expeditions*, 1888 and 1891; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 20 Oct. '91; medal with two clasps. *Miranzai* (*1st and 2nd*) *Expeditions*, 1891; clasp. *Hunza-Nagar Expedition*, 1891–2; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 21 June '92; clasp. *Waziristan Expedition*, 1894–5; action at Wana; clasp. *N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; Tochi; medal with clasp; operations on the Samana and in the Kurram Valley, 25–30 Dec. '97; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 5 Apr. '98; Brevet of Major; clasp. *N.W. Frontier of India*, *Waziristan*, 1901–2; Dispatches, *London Gazette*, 8 Aug. '02; clasp.

TERRY, Horace Augustus: b. 19 Aug. '56; Lt., 43rd, 29 Nov. '76; Capt., 19 May '86; Major, 22 Dec. '94; retired 2 Feb. '98; Adj., Vol., 1893–8.

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TERRY, William Edward Cecil: b. 8 July '87; 2nd Lt., 4 May '07; Lt., 4 May '10.

THORNE, Arthur Charles Drought: b. 8 Oct. '81; 2nd Lt., 21 Feb. '00; Lt. Indian Army, 8 Aug. '02; Capt., 21 Feb. '09.

THRING, Richard Henry Dugdale: b. 23 June '61; 2nd Lt. 43rd, 22 Jan. '81; Lt. 1 July '81; to Indian Staff Corps (Madras Cavalry), 12 Oct. '83; Capt., 22 Jan. '92; Maj., 22 Jan. '01; Lt.-Col., 22 Jan. '07; Col., 23 Feb. '12. D.-A.-A.-G., India, '96–'01. *Burmese Expedition*, 1886–9; medal with two clasps.

THRUSTON, Arthur Blyford: b. 1 Jan. 65; Lt., 6 Feb. '84; Capt. 2 May '92; Bt.-Maj., 22 May '95; Interpreter in Turkish, 1889; Served with Egyption Army, '90–'93; Special Service, British East Africa, '93–'94; Special Service, Soudan, '96; British East Africa, with Uganda Rifles, '97. *Soudan*, 1892; operations against Osman Digna. *East Africa*, 1893–4; Unyora Expedition; operations against Kaberega; medal; 2nd Class Brilliant Star of Zanzibar; Brevet of Major. *Soudan*, 1896; with Camel Corps; battle of Firket; expedition to Dongola; medal; bronze star; 4tn Class Osmanieh; East Africa, 1897; Uganda. Murdered by mutineers at Lubwa's Fort, 19 October 1897.

TOLSON, Wilfred George: b. 7 Sept. '86; 2nd Lt., 24 July '07; Lt., 17 May '10. Coronation medal (King George V, India).

TRENCH, Henry William Bloomfield: b. 17 May '73; 2nd Lt., 19 July '93; Lt., 24 Feb. '97. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; with Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces. Died, of enteric fever, while on active service at Lundi Kotal, 29 Jan. 1898.

TUNNARD, Luke: b. 12 Sept. '80; 2nd Lt., 11 Aug. '00; Lt., 23 June '03; Capt., 22 Jan. '10. Employed with Egyptian Army since 22 Apr. '09.

TYLDEN-PATTENSON, Arthur Dagnall: b. 17 Mar. '94; 2nd Lt., 24 Jan. '14.

UPPERTON, Bryan: b. 15 Apr. '63; Lt. (from Militia), 12 Nov '84; Capt., 27 July '92; S.S.O., Toungoo, Burma, '90–'91; A.D.C. to G.O.C., Poona, '91–'95. Died, at Poona, 31 Aug. '05.

VESEY, George Francis: Ens. 19th Foot, 14 Apr. '58; Lt. 19th, 24 Dec. '58; Capt. 19th, 8 May '66; exchanged to 43rd, 14 Sept. '66; Bt.-Maj., 31 Dec. '78; Maj., 1 July '81; Lt.-Col., 8 July '85; Bt.-Col., 8 July '89; commanded 1 Batt., '88–'91; retired

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1 July '91. *Russian War*, 1854; as Midshipman, R.N.; in Baltic; medal. Died 16 July 1899 aged 60.

WARD, Hamilton Frederick: b. 3 Sept. '80; 2nd Lt., 20 Jan. '00; transfer to Irish Guards, 20 Feb. '01; Lt. Irish Gds., 26 Nov. '01. Employed with King's African Rifles, 25 Apr. '06. *S. African War*, 1900–'01; Queen's medal with three clasps.

WARD, Lancelot Edward Seth: b. 7 Aug. '75; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 1 Dec. '97; Lt., 28 Oct. '98; Capt. 23 June '03; tempy. Maj., 7 Nov. '08; tempy. Lt.-Col., 12 Apr. '12; retired (to continue to serve in East Africa), 8 Nov. '13. Employed with King's African Rifles since 1902. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; with Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces; medal with two clasps.

WATT, Redmond Edward: b. 4 Oct. '68; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 26 Feb. '90; Lt., 24 July '92; Capt., 8 Mar. '99; Maj., 23 Oct. '07; retired, 19 Nov. '10. Adjt, Vol., '03–'07. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; with Tirah Exped. Force; medal with two clasps. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; Relief of Kimberley; operations in O.F. State, Feb.–Aug. '00, including operations at Paardeburg, 17–26 Feb. (slightly wounded); afterwards Commd. Holfontein; operations in O.R. Colony. May–Nov. '00, and Dec. '01–May '02; Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

WEATHERBY, James Thorpe, *p.s.c.*: b. 21 Apr. '77; 2nd Lt., 8 Feb. '99; Lt., 30 July '00; Capt., 30 Dec. '05; A.D.C. to C.-in-C., E. Indies, Mar.- Nov. '02; Spec. Ser. Somaliland Field Force, '03–04; G.S.O. 3rd Grade, War Office, '12–'14; Brig.-Maj., 1 May '14. *East Africa*, 1903–4; operations in Somaliland; Spec. Ser. Officer; medal with clasp. *Foreign Order*, St. Bento d'Aviz, Officer (Portugal).

WHITE, Edward Dalrymple: b. 18 July '65; Lt., 7 Feb. '85; Capt., 27 July '92; Maj., 11 May '02; Lt.-Col., 23 Oct. '11; h.p., 25 Oct. '13; Adj. 2nd Batt., '91–'96; Adjt. Vol., '01–'06; commanded 1st Batt., '11–'13. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1892–8; with Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces; medal with two clasps. *Coronation medal* (H.M. King George V, India).

WHITE, Stephen George Raymond: b. 26 Dec. '78; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 14 Feb. '00; resigned, 27 Mar. '01. *S. African War*, 1900; operations in Cape Colony and O.F. State; invalided; medal with two clasps.

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WHITTALL, George Edward: b. 8 Nov. 85; 2nd Lt., 24 Jan. '06; Lt., 11 Dec. '08.

WILKIE, Charles Joseph: b. 8 Jan. '69; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 9 Apr. '92; Lt., 19 July '93; Capt., 23 Oct. '99; retired, 8 May '07; Adj. Vol., '02–'07. *Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897–8; with Tirah Exped. Force; medal with two clasps.

WILLIAMS, George: b. 14 Dec. '48; in Ranks (43rd) 18¾ years; Lt. and Qr.-Mr. 1st Battalion, 19 Nov. '81; Capt. and Qr.-Mr., 19 Nov. 91; Maj. and Qr.-Mr., 1 Jan. '03; retired, 9 Sept. '03.

WILLIAMSON, Ralph Basnett Rastell: b. 4 Oct. '47; Ens. 43rd, 13 Oct. '67; Lt., 12 Nov. '70; Capt. 19 June '76; Maj., 2 Jan. '86; Lt.-Col., h.p., 22 Mar. '93; retired on the same day. Died 14 July, 1913.

WILSON, William Horace: b. 19 July '43; Ens. 7th R. Fus. 2 Dec. '63; Lt., 30 Mar. '67; transferred to 87th Fus., 20 Oct. '71, exchanged to 43rd (with Capt. A. C. French), 31 May '76; Maj., 19 June '83; retired with hony. rank of Lt.-Col., 26 Nov. '84. Died, 17 Nov., 1906.

WINGFIELD, Maurice ffolliott Rhys: b. 23 Nov. '79; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 21 Apr. '00; resigned, 22 Nov. '02.

WOOD, Henry Lindsay: b. 28 Oct. '78; 2nd, Lt., 3 Aug. '98; Lt., 19 Feb. '00; Capt., 14 Apr. '05. *S. African War*, 1899–1902; Relief of Kimberley; operations in O. F. State, Feb. to May, '00, including operations at Paardeburg, 17–20 Feb.; action at Poplar Grove and Driefontein; operations in O. R. Colony, May–Nov. '00; operations in O. R. Colony, Dec. '00–May '02; Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

WORTHINGTON, Reginald George: b. 4 Dec. '86; 2nd Lt. (from Militia), 6 May '08, Lt., 1 Apr. '11.

WYNTER, Francis Constantine William: b. 25 Apr. '88; 2nd Lt. (from Univ. T. F.), 7 Feb. '12, ante-dated 19 May '11; Lt., 22 Mar. '14.

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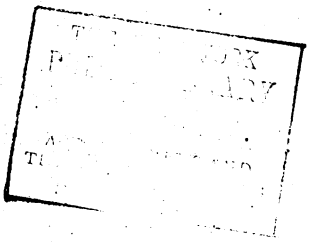

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ENSIGN WILLIAM ROBERT MOORSOM.

52ND LIGHT INFANTRY, 1852.

KILLED AT LUCKNOW 11TH MARCH 1858.

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THE MOORSOMS OF THE 52ND.[1]

I.

WILLIAM SCARTH MOORSOM.

OF a race of seamen long settled on the Yorkshire coast, William Scarth Moorsom was born on the 4th July 1804. He was the third son of Admiral Sir Robert Moorsom, who commanded the "Revenge" at Trafalgar, and who represented a younger branch of the Moorsoms, then of Airey Hill, Yorks.

His two elder brothers being in the Navy, William was intended for the sister service; so, after being well grounded in classics and mathematics at a school in his own county, he entered the Royal Military College at Sandhurst in 1819, and soon rose to the highest position among the Gentlemen Cadets, being especially proficient in surveying and fortification. That he was appreciated by his comrades is shown by a sword which they presented to him "as a mark of their regard and esteem," and Sandhurst seems to have formed for him lasting friendships.

The *Gazette* tells us that his first Commission as Ensign (by purchase) in the 31st Regiment was dated 31st March 1821, but it is not clear that he ever joined it or even left Sandhurst at that time, for the certificate recommending him for a commission is dated only the 13th December in that year, and though his name next appears as Ensign in the 69th Regiment 23rd November 1822, no record can be found that he joined any regiment but the 79th Cameron Highlanders, to which he exchanged 27th February 1823, being quartered

[1] Kindly contributed by Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Moorsom, M.V.O., late Rifle Brigade, son of Captain W. S. Moorsom.—ED.

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with them in Dublin. While in that garrison he must have devoted much of his time to surveying, for he made a trigonometrical survey of the city and its surroundings, including an area of 150 square miles. This plan was presented to the Horse Guards (War Office), where it is said to have been in use until the Ordnance Survey of Ireland superseded it, and the industry of the surveyor was rewarded by promotion to a Lieutenancy (by purchase) in the 7th Royal Fusiliers on the 12th February 1825. Very soon after he had joined that regiment it was ordered to the Mediterranean, and the Adjutancy of a four-company depot was conferred on Lieut. Moorsom, whose activity and thoroughness in carrying out his duties is shown by a note-book, in which he entered copious notes dealing with the duties of an adjutant. The manner in which he performed these duties was also acknowledged by Lord Frederick FitzClarence, then commanding the Fusiliers, who issued a complimentary order about him, when, on the 28th January 1826, he was promoted to an unattached company. Captain Moorsom did not remain long on half-pay, for, on the 8th April following, he was gazetted to the 52nd Light Infantry in Nova Scotia, where he joined it at Halifax.

In those days days Halifax was not only a considerable military station, but was also the place where in summer the Admiral of our North American Squadron flew his flag. The garrison then consisted of three regiments (one of which was the 1st Rifle Brigade, old Light Division comrades of the 52nd) and several companies, as they were then called, of Artillery. There were also some 25,000 local militia who came under the command of the Lieut.-Governor, General Sir James Kempt, a distinguished Peninsular and Waterloo General, who at one time was in command of a Brigade

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of the Light Division. The 52nd at the time was commanded by Colonel (afterwards Sir James) Fergusson, who had served with distinction in its sister corps—the 43rd—during the Peninsular campaigns, and had only a few months before been selected to succeed Sir John Colborne. The calls of duty in Halifax, and the attractions of the woods, lakes, and rivers of Nova Scotia did not prevent the use of Moorsom's compass and pencil, and he sent home a survey of the harbour and environs of Halifax, which for years was the map of reference for that station at the Horse Guards.

Note-books, which he kept very much in the form of military road reports, show how carefully he examined the two Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, travelling sometimes on horseback, at other times in country wagons and even in canoes, for it was a land of lakes and rivers. He made many sketches and plans, and recorded very careful notes concerning the roads, tracks, bridges, ferries, and the country in general through which he passed. These expeditions seem to have brought him in frequent contact with the settlers and occasionally with the Indians. He often found shelter at the farmhouses and country inns, and though all that they could offer was generally of the simplest description, it was as a rule clean, and not always easy to make his host accept payment.

In the summer of 1827 he extended his travels to New Brunswick, the United States, and Canada. The record of these travels and the sketches which he made are most interesting, but we can do no more here than give the barest outline of his tour. Crossing the Bay of Funday in a small schooner, he visited Fredericton and St. John's (New Brunswick). By steamer he went along the Atlantic coast to Belfast (Maine), landed, and drove to Portland and Portsmouth (New Hampshire),

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visiting the dockyards, and afterwards proceeding to Boston. Of the historic battlefield of Bunker Hill he made a large pen-and-ink sketch, to which he added some very interesting and clear notes, remembering that it was here that the 52nd first fought side by side with the 43rd. From Boston he continued his travels to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and thence back to Baltimore, whence he returned to New York, and up the Hudson by steamer to West Point—the American Sandhurst. On again by steamer and road, he passed through the Rip Van Winkle country, and afterwards went to Albany, and then to Saratoga, Utica, Auburn, Rochester, Lewestón, and Queenstown. At Buffalo, on Lake Erie, his tour in the States came to an end, and, crossing to the Canadian side of Lake Ontario, he visited the principal places in Canada. Now travelling by steamer, now by coach, or again by canoe, or on horseback, he found his way to Montreal, Quebec, and many other places of interest, eventually reaching Fredericton, which place he had left scarcely three months before, having meanwhile covered probably a distance of a couple of thousand miles. With still a few days of his leave unexpired, he set out in a wagon and horses, and following more or less the course of the St. John's river, he crossed from New Brunswick to Nova Scotia, and finally arrived at Halifax on the evening of the 24th October. The journal of his travels during these three months contain a mass of information, showing that he was a no mean observer of places and people, and his numerous sketches give additional interest to his notes.

During its stay at Halifax, the 52nd furnished several detachments (Annapolis, Windsor, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward's Island), and in 1828 the detachment at Prince Edward's Island was commanded by Captain

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Moorsom. From these outposts men used to desert in some numbers, being able to take refuge in America, but Moorsom's detachment established a record by having no desertions during its tour. Moorsom ascribed this satisfactory state of affairs to the fact that he kept his men always busy. Besides the ordinary routine duties, parades, etc., his men were practised in throwing up field-works with the Provincial Militia; young soldiers who could not read or write were obliged to attend school; and the men's comfort was carefully attended to. A scale of messing was established, which was satisfactory both in quality and quantity, at rather less than twopence per head per day, the balance being expended on better and additional vegetables.

His journals do not say much of sports and amusements, but about 1829 he published a book (*Letters from Nova Scotia*) in which he discussed cariboo and moose hunting as well as sleighing.

In 1830, on the retirement of the D.Q.M.G., Moorsom was selected to carry on the duties of that appointment, and on a dispute about the boundary arising between the American Government and that of New Brunswick, his personal knowledge of the district concerned enabled him to be of some service in dealing with it.

In 1831 private affairs took him to England, and very soon afterwards the 52nd also came home, when he rejoined and accompanied the Regiment to Ireland, where he had the unpleasant duty of taking out his company to support the civil power in quelling disturbances caused by the forced exaction of tithe in kind from the peasantry. In those days there seemed little prospect of regimental promotion, so, though recorded for an Unattached Majority, he decided to leave the Army and live with his father—now an old man—at

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Cosgrove Priory, Northamptonshire. This was in 1832, when what is now known as the London and North Western Railway was being laid out in one of the most difficult parts of the country through which it had to pass. Near Sir Robert Moorsom's house, his son seems to have seen how the line could be straightened and embankment dispensed with, and he conferred with its engineer, Robert Stephenson, one of the leading engineers of the day. This led to some intimacy, and it is said that Stephenson wished Moorsom to join him as partner. He did not however do so, but after his father's death in 1834 he made himself acquainted with most of the railway and canal works then in progress, and fitted himself a little later for civil engineering, becoming in 1835 an Associate, and in 1849 a Member, of the Institution of Civil Engineers. But this is not the place to enter into details of his civil career: suffice it to say that his scientific attainments were considered worthy of being recorded under his name in the "Dictionary of National Biography," as well as in the papers of the Institution of Civil Engineers and Corps of Royal Engineers; while there is also the testimony of hundreds of miles of railroads, viaducts, and of an inclined plane of his design, which at the time was believed to be the steepest in the world worked by a locomotive engine.

In 1857 it was decided to publish the Regimental History of the 52nd Light Infantry, and on the 26th February 1858 a meeting was held in London, at which were present the following officers who had served in the Regiment: Colonel Charles (5th) Duke of Richmond, K.G.; Lieut.-General Sir John Bell, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Colonel Lord Charles J. F. Russell; Lieut.-General Sir J. F. Love, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Colonel Cecil W. Forester; Major-General Eaton Monins; Lieut.-Colonel

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Bentham; Colonel W. Blois; Captains W. S. Moorsom, H. M. Brownrigg, and J. J. Bourchier.

At this meeting a letter was read from Colonel Campbell, commanding the Regiment at Jullundur, dated 13th November 1857, expressing the desire of the officers then with the Regiment that the Regimental Record should be published. The meeting thereupon resolved that steps should be taken to publish the Record under the superintendence of a committee; that the Committee should be composed of the above-named, with power to add to their number; that His Grace the Duke of Richmond be requested to become Chairman, General Sir J. F. Love, Vice-Chairman, and Captain W. S. Moorsom, Hon. Secretary, "with the understanding that the Committee be specially called together when necessary."

Thus, at a time when he certainly was not an idle man—indeed, he never was that—Moorsom undertook, with the unfailing support of this Committee, the majority of whom were old friends and brother officers, a work which in a little more than two years resulted in the publication of a book with more than 400 pages and over a score of carefully drawn plans and illustrations.

Captain Moorsom married, on the 4th November, 1831, Isabella, daughter of Mr. Justice Wilkins, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, who was of a Welsh family which, in the seventeenth century, emigrated to the New World, and later, when the British Colonies revolted, sought refuge as Loyalists in Nova Scotia, where they received a grant of land. Of the marriage there was a large family, the eldest son, William Robert, entering the 52nd in 1852.

One of the most important of Moorsom's works in his later years was to carry out an enquiry regarding a railway in Ceylon, and his visit for that purpose gave

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him the opportunity of meeting his son, as will be related in the memoir which follows.

Captain W. S. Moorsom died on the 3rd June 1863.[1]

II.

William Robert Moorsom.

Born at Cosgrove Priory, Northamptonshire, 24th June 1834, William Robert Moorsom was the eldest son of the subject of the above memoir. He was educated at private schools and at Harrow, which he entered in 1847, and "The Harrovian" speaks of him as having gained the esteem and lasting friendship of his House Master, and records that he was "specially noted for his skill in drawing maps, his classical gifts being at the same time recognized by many prizes." He was a keen cricketer, and had been selected to play for the school at Lord's almost at the moment that he was offered a commission in his father's old Regiment.

He was gazetted Ensign on the 17th August 1852, and joined the 52nd in Dublin. His father had taught him military surveying, and he went through a field works course with the Royal Engineers at Chatham, so that his military education began early. On the 10th June 1853 young Moorsom obtained his Lieutenancy by purchase, and eight days later he embarked with two companies in the S.S. *Akbar* for India, the remainder of the Regiment proceeding in other ships round the Cape for Calcutta. Arriving early in October, the Regiment was eventually assembled at Umballa, where the next two years were spent. Six months' leave to Cashmere relieved the monotony of Indian station life, and Moorsom, being something of a

[1] As in all his public actions integrity and honour were the most visible features, so those who witnessed his more private career could not fail to observe in him all the attributes of a true and earnest Christian gentleman."—*Journal of the I.C.E.*

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naturalist, thoroughly enjoyed the shooting, bringing back many trophies.

On the annexation of Oudh in 1856, the 52nd formed part of the field force sent to Lucknow. Here Moorsom's skill in plan-drawing and surveying came into use, for the authorities required a plan of the city, and his C.O. recommended him for the work. The survey of this great native city, with its 300,000 inhabitants, was an arduous undertaking, but Moorsom gave up his regimental pursuits and amusements, and daily traversed the streets with his surveying instruments during the heat of the Indian summer and the drenching rains of the following monsoon. So well did he stick to the work, that when the Regiment left Lucknow towards the end of the year, Moorsom marched out with it, having previously handed in the plan of the city, which was soon to become of inestimable value.

From Lucknow the 52nd had a long march to the Punjab, and it was at this time that Moorsom heard of his father's visit to Ceylon. He applied for leave to go and see him, and on reaching Sealkote in March 1857 he obtained it; so he set off at once for Calcutta—no easy journey in those pre-railway days, for at that time the line ran only from Raneegunj to Calcutta. He rode and drove the whole distance to Raneegunj, and thence took the train to Howrah (Calcutta). A fortnight's voyage in the P. & O. steamer *Bentinck* brought him to Colombo, where he met his father, and enjoyed a month's tour with him, surveying and examining the country for the prospective railway. He found time also for an elk-hunt or two, and then parted with his father, who had to sail for home. The rest of his leave he hoped to devote to shooting and hunting, but grave news of mutiny in the Bengal Army came suddenly, and the immediate question was how to rejoin the 52nd.

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Embarking on the 6th June with Lieut. Patrick Stewart, R.E., with whom he had struck up a friendship on the voyage down, Moorsom reached Calcutta on the 12th. Here he found everything out of gear, and travelling up country almost impossible. The 52nd, he heard, were marching for Lahore, and he determined to make every effort to join them. Stewart's duties were to see to the repair of the telegraph lines, and Moorsom seized the opportunity to accompany him up country. Leaving Raneegunj railway station on the 20th June, they drove to Allahabad, where they arrived a few days later. There was plenty of work to be done, and he assisted in improving the defences of Allahabad Fort, as well as helping Stewart to repair the telegraph line along the Grand Trunk Road.

On the 7th July, his journal tells us, Brigadier-General Havelock's Column started from Allahabad; Moorsom, still attending to the restoration of the telegraph line, was attached to the 78th Highlanders, and had to do all his work on foot, on one occasion marching no less than 32 miles in 25 hours. After this he fell asleep on the ground where the tents were being pitched, and was awakened by the booming of the enemy's guns. The Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Beatson, coming up to him, told him to obtain a horse from the Irregular Cavalry, and during the day, armed only with a stick, he acted as A.D.C. to General Havelock. A force was sent out to reconnoitre Futtehpore, but was driven in by the rebels, whose cavalry far outflanked Havelock's force on both sides, and advanced pretty steadily. Their main body, however, came to a halt some 900 yards away, and Maude's guns, coming up and opening fire, soon caused both their cavalry and infantry to retire. Havelock now advanced on Futtehpore, when it was found that the rebels had abandoned

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many of their guns and store carts, and had lost numbers of their men, several bullocks, and an elephant from the effects of our artillery fire. At the entrance to the town was a barricade of native carts causing some delay, but eventually it was swept away and more guns were captured. Then followed skirmishing through gardens on the far side of the town; the guns were brought up to harry the rebels in their retreat, and further captures were made. The retreat might have been converted into a rout had Havelock's Irregular Cavalry proved trustworthy, but they refused to charge when ordered, and, hesitating to join the rebels, were badly mauled by them. Otherwise Havelock's force suffered no casualties from the enemy's fire, though there were some cases of sunstroke. At about 2 p.m. the General and his troops halted, having accomplished an advance of 23 miles on a hot and cloudless July day, the men having no food until 3 p.m., and then only biscuit. Moorsom made a sketch of the field, and got to bed very tired.

Next day was a halt, and Moorsom was employed chiefly on a sketch of Lucknow and in explaining it to the General. He was still looking after the telegraph line, and, his diary tells us, was having trouble with the villagers, who had beaten the telegraph labourers for cutting their trees. The Irregular Cavalry, who could no longer be depended on, were now disarmed and dismounted; so Moorsom, continuing to act as A.D.C. to Havelock, had the pick of their horses. On the following day an advance was made to Kullianpore (about 15 miles), and intelligence was collected from different quarters. The rebels were reported to be destroying the bridges as they retired, and to be strengthening a position behind the Pandoo Nuddee, some five miles off. About 4.30 a.m. on the 15th July the Column moved on

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again, with an advanced guard of the 64th and 84th Regiments and six guns, the whole under Colonel Tytler, with Moorsom acting as A.D.C. Meeting with some resistance, they drove the rebels from the village of Aong and captured two guns. After a short halt the advance was resumed, and the enemy drew off.

On the 16th Havelock pressed forward towards Cawnpore. Starting at daylight, his force marched 12 miles, and bivouacked during the heat of the day about a mile from Maharajpore. At 1 p.m. they moved against the Nana's force posted at Airevan, and in spite of heavy artillery and musketry fire from the enemy, succeeded in turning his left flank and capturing a number of his guns. They then bivouacked for the night some two miles from Cawnpore, with little food or water. After describing the day's work in his journal, Moorsom adds :—

I was up and about carrying messages or looking to false alarms. My poor "Irregular" horse received a ball in his belly, narrowly escaping my leg, during the day. The 78th worked beautifully, twice charging up to and driving the scoundrels out of the batteries. Had we attacked in front our loss would have been far greater. Their strength in cavalry was a great check, for they crossed our rear while we were sweeping the position intending to cut up our wounded and stragglers, but these were formed into square under the hospital sergeant of the 78th, and beat them off with heavy loss. I brought this little party in myself, having gone with some Sikhs to look for them.

It was soon discovered that all the English women and children in Cawnpore had been brutally murdered on the approach of the troops to the town. Early next morning Moorsom went into the place to post guards over the stores, and he sought in vain for traces of the murdered. He seems to have been only the second European to enter the dreadful place, and he says that he "could not help a cry."

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The advance on Bithoor now began. At daylight of the 18th July the force marched past Cawnpore, and took up a strong position facing Bithoor. Moorsom asked for leave to go and make a sketch of General Wheeler's so-called entrenchment.

The General (Havelock) refused, saying I could not be spared, as on account of my knowledge of engineering I was wanted in the Q.M.G.'s department. Out all day looking for a position to entrench 400 men, also to arrange for the crossing of the Ganges. The position selected was approved, but the river crossing gave difficulty, as the Oudh bank was flooded and the rise and fall of the water uncertain.

On this duty Moorsom, to his mortification, was left behind when Havelock's force moved out on the first attempt to relieve Lucknow,[1] but as events turned out he had no cause for regret, since his work of bridging the Ganges proved of vital importance.[2] On the 15th August, his journal tells us, Havelock marched on Bithoor to attack Nana Sahib's stronghold, and Moorsom accompanied Colonel Tytler in making a reconnaissance of the position of the enemy's guns, having a narrow escape from two round-shot which passed between them. The rebels were, after fierce fighting, driven out at the point of the bayonet, and Havelock's force returned to Cawnpore. A weary month was now spent in waiting for reinforcements, which gradually arrived in small parties. News from the besieged in Lucknow improved; they were holding out well, and the cholera was abating. On the 16th September Sir

[1] Havelock had advanced 15 miles from Cawnpore when he learned that the rebels were in such strength in front of him that he deemed it impossible to fight his way the remaining 30 miles to Lucknow until he should receive reinforcements. Accordingly, on the 31st July, he withdrew to Mangalwar, where he halted until the 4th August, then attacked and defeated the rebels at Bashiratgunj, and finally retired to Cawnpore on the 13th to await reinforcements.—ED.

[2] *See* page 412 of the *Historical Record of the 52nd.*—ED.

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James Outram, who had been appointed Chief Commissioner of Oudh, arrived from Allahabad, and on the 19th Havelock, with his 3,000 men, and accompanied by Outram, crossed the Ganges by Moorsom's bridge, arriving within sixteen miles of Lucknow on the 22nd. Moorsom, during this advance, was employed with his chief, Tytler, principally on forward reconnaissance work, but on the 25th, when Outram attached himself to Neill's Brigade, Havelock sent Moorsom to him as A.D.C. and guide, and his thorough knowledge of Lucknow enabled him to render invaluable service.

We do not propose to describe fully Havelock's historic relief of Lucknow,[1] but merely to give a brief summary of Moorsom's personal experiences as recorded in his journal. The baggage was left at the Alum Bagh, and the final attack commenced :—

Two companies of the 5th Fusiliers with Maude's guns led, and having reached the advanced picquet, came into action on the road. An enemy gun in front of us, a garden wall on our left, and a swamp on our right, two more guns on our right-front in a garden, the wall of which was not 300 yards off and lined with musketry; another gun on our left, and yet another on our right, poured grape into us in a way which Maude's guns, cramped as they were, could not answer. General Outram was hit in the arm, I received a graze, and our men fell piteously. Twice I implored the General to allow the infantry to rush the rebels' guns—the second time successfully—and Neill was given the order. It was soon over; the dash of the 5th captured two guns on the road, and the 84th cleared the garden to our right, and, taking another gun, our front was cleared till we looked round the corner. Here, with General Outram, the 5th Fusiliers, and one gun, we left the main road to clear the Char Bagh, whose loopholed wall formed the enclosure on the right of the road, with the intention of coming up under cover to the far end of the garden, from whence, close at hand, we could pound the rebel guns on the bridge, by which we must cross the canal surrounding Lucknow. But the General took us too far round the garden, so that we did not completely clear the wall of its marksmen nor reach the canal till just at the moment

[1] *See* Malleson's *Indian Mutiny of 1857*.—ED.

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when our columns, coming down the road, carried the guns with the bayonet. We should have preceded them by ten minutes at least. Here five enemy guns were found in position and thrown into the canal. From this the main road runs nearly due north to the Residency. We knew this road was cut in various places and well stored with guns; but I knew a less-frequented way, more to the east, gaining wide thoroughfares, near the old barracks of the 52nd. This we followed, and with little opposition, taking a 24-pound howitzer (horsed), dispersing a body of cavalry, and capturing another gun.

In the old 52nd barracks were some 50 tumbrils, numbers of artillery and cavalry horses, and four or five guns. I was sent in with a company, but only allowed time to spike the guns. We then went on directly towards the Goomtee. Having passed the old Mess House of the 52nd, fire from two guns and heavy musketry from loopholes opened, and, unable to get our big guns to reply, our columns sheltered under the walls of the Moti Mahal; but the enemy had the best of it, so the force pushed through the garden of a house —the Kootub Khana, near the bridge of boats—and thence out and through the open into a lane leading to the Furra Bux. At this place I dismounted to search for points commanding the streets for further progress, and found a beautiful one (in a room) commanding two streets and held by about thirty of the enemy.

Moorsom was granted permission to storm this, but when moving off to do so, by some infatuation the columns were ordered to move on; he could not find his horse, so was forced to proceed on foot through heavy musketry fire until he found one of his own guns stopped by a trench across the road. The General had gone on with most of the infantry, and the gun was nearly deserted, so he placed some men in charge, borrowed a horse, and, galloping back to the spare wagons, brought up a couple of spades.

Then the idea started that we had come the wrong way, and I was asked if knew another way, so I led back a short distance, then to the left through a garden near my own old 52nd quarters, filled up another trench, collected a couple of sections of various regiments, and got to within sixty yards of the Residency Gate. Here we were challenged by a native gunner with a lighted port-fire, and before I could get the section to fire, grape from the gun within twenty yards

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whistled over our heads. The gun was deserted when we reached it, and then we saw more port-fires in front, and knew that they were shown by our own side; a hearty cheer doused the lights, and brought friends to show us the way—some of them rather astonished to find a man who knew it better than they.

In the Residency Moorsom found many old friends, but had to regret the loss of many more. He was most kindly and hospitably received, and astonished to find good food in the hard-pressed garrison, whose relief had caused no little loss to General Havelock's force.[1] But the Residency and its garrison were saved from peril, for peril they undoubtedly were in from the enemy's mines, which would very probably have enabled the rebels to break in had the relief been delayed much longer.

The heavy guns and the 90th Light Infantry had been left in the Moti Mahal during the final advance, and were pressed by the enemy; so, on the 26th September, Moorsom was dispatched with 200 men to see about bringing them in. It was impossible to withdraw them during daylight, so all that day and night the party lay constantly on the *qui vive*, but in the grey morning of the 27th Moorsom guided them in, saving also on the way, with the aid of volunteers, three or four wounded officers and, perhaps, as many wounded men, who had been left on the ground by the *dhoolie* bearers, and deserted save by three gallant soldiers of the 5th, 78th, and Madras Fusiliers.[2]

The garrison was now under Sir James Outram's

[1] The official return put the casualties in the relieving force at 196 killed and 535 wounded. General Neill was killed by a shot from the room in the Furra Bux, which Moorsom was on the point of storming when the columns unexpectedly moved on. "Those losses were incurred," says Malleson, "in the hope that, as a satisfactory result of them, the defenders of the Residency would be relieved. As it was they were merely reinforced."—ED.

[2] They were awarded the Victoria Cross for manfully withstanding the rebels' attacks for 24 hours.

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command, his Chief of the Staff being Colone lRobert Napier (afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala). Colonel Tytler and the other D.A.Q.M.G. had been wounded, so Moorsom was the only officer of that department on duty with the relieving force. Besides his ordinary work, his local knowledge threw many other things on his shoulders, and he was constantly employed in strengthening the defences, in directing the mining and counter-mining operations, and in various other duties. He read up everything available about signalling, established a semaphore on the Residency, prepared a code and sent it to the Alum Bagh, thus enabling the General to communicate with the place where the baggage was stored and defended by the small reserve of men under Major McIntyre. About this time Outram managed to send dispatches to the Commander-in-Chief, getting them through the beleaguering enemy, and for greater security they were written in Greek characters by Moorsom, whose success with Greek verses at Harrow was thus utilized. Moorsom also succeeded in getting a letter to his mother through the rebel lines rolled up and inserted in a quill. This arrived safely in England, and was a great relief to his family, as well as to the families of many of his Lucknow comrades to whom messages were sent.

Time went on, mining and counter-mining continued, but though the rebels blew up defences, they could not storm them, and the garrison still held out. At last, on the 14th November, the second relief of Lucknow began.[1] Sir Colin Campbell took possession of Dil Kushia and the Martinière, and halted for the night. Next day the garrison prepared to break out and join the relieving force, but the Chief did not advance, so

[1] This was effected by a force of some 4,000 men under the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde.—ED.

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the defenders kept quiet. There was heavy fighting on the 16th, and on the 17th the second relief of Lucknow was accomplished. Moorsom's entry in his journal was simply, "About 3 p.m. went over to the Mess House with the General, and met Sir C. Campbell, etc." [1]

The decision of the Chief was that Lucknow must be evacuated, and next day the guns silenced those of the rebels holding out in the Kaiser Bagh. The sudden order to evacuate the place of course threw heavy duties on Moorsom, for Sir James Outram called upon him to draw up the memorandum for the withdrawal, which was carried out to the letter, he himself seeing to the execution of it, every one of the numerous posts withdrawing to the minute. The Chief, in his order of thanks to Outram, described the evacuation as a "model of discipline and exactness," and Moorsom records in his journal that on 23rd November "the whole of our position was abandoned at 1 a.m. without discovery," and this was done in the face of some 50,000 enemies.

On the following day, to Moorsom's grief, Sir Henry Havelock died of dysentery at Alum Bagh, whither he had been carried in a *dhoolie* a few days before.

When Sir Colin fell back on Cawnpore, Sir James Outram was left, in command of a Division, to hold an entrenched camp at Alum Bagh; on the 27th Moorsom's name appeared in orders at D.A.Q.M.G., and it fell to him to lay out this entrenched camp and arrange its defences. Subsequently he had also to conduct foraging parties into the surrounding district, from whence they brought in a good deal of grain, as well as sheep and cattle. On the 21st December, Outram received information that the enemy intended to attempt

[1] This meeting of Outram, Havelock, and Sir Colin Campbell forms the subject of Barker's historical picture.—ED.

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to stop this foraging and intercommunications with Bunnee, on the Cawnpore road, so he arranged for the dispatch of two columns to deal with the rebels, entrusting the guidance of the left column (under Colonel Guy, 5th Fusiliers) to Moorsom, who describes what occurred:—

> We started early on the 22nd to attack Ghylee, a village some three miles towards the east, the other column attacking a village south of it. The surprise was complete, one gun being captured in advance, and another in Ghylee. The Military Train, acting as cavalry, took two more guns and held them nobly till I got a company of the 5th Fusiliers to drive off the enemy who surrounded them. When these were secured we returned with four guns, one elephant, and several hackeries, our loss being three men killed and one officer and five men wounded.

During the next two months Moorsom was out on several small expeditions, and was constantly reconnoitring with the Irregular Cavalry, many of whom had now reinforced Outram, and were much liked by Moorsom. But even in these busy times he found leisure for other things, shooting wild-fowl when he got the chance, and on the 5th February (1858) he entered in his journal, "passed the Hindi Colloquial Examination."[1] In a scrap which the cavalry had on the 25th February, Moorsom received a sword-cut on the left elbow, but not bad enough to make him leave the field. "Berkeley, Gough, and self incapacitated for a time, and two officers contused, with five men killed and 25 wounded in the day's work—altogether a very pretty one."[2]

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[1] It was about this time that he received a letter from Colonel Campbell offering him the Adjutancy of the 52nd, which he was forced to decline, though to hold that appointment had previously been his highest ambition.

[2] The situation in the neighbourhood of Lucknow towards the end of February 1858 was somewhat as follows: Lucknow itself was in the hands of the rebels, numbering some 120,000; Outram, with less than 5,000 men, was holding the

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On the 28th February, the Chief, Sir Colin Campbell, arrived, and on the 2nd March he occupied the Dil Kushia with a strong Division. Sir James Outram was placed in command of all the troops about to cross to the north side of the Goomtee, and was permitted to take with him one staff officer. He chose Moorsom, who, though still carrying his wounded elbow in a sling, greatly appreciated the honour, and on March 5th they left the Alum Bagh. Next day they crossed the Goomtee before daylight, and on the 7th the enemy delivered an attack, but were driven back. On the 8th, before breakfast, Outram, with Moorsom, an A.D.C., and an escort of the 9th Lancers, made a reconnaisance, and satisfied himself that they had the enemy's first line of defence in reverse. At night they were reinforced by a number of guns, howitzers, and mortars, and at early dawn on the 9th the rebel position was pounded and their field-pieces at once silenced. The advance then proceeded, and the enemy was driven through the suburbs, the victorious troops gaining possession of the Badshah Bagh and turning the rebels' second line of works. That night the mortars and heavy guns were got into position, and on the 10th March Moorsom wrote in his journal :—

We opened on the Kaiser Bagh with five mortars and two heavy guns at daybreak. . . . Rode down with the General to mortar battery and Badshah Bagh in early morning . . . later out with Nicholson (R.E.) choosing sites for batteries during day . . . wrote up log since 5th.

---

entrenched camp at the Alum Bagh (about one and a half miles to the south-west of the city), with a line of posts, trenches, and abattis in the open, astride the Cawnpore road, further to the south, and 500 men detached to guard the Bunnee Bridge on the way to Cawnpore. Sir Colin Campbell, after leaving Lucknow in November, had with some difficulty reached Cawnpore, and thence dispatched the women and children to Allahabad. He then proceeded to attack the rebels in the Doab (i.e., the country between the rivers Jumna and Ganges), and, after defeating them, marched for Lucknow.—ED.

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The above words were the last written in his journal, for next day his brave heart ceased to beat.[1] "He had offered to point out a site for a battery," his General wrote afterwards, "and was going down a lane supposed to be evacuated, when he was shot from a house." It seems that when he found the enemy occupying the lane he had to traverse, he called on a detachment of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers to clear it, and it was while this was being done that he fell. Death appears to have been instantaneous, and an officer who went to him found him beyond human aid, lying, as he said, "with a smile on his face."

In his dispatch Sir James Outram wrote :—

> Lieut. W. R. Moorsom, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, who had been deputed by me to guide the column, was killed on the spot while reconnoitring on the opposite side of the road. I deplore sincerely the loss of this most gallant and promising young officer, whose soldier-like zeal and acquirements rendered him an ornament to his profession.

And in a private letter Sir James's words were :—

> The Service has lost one of its most promising and rising members, and his family one who, had he been spared, would have shed new honours on an already honoured name . . . to myself his loss is irreparable, and from him the Army obtained services which, for want of local knowledge, none other could render with equal effect. . . . He never was unprepared for death, come it when or how it might.

Six days before he fell his promotion to a Company in the 13th Light Infantry was gazetted, but the news had not come, so the stone over his grave on the bank of the Goomtee River was engraved with the rank that he bore in the Regiment he so much loved. Eventually,

[1] Colonel H. M. Moorsom, the writer of this memoir, at the time a subaltern in the Rifle Brigade, had come up from the Doab with Sir Colin Campbell's force, though he was too ill with dysentery to take part in the operations at Lucknow. He had a few hours with his brother before the fatal day, but his illness prevented him from attending the funeral.—ED.

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when it seemed likely that the Goomtee would sweep away his grave, it was decided to remove the honoured remains to the Residency Cemetery in Lucknow, where they were laid near those of Sir Henry Lawrence—another who "tried to do his duty."

The officers of the 52nd placed a tablet [1] to his memory in Rochester Cathedral, and the 1st Division a lancet window in the north transept of Westminster Abbey. Though nothing could assuage the grief of his family and of those who loved him, much valued sympathy was offered, and they were told that when his Sovereign read the telegram containing the news of the Capture of Lucknow, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to say how "very, very sorry" she was to hear of the death of "that fine young Moorsom."

[1] The inscription on this tablet will be found in the *Historical Record of the 52nd*, page 416.—ED.

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MEDALS FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR 1899–1902.

1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Officers.

Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.										King's Medal.	
		Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Paardeberg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Relief of Ladysmith.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
Lt.-Colonel	Dalzell, Hon. A. E. (C.B.)	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Evelegh, Frederick J.	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Major & Bt.-Lt.-Colonel.	Fanshawe, R.[1] (D.S.O.)	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
Major	Clark, P. T.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Capt. & Bt.-Major.	Cobb, C. H.	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
Major	Davies, H. R.	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
,,	Day, C. R.[2]	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Capt. & Bt.-Major.	Eden, A. J. F.	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Major	Hanbury-Williams, J. (C.M.G., Mil. Sec. to H.E. the Gov.-Gen.)	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Lamotte, F. G. L.	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Mockler, G. F.	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Porter, R. W.[3] (D.S.O.)	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
Captain	Childers, E. M.	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Colvile, G. N. (D.S.O.)	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Feilden, R. M.	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
,,	Hamilton, K. R.[1] (D.S.O.)	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Hammick, S. F.	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Henley, F. J.	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Hunter, W. C.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Lethbridge, E. A. E. (D.S.O.)	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Napier, G. S. F.	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Capt. & Qr.-Mr.	Ross, W.	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
Captain	Ruck-Keene, H. L. (D.S.O.)	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Scott, L. F.	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Watt, R. E.	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
Lieut.	Ball-Acton, V. A.[4]	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Ballard, J. A.	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Bayley, A. G.	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Bright, A. R.[4]	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
,,	Cardwell, C. A.	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
,,	Foljambe, Hon. G. W. F. S.	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Forrest, C. E. (D.S.O.)	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Fuller, J. F. C.	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Henley, C. F.	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Nicklin, A.	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Lieut. & Adj.	Stapleton, F. H.	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Sullivan, G. A.	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Wood, H. L.	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2nd Lieut.	Brooke, R. R. M.	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Tarver, F. F.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
,,	Harden, A. H.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Hermon-Hodge, R. E. U.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
,,	Higgins, C. G.	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Ind, H. C.	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
,,	Kirkpatrick, E. H.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1

[1] Also Clasps for Diamond Hill and Wittebergen. [2] Died of wounds.
[3] Died of disease. [4] Killed in action.

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OFFICERS—*continued.*

Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.										King's Medal.	
		Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Paardeberg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Relief of Ladysmith.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
2nd Lieut. -	Logan, R. M. - - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, -	Logan, R. O. - - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
,, -	Morland, W. E. T. - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
,, -	Peel, F. J. R. - - -	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, -	Pollock, J. A. - - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, -	Scott, C. L. - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
,, -	Scott-Murray, F. J. -	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, -	Simpson, R. V. - -	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, -	Ward, H. F. - - -	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, -	White, S. G. R - - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3RD OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, SERVING WITH 1ST BATTALION.													
Captain -	Paske, P. F. - - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lieut. - -	Christie Miller, S. R. -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VOLUNTEER SERVICE COMPANY, SERVING WITH 1ST BATTALION.													
Captain -	Lathy, M. F. - - -	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Lieut. - -	Barron, C. A. - - -	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
,, - -	Bennett, E. H. - - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
,, - -	Hawkins, L. C. - - -	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
,, - -	Stephenson, L. J. - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION.

No	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.										King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.		Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
2992	Private -	Abbey, F. - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–		–	–
5961	,, -	Abbott, G. - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–		1	1
3427	Lce.-Sergt. -	Abel, W. - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–		–	–
3248	Private -	Ackling, A. - - -	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–		–	–
6644	,, -	Adams, C. - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1		–	–
6640	,, -	Adams, F. - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1		–	–
6781	,, -	Adams, G. - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1		–	–
3403	Bugler -	Adams, J. - - -	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–		1	1
6721	Private -	Adey, F. - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1		–	–
6102	,, -	Akers, T. - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–		1	1
3674	,, -	Adkins, R. - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		1	1
3640	,, -	Alder, G. - - -	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–		1	1
4184	,, -	Alderman, J. - - -	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–		–	–
3297	Sergeant -	Aldridge, J. - - -	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–		1	1
6094	Lce.-Corpl. -	Aldridge, A. - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1		–	–
3432	Private -	Alexander, H. - - -	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–		1	1
3534	,, -	Alexander, W. - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–		–	–
4184	,, -	Alderman, J. - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		1	1
5729	,, -	Allen, G. - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1		–	–
3312	,, -	Allen, G. - - - -	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–		1	1
3056	,, -	Allen, W. - - - -	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–		–	–
3553	,, -	Alley, J. - - - -	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–		1	1
3965	,, -	Allnutt, H. - - -	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
6053	,, -	Allum, E. - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–		1	1

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
6786	Private	Allum, P.	–		–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6120	,,	Ambrose, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5500	,,	Ambrose, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5175	,,	Ambrose, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3970	Corporal	Amer, A.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1918	Lce.-Sergt.	Amos, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
3673	Private	Anderson, A.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
6809	,,	Andrews, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5969	Lce.-Corpl.	Andrews, B.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4109	Private	Andrews, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6638	,,	Andrews, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3466	Corporal	Andrews, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6402	Private	Angell, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
6027	,,	Annetts, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
6029	,,	Annetts, F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
4933	,,	Annetts, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
2918	,,	Anstiss, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5751	,,	Appleby, T.[1]	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
5202	,,	Archer, C.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4610	,,	Archer, G.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6782	,,	Armes, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3381	,,	Armstrong, A. C.	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4003	Sergeant	Arnell, E.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4802	Lce.-Corpl.	Artlett, G.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3328	Private	Ashby, G.	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5641	Lce.-Corpl.	Ashby, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
2995	Private	Ashdown, F. J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
6655	,,	Ashton, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3010	,,	Ashton, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2568	Clr.-Sergt.	Aspey, J. H.[1]	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
5640	Private	Atkins, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5919	Lce.-Corpl.	Atkins, J.	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6085	Private	Atkins, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
3674	,,	Atkins, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3393	,,	Austin, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
3964	Lce.-Corpl.	Austin, C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–		1	1
2959	Private	Austin, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2960	,,	Austin, J.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3766	Lce.-Corpl.	Austin, O.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
1342	Private	Austin, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
4094	,,	Avenall, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–
5639	,,	Avery, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
6014	,,	Avery, E.[2]	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
4884	Lce.-Corpl.	Avery, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
5432	Private	Avis, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
6579	,,	Axworthy, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
3840	Sergeant	Ayres, A. R.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
3396	Private	Ayres, F.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
6626	,,	Ayres, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5184	,,	Ayres, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4031	,,	Bacon, S.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6011	,,	Badby, S.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2934	,,	Badger, T.	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
4701	,,	Bailey, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5888	,,	Bailey, J.	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1
4840	,,	Baker, A. W.[3]	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1
5206	,,	Baker, J.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
5886	,,	Baker, R.[2]	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
1494	,,	Baker, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
5781	,,	Baker, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3934	,,	Baker, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
2099	,,	Balchin, F.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
2001	Clr.-Sergt.	Baldwin, C. V.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2974	Private	Baldwin, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Killed in action. [2] Died of disease. [3] Also clasp for Wepener.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
2892	Clr.-Sergt.	Baldwin, G. F.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
2874	Lce.-Corpl.	Baldwin, H. C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
6005	Private	Baldwin, W.[2]	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
5442	,,	Ball, E.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
5140	Bugler	Ballord, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3823	Private	Balls, L. J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6740	,,	Barber	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6398	,,	Barclay, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
897	Corporal	Barker, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
2997	Sergeant	Barker, W.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6414	Private	Barlow, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
6514	,,	Barnard, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5828	,,	Barnard, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2225	,,	Barnes, F.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
5838	,,	Barnes, G	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5865	,,	Barnes, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1728	,,	Barnes, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
5204	Corporal	Barnett, R.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
2135	Private	Barnhurst, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
5811	,,	Barrett, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3566	,,	Barrett, F.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3057	,,	Barrett. H	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
5282	Bugler	Barrow, F.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2894	Private	Barrow, G	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4556	Sergeant	Bartlett, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
2301	Private	Bartlett, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
5417	,,	Barwood, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5689	,,	Batchelor, E. W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6780	,,	Bateman, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
2939	,,	Bateman, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5455	Lce. Carpl.	Batstone, E.[1]	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6022	Private	Battersby, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3802	,,	Batts, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
3693	,,	Baughan, W.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
4765	Corporal	Baxter, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3928	Private	Baylis, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6670	,,	Baylis, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5195	,,	Bazeley, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
3565	,,	Beale, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6351	,,	Beale, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5771	,,	Beales, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
6109	,,	Beare, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5599	,,	Beasley, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6574	,,	Beasley, A. R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
49.9	Corporal	Beckett, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5135	Private	Beckinsale, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4452	Lce.-Corpl.	Beckley, J.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2467	Sergeant	Beer, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5278	Private	Bell, E	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
5355	Lce.-Corpl.	Bendell, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
3665	Private	Benford, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
1563	,,	Bennett, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3158	,,	Bennett, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	1	1
6442	,,	Bennett, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
4969	,,	Bennett, S.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	1
3847	,,	Bennett, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5960	,,	Bennett, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2933	,,	Bennett, W.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
1703	,,	Bennett, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
4581	,,	Benton, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
3574	Lce.-Corpl.	Berry, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
4872	Private	Berwick, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
4799	Lce.-Sergt.	Betts, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4867	Corporal	Betts, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–

[1] Killed in action.

[2] Died of disease.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
5459	Private	Bevern, J. J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5759	Lce.-Corpl.	Bevitte, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2057	Sergeant	Bibby, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3199	Private	Bibby, W.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
6335	Lce.-Corpl.	Biles, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2423	Private	Billett, W.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6103	,,	Billingham, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6788	,,	Binks, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6148	,,	Birch, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5010	,,	Birch, E.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3846	,,	Birch, F.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4107	Sergeant	Birch, W.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4048	Private	Bird, E.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
1547	,,	Bird, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
5200	,,	Bishop, C.[1]	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
2137	Sergeant	Bishop, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3200	Corporal	Bishop, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5891	Private	Bishop, W.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
1690	,,	Biswell, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
3146	,,	Blackmore, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
5667	,,	Blackwell, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5205	,,	Blake, F.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3761	,,	Blick, A.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
5061	,,	Bliss, T.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
2488	Corporal	Blunkell, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3924	Private	Bond, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
1788	,,	Bond, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5661	,,	Boomer, H.[1]	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
83	Lce.-Corpl.	Boon, W.[1]	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
5784	Private	Booth, G	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
1981	,,	Booton, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6758	,,	Boshier, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5969	,,	Boss, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5412	,,	Boughton, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5508	Corporal	Boughton, R. J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3040	Private	Boulden, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
6653	,,	Bowden, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4774	,,	Bowell, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
5232	,,	Bowers, A. E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6571	,,	Bowers, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6101	,,	Bowers, P.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
5524	,,	Bowles, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
2619	,,	Boyce, J.	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
6122	,,	Boyes, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4430	,,	Brackley, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5182	,,	Brackley, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5998	Lce.-Corpl.	Bradbrooke, C.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6000	Private	Bradbury, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
3002	Sergeant	Bradbury, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
3365	Private	Bradfield, A.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
6397	,,	Bradley, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6615	,,	Brady, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2249	,,	Brailey, H. C.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
4306	,,	Brain, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5844	,,	Brandon, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
2759	Lce.-Corpl.	Brannagan, P.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3113	Private	Brakespeare, J.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
5673	,,	Brennen, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6137	,,	Brett, M.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5648	,,	Brewer, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5859	Lce.-Corpl.	Brice, R.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5687	Private	Bricknall, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6785	,,	Bricknell, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5740	,,	Bridger, G.	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1

[1] Died of disease.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
5014	Private	Bridges, T.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
1312	,,	Briggs, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
6614	,,	Bright, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
1680	,,	Brion, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
3585	Lce.-Corpl.	Broadis, F.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3679	Private	Brooker, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5568	,,	Brookes, H.	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	1
3557	,,	Brooks, G.	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6174	,,	Brooks, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
5580	,,	Broome, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2563	Sergeant	Broome, H. S.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3205	Private	Broome, J.1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3209	Corporal	Broome, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6360	Private	Broughton, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
6336	,,	Brown, A. E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6524	,,	Brown, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2060	,,	Brown, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6621	,,	Brown, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6344	,,	Brown, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3501	,,	Brown, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4573	,,	Brown, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4435	,,	Brown, R.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6426	Lce.-Corpl.	Brown, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2998	,,	Brown, S. J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5634	Private	Browning, F.1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
1561	Clr.-Sergt.	Bryan, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
1795	Private	Bryan, V.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4935	,,	Bryant, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3380	,,	Buck, H.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
4977	,,	Buckingham, G	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
3116	,,	Buckingham, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
3310	,,	Buckingham, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
2187	,,	Buckland, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6409	,,	Buckland, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3338	Bugler	Bull, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
4486	Lce.-Corpl.	Bunce, C.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
5519	Private	Bunce, H.	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	1
6528	,,	Bunning, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
5581	Lce.-Corpl.	Bunning, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6040	,,	Burborough, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5487	Sergeant	Burbridge, H.	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1
6497	Private	Burfoot, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3036	,,	Burgess, C.2	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3962	Lce.-Corpl.	Burke, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4845	Private	Burns, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3410	,,	Burrell, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4512	Corporal	Burridge, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6474	Private	Burrows, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4397	Corporal	Burt, A.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
4993	Private	Burton, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
5543	,,	Burton, W.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6550	,,	Busby, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3316	,,	Bustin, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3876	,,	Butcher, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3652	,,	Butler, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
5243	,,	Butler, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
3463	,,	Butler, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3689	,,	Butler, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
2478	Sergeant	Cadley, F.2	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
3273	Private	Cadwallader, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
3670	,,	Callaghan, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3971	,,	Campion, C.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6002	,,	Capel, C.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
5902	,,	Carpenter, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–

1 Killed in action.

2 Died of disease.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Driefontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
6453	Lce.-Corpl.	Carpenter, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2008	,,	Carr, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1389	,,	Carrington, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
4938	,,	Carter, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4603	,,	Carter, G.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
5906	Private	Carter, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6559	,,	Carter, H. V.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5982	,,	Carter, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3666	,,	Cartwright, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5843	,,	Cassidy, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
3394	,,	Castings, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
6407	Lce.-Corpl.	Castle, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5988	,,	Caudrey, A.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
6072	Private	Chadbone, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
4100	,,	Chalk, G.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5253	,,	Chamberlain, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
6631	,,	Chamberlain, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5376	,,	Chamberlain, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6791	,,	Chamberlain, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3932	,,	Chandler, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
3925	,,	Chandler, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4869	,,	Chandler, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4038	Lce.-Corpl.	Chapman, A. E.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4318	Sergeant	Chapman, F.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5910	Private	Chapman, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6751	,,	Chapman, J. H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5947	,,	Chapman, W. J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
6629	,,	Charles, L.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3232	Lce.-Corpl.	Charman, A.	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
5719	Private	Chaston, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1581	,,	Cheek, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
3264	,,	Cheese, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
3083	,,	Cherry, W. D.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
3331	,,	Cheshire, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2936	,,	Chilton, F.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
5849	,,	Chilton, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5183	,,	Chilton, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3497	,,	Chitty, J.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5735	Lce.-Corpl.	Choppin, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5918	Private	Churm, J.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5436	,,	Clack, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3421	,,	Clack, E. H.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5338	Lce.-Sergt.	Clare, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3207	Private	Claridge, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5938	,,	Clarke, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
1528	,,	Clarke, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
2964	Clr.-Sergt.	Clarke, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
3238	Private	Clarke, C.	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5936	,,	Clarke, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
2645	Sergeant	Clarke, C.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4514	Lce.-Corpl.	Clarke, E.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6392	Private	Clarke, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5958	,,	Clarke, H.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
5532	,,	Clarke, H.[1]	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4759	,,	Clarke, H.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4535	,,	Clarke, H.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6184	,,	Clark, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3035	,,	Clarke, S.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
3411	,,	Clarke, W.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6718	,,	Clarkson, L.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3255	,,	Clay, J.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3643	,,	Clayton, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5631	,,	Clayton, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4568	,,	Cleary, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–

[1] Died of disease.

[2] Also clasp for Belfast.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Driefontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
5438	Private	Cleary, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
5745	,,	Cleary, M.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
4037	Corporal	Clements, B.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–
3843	Lce.-Corpl.	Clements, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
1335	Private	Clewer, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
5762	,,	Clifford, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5312	,,	Clifford, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5179	,,	Clifford, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
1925	,,	Clifford, R.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
3949	,,	Clifton, D.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6694	,,	Clifton, S.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3893	Lce.-Corpl.	Clifton, W. J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5388	Private	Cockrane, A.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
5893	,,	Codling, R. T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4098	,,	Cole, J.[2]	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
6430	,,	Coleman, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5156	,,	Coleman, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5686	Lce.-Corpl.	Coleman, W.[1]	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3265	Private	Coles, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6778	,,	Collett, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5521	,,	Collier, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5053	,,	Collier, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4810	,,	Collier, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6548	,,	Collins, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3718	,,	Comber, J.[1]	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4930	,,	Comley, W.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3664	,,	Compton, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5241	,,	Compton, R.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6419	,,	Conn, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
3452	,,	Conn, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
6406	,,	Connolly, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
5647	,,	Connor, D.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3165	,,	Cook, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3414	,,	Cook, F.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5414	Bugler	Cooke, C.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3614	Private	Cooke, J. E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5973	,,	Cooke, L.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3639	Corporal	Cooke, T. O.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5701	Private	Cooke, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4784	,,	Coombs, E.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5184	,,	Cooper, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5260	,,	Cooper, A. C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
4779	,,	Cooper, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
5867	,,	Cooper, F.[2]	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
5301	,,	Cooper, F.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
3099	,,	Cooper, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
6422	,,	Cooper, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6744	,,	Cooper, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2005	,,	Corbett, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6183	Lce.-Corpl.	Corfield, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5409	Private	Cork, J.	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1
5385	,,	Corkrane, A.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
6623	,,	Corley, C. R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6470	,,	Cornwell, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
1770	,,	Coster, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4355	,,	Cournane, D.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6501	,,	Cowan, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3400	,,	Cowley, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
4526	,,	Cowley, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
1792	,,	Cowley, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4905	,,	Cox, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3124	,,	Cox, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5498	,,	Cox, E.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3477	,,	Cox, F.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–

[1] Killed in action.

[2] Died of disease

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
5347	Private	Cox, F.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3554	,,	Cox, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3147	,,	Cox, G. A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3051	,,	Cox, J.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
1245	,,	Cox, J.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4542	,,	Cox, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
4336	,,	Cox, R.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3583	Lce.-Corpl.	Crathern, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3596	Private	Crawford, F.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2840	,,	Crawley, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
5878	,,	Cripps, C.[1]	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3910	,,	Cripps, G.	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
3391	Sergeant	Cripps, T.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3027	Private	Cripps, T.[1]	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5577	Lce.-Corpl.	Crispin, E.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3573	Private	Critcher, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6470	,,	Crockett, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3772	,,	Croft, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5192	,,	Cronin, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6218	,,	Crook, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4527	,,	Cross, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
4750	,,	Cross, J.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
5847	,,	Cross, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2346	,,	Cross, W.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
3529	,,	Crouch, G.[1]	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1353	Lce.-Corpl.	Crowley, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5294	Private	Crowther, S.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4473	Bugler	Crutchfield, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4788	Private	Curtis, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4112	,,	Dagnell, S.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3085	,,	Dale, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
5539	,,	Daly, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
1712	,,	Dancer, H.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
2014	,,	Dancey, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
5636	Lce.-Corpl.	Dancey, A.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3789	Private	Daniels, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
4590	,,	Daniels, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3046	,,	Darrington, A.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5656	,,	Darvell, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6247	,,	Davis, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
3743	,,	Davis, A.[1]	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3518	,,	Davis, C.	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
3326	,,	Davis, C.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
5938	,,	Davis, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
5164	,,	Davis, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6737	,,	Davis, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4148	,,	Davis, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
5101	Bugler	Davis, J. M.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
6693	Private	Dawson, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3656	,,	Day, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6008	,,	Day, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
4275	,,	Dean, F.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3935	,,	Dean, J.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
6434	,,	Dearnaley, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6648	,,	Deeming, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5682	,,	Delaney, P.[2]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
4717	,,	Demoine, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3023	,,	Denbeigh, S.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
3748	,,	Denham, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
5980	,,	Derry, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
3821	,,	Devlin, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3782	,,	Devoisey, S.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2019	,,	Dewdney, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6411	,,	Dewis, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp. 1901.	Clasp. 1902.
4338	Private	Dickens, C. E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3261	,,	Dickenson, J.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4839	,,	Dickinson, R.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6544	,,	Dicker, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6077	,,	Dicker, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5889	,,	Dillon, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
6075	,,	Dillon, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
5522	,,	Dipple, E.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6759	,,	Diston, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2559	,,	Dixey, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6498	,,	Dodd, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3430	,,	Doel, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
2701	Sgt.-Bugler	Donnelly, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5716	Private	Dore, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5725	,,	Dorrington, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
5739	,,	Dorrington, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5926	,,	Doughty, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6549	,,	Douglas, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5150	,,	Douglas, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5934	,,	Dowling, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3654	,,	Drake, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5880	,,	Drake, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–
2030	,,	Drake, J.[1]	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6776	,,	Drake, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
1690	,,	Drixoll, G.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
6671	,,	Duce, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4126	,,	Duckett, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6746	,,	Dudley, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3532	,,	Dudley, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5842	,,	Dudley, G.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
1966	Lce.-Sergt.	Dudley, W.[1]	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2037	Private	Dumbrell, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2409	,,	Duncan, S.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6037	,,	Dunn, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4151	Sergeant	Dunn, A.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5499	Lce.-Sergt.	Dunn, H	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4468	Sergeant	Dwight, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5370	Private	Eadon, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
6019	,,	East, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
2182	,,	Eatwell, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3526	,,	Eatwell, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6586	Lce.-Corpl.	Ebborn, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5169	Private	Ebsworth, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5452	,,	Edmonds, R.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
5452	,,	Edmonds, R.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
3385	Lce.-Corpl.	Edmonds, T.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3487	Private	Edmunds, S.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3828	,,	Edwards, A.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2455	,,	Edwards, B.[1]	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3525	Corporal	Edwards, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3047	Clr.-Sergt.	Edwards, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5782	Private	Edwards, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3313	,,	Edwin, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5827	,,	Egan, D.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3217	,,	Elliman, W. H.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
3860	,,	Elliott, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3025	Lce.-Sergt.	Elsey, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5930	Private	Emery, A.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
4930	,,	Emery, A.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
5945	,,	English, A.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
5858	,,	English, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
3626	,,	Essex, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4753	,,	Eustace, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5987	,,	Eustace, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1

[1] Died of disease.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued*.

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
6700	Private	Evans, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
1260	,,	Evans, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
1937	,,	Evans, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4106	,,	Evans, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5881	,,	Evans, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
3549	,,	Evans, W.	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1
4006	Corporal	Eyre, B.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4844	Private	Eyres, J.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6429	,,	Facer, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
4907	,,	Farmer, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4630	,,	Farrant, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6750	,,	Farraway, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5033	,,	Faulkner, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3266	,,	Faulkner, F.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3117	,,	Faulkner, J.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6032	Lce.-Corpl.	Faulkner, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6093	Private	Feasey, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6697	Lce.-Corpl.	Fenner, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6087	Private	Field, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6123	,,	Filtness, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6359	Lce.-Corpl.	Finnimore, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
1522	Private	Fisher, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
6481	,,	Fitzpatrick, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6065	,,	Flannagan, M.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5555	,,	Fletcher, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4846	,,	Fleckner, G.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3880	,,	Flitney, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
3517	,,	Flood, J.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3360	,,	Floyd, C.[1]	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3130	,,	Folland, W.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3039	,,	Foord, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
6207	,,	Fossey, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
6248	,,	Foster, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2919	,,	Foster, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
4704	,,	Fountain, R.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4499	Lce.-Corpl.	Fowles, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4724	Private	Francis, T.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4146	,,	Francombe, E. H.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5789	,,	Franklin, C.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6591	,,	Franklin, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5453	,,	Franklin, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6345	Lce.-Corpl.	Freeman, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5472	Private	French, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5173	,,	French, C.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5237	,,	French, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	1
3422	,,	Frewen, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6060	,,	Frewen, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5872	,,	Friars, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3610	Lce.-Corpl.	Friday, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6041	,,	Frost, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5000	Private	Frost, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
6245	,,	Froud, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6127	,,	Fuller, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5928	,,	Fuller, T.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2212	,,	Galliers, A.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
6124	,,	Gallini, S.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5525	,,	Gardiner, E.[2]	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3300	,,	Gardner, F.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3442	,,	Gardner, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
2065	,,	Garland G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4768	Corporal	Garlick, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4983	Sergeant	Gear, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3599	Private	Geary, S.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3587	,,	Geary, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1

[1] Killed in action.

[2] Died of disease.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
3796	Sergeant	Gee, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4912	Private	George, A.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
5954	,,	George, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4728	,,	Gessey, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3089	,,	Gibbard, W.	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
4297	,,	Gibbs, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6643	,,	Gibbs, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6025	,,	Gibbs, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3075	,,	Gibbs, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
6091	,,	Gilbert, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
5956	,,	Gilbert, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3539	,,	Gilder, J.	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
4659	,,	Giles, R.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
2167	,,	Gillon, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
4010	,,	Gilmour, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5032	,,	Gilson, J. W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4466	Corporal	Gingell, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
5748	Private	Gleeson, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
6043	,,	Glidewell, L.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3276	Sergeant	Goddard, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4965	Private	Goddard, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5139	Sergeant	Goddard, R.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
3864	Lce.-Corpl.	Goddard, T.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5799	,,	Godden, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4708	Private	Godding, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
1655	,,	Godfrey, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
5528	,,	Golds, F.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3301	,,	Goldswain, J.[1]	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6225	,,	Goodall, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3586	,,	Goodenough, A.[2]	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
4339	Corporal	Gooden, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
3031	Private	Goodrick, W.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
5086	Lce.-Corpl.	Gosby, F.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3690	Private	Gosling, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6625	,,	Gosling, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3572	,,	Gostlow, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5078	,,	Gottheil, O.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5718	,,	Gough, A.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3458	,,	Gould, A.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3348	Lce.-Corpl.	Grace, C.	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
5320	Private	Grace, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
2954	,,	Grace, W.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
5201	,,	Graddon, V.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4925	Lce.-Corpl.	Graham, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4833	Private	Graham, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4286	Lce.-Sergt.	Graham, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6050	Private	Graham, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6024	Lce.-Corpl.	Grainger, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4775	Private	Grant, F	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3645	Corporal	Grant, J. A.[2] C.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
5975	Private	Grant, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
6503	,,	Grayling, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5821	,,	Green, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4658	Sergeant	Green, B. J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
1566	Lce.-Sergt.	Green, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3243	Private	Green, F.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6139	,,	Green, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6331	,,	Green, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5633	,,	Green, J.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
5090	,,	Green, W.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
5877	Corporal	Green, W. C. I.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5074	Private	Greenaway, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4858	,,	Greenaway, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5608	,,	Greenaway, G.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1

[1] Killed in action.

[2] Died of disease.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued*.

No.	Rank	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
5067	Private	Greenaway, H.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4361	,,	Greening, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3544	,,	Greenway, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4059	,,	Gregory, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5477	,,	Gregory, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
4739	,,	Gregory, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3485	,,	Grey, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6846	,,	Grey, W.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
6545	,,	Griffen, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3710	,,	Griffin, E.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4266	,,	Grimshaw, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4848	Lce.-Corpl.	Grimshaw, W	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6083	Private	Grogan, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
3982	Corporal	Grove, G.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
4365	Private	Groves, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
2287	,,	Guest, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2765	Clr.-Sergt.	Guise, J.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6519	Private	Gunter, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2694	Corporal	Guthrie, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
6134	Private	Guymer, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
5855	,,	Hadkiss, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3368	,,	Hadland, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
3552	,,	Hadland, W.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
5115	,,	Hale, T.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6204	,,	Halford, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
6534	Lce.-Corpl.	Hall, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6031	Private	Hall, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4373	,,	Hall, G.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6600	,,	Hall, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6205	,,	Hall, G. F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3937	,,	Hall, J.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4951	,,	Hall, R.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3713	,,	Hamblin, H.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6546	,,	Hamblin, I.[1]	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3523	,,	Hambridge, E.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
4455	,,	Hancock, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3428	,,	Handcock, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4250	,,	Handy, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5770	Lce.-Corpl.	Hardy, L.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3201	Sergeant	Harley, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5909	Private	Harley, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6250	,,	Harley, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6532	,,	Harman, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3074	,,	Harris, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
6121	,,	Harris, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
4533	,,	Harris, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5481	,,	Harris, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	1
3636	,,	Harris, F.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
4968	,,	Harris, F.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
1347	,,	Harris, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
1779	,,	Harris, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
4433	,,	Harris, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
5446	Corporal	Harris, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6121	Private	Harris, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
4485	,,	Harrison, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3425	Lce.-Corpl.	Harrison, A.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1337	Private	Harrison, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
3064	,,	Harrison, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
4760	,,	Hart, W.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2026	Sergeant	Hartley, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4732	Private	Harvey, A. B.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6330	Sergeant	Harvey, G.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
6529	Private	Harvey, S.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3229	,,	Harwood, F.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Died of disease.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.										King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
3196	Private	Harwood, S.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6787	,,	Hatcher, A. G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6611	,,	Hawes, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5797	,,	Hawker, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
4642	,,	Hawkins, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6537	,,	Hawkins, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4721	,,	Hawkins, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5951	,,	Haycock, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
6712	,,	Hayes, J. C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6715	,,	Hayes, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5943	,,	Hayley, J.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3490	,,	Haystaff, G.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4950	,,	Haywood, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5471	,,	Hazell, E.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4199	,,	Hazell, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6249	,,	Hazell, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3709	,,	Head, C.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4331	,,	Heady, J.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2185	Sergeant	Hearn, J.[1]	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
5815	Private	Hearn, W. J.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2914	,,	Hearne, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2195	,,	Heath, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
6580	,,	Heath, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3107	,,	Heath, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
6356	,,	Heath, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
3575	,,	Heavery, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3271	,,	Hedges, F.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
1938	,,	Hefferman, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4524	,,	Helmuth, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
4296	,,	Hemingway, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4442	Corporal	Henderson, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3363	Private	Hennessey, R.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5861	,,	Henson, R.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
1256	,,	Henson, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
6049	,,	Herriott, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5319	,,	Heydon, E. R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
4079	Lce.-Corpl.	Heydon, L.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
3701	Private	Heydon, W.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3287	Sergeant	Hibbard, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5084	Corporal	Hickman, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3541	Private	Hicks, A.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4572	Corporal	Hicks, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
3176	Private	Hicks, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6731	,,	Higgins, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
6347	,,	Higgins, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
6163	,,	Hill, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
4651	Lce.-Corpl.	Hill, H.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3511	Private	Hine, A.	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1
5508	Lce.-Corpl.	Hinton, A.	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1
5157	Private	Hinton, D.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5863	,,	Hinton, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
3295	,,	Hinton, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
5223	Lce.-Sergt.	Hirons, F. C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4914	Private	Hirons, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5862	,,	Hoare, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4099	Corporal	Hoare, T.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4730	Private	Hoare, T.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
3434	,,	Hobbins, F.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3519	,,	Hobbs, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3234	,,	Hobbs, R.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
3133	Sergeant	Hodding, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3545	Private	Hodge, E.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3272	,,	Hodgkins, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3348	,,	Holdway, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Died of disease.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued*.

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.										King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
5171	Private	Holloway, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6106	Lce.-Corpl.	Holmes, C. W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5824	Private	Holmes, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
5479	„	Holt, R.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4700	„	Holton, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3286	„	Homewood, F	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
3236	„	Homewood, F. G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
4996	„	Hone, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4637	„	Honey, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6193	„	Hooper, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
3180	„	Hopcraft, F.	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1
5699	„	Hopkins, C.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4457	„	Hore, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5653	Lce.-Corpl.	Horne, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4294	Sergeant	Hornegold, W.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
5736	Private	Horton, H.[1]	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
5735	„	Horton, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3049	„	Horton, I.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
3351	„	Horwood, F.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4694	„	Hourihan, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6699	Lce.-Corpl.	Housden, H. G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5268	Sergeant	Howard, F.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6835	Private	Hubbard, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3951	„	Huckins, A.[1]	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2677	Clr.-Sergt.	Hughes, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6448	Private	Hughes, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
4829	Lce.-Corpl.	Hughes, J.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
6495	Private	Hughes, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4830	„	Hughes, T.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3419	„	Humphreys, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3570	Sergeant	Hunt, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
2105	„	Hunt, E.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3631	Private	Hunt, E.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3387	„	Hunt, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6199	„	Hunt, W. J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4703	Corporal	Hunter, L. C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6175	Lce.-Corpl.	Hurley, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3983	Corporal	Hurrell, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6656	Private	Hutchins, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6533	„	Hutchins, W. G.[1]	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6686	Lce.-Corpl.	Ient, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2910	Corporal	Ilett, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
2155	Lce.Corpl.	Inder, H.[1]	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
989	Qr.-Mr.-Sgt.	Ivey, T. E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3135	Private	Jackson, S.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4794	„	Jackson, S.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6115	Corporal	Jacques, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
1756	Private	Jacobs, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5864	„	Jakes, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
2160	„	James, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
3177	Lce.-Sergt.	James, F.	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
3621	Private	Janaway, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3137	„	Janes, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
1521	„	Janes, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
1598	„	Jarrett, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	1
5094	„	Jarvis, H.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5937	„	Jarvis, S.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6327	Lce.-Corpl.	Jarvis, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5518	Private	Jay, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5475	„	Jeffery, L.	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	1
6135	„	Jeffreys, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1498	Sergeant	Jeffreys, R. W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
3236	Private	Jeffries, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5542	„	Jerome, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1

[1] Died of disease

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
6593	Private	Jimes, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4921	Corporal	Jobson, L.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4893	Private	Johnson, D.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
6108	„	Johnson, F.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
4666	„	Johnson, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4837	„	Johnson, G.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6517	„	Johnson, G. W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5421	„	Johnson, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6003	„	Johnson, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6432	„	Johnson, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6619	„	Johnson, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3339	„	Johnson, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6035	„	Johnson, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5465	„	Johnstone, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4011	„	Jones, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5466	Corporal	Jones, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6420	Private	Jones, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5581	„	Jones, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5591	Corporal	Jones, H.[2]	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
5072	Private	Jones, H.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5999	„	Jones, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2134	„	Jones, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
6235	Lce.-Corpl.	Jones, L. J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
6107	Private	Jones, R.[2]	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
287	„	Jones, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
3076	„	Jones, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
3854	Sergeant	Jones, W.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
6051	Corporal	Jones, W. H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5247	Private	Jordan, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1784	Sergeant	Jordan, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1773	Private	Judd, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3641	„	Kearley, J.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2949	Corporal	Kearse, B.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5375	Private	Keates, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
4437	„	Keech, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4063	„	Keene, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4827	Sergeant	Keene, H. G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
5749	Private	Kelly, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6070	„	Kerrigan, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2981	„	Ketskemety, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
4477	„	Keys, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4395	„	Kimber, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6747	„	King, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6661	„	King, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4747	„	King, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2705	Clr.-Sergt.	King, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5489	Lce.-Corpl.	Kingston, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5927	Private	Kirby, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6633	„	Kirby, J. W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3317	„	Knibbs, D.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3408	Sergeant	Knight, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
6814	Lce.-Corpl.	Knight, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6013	Private	Knight, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
6188	„	Knight, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
3489	„	Knight, R. J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
5831	„	Knight, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
4621	„	Lacey, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3787	„	Lamb, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6490	„	Lambourne, O.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
3703	„	Langford, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5914	„	Langley, E. W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6395	„	Lansley, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5191	„	Lapper, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5666	Lce.-Corpl.	Lapper, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[2] Died of disease.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
4195	Sergeant	Larden, J.[2]	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3542	Private	Larkcom, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
5252	,,	Laroache, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
5445	,,	Lawrence, P.[1]	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
5006	,,	Lawrence, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5986	,,	Lay, P.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6691	,,	Lazell, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6674	,,	Lea, S. G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6805	,,	Lea, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5873	,,	Lee, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2198	,,	Lees, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
4339	Bugler	Lester, R.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6645	Private	Lester, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2463	,,	Lewis, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3038	,,	Lewis, F.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
3797	,,	Lewis, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
3603	,,	Lidgeley, W.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3656	,,	Lindford, D.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3395	,,	Lindford, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5614	,,	Lines, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3671	,,	Lines, R.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
2130	,,	Lingwood, G.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4807	,,	Linnell, Sydney Albert	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
5166	Corporal	Linney, A. W.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4515	Sergeant	Lipscombe, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6413	Private	Lloyd, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
3623	,,	Lloyd, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
5961	,,	Lock, A.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–
5548	,,	Lock, J.	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3354	,,	Lock, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6357	,,	Long, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
6396	Lce.-Corpl.	Long, J. D.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6555	Private	Long, S.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5574	Corporal	Love, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
6752	Lce.-Corpl.	Lovell, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3214	Private	Loveridge, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6152	,,	Loveridge, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6675	,,	Lovett, H. E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2611	,,	Lovick, E.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3122	,,	Lowe, J.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
5186	,,	Lowe, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5876	,,	Lowe, W. J.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
5976	,,	Lowe, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
1297	,,	Lucas, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
2323	,,	Luckett, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
257	Sergeant	Ludlow, E.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3372	Private	Lundie, W.	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
6612	,,	Mace, E. W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3423	,,	Macfield, A.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6195	,,	Mackin, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
6015	,,	Macklin, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6273	Lce.-Corpl.	Madeley, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2902	Private	Magill, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
3389	,,	Mahoney, T.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
6352	,,	Mallett, F. G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
5698	,,	Mallett, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
1897	,,	Malyon, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
2923	,,	Manders, A.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6179	,,	Mann, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5437	,,	Mansfield, T.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4522	,,	Mantle, J.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
3727	,,	Manton, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2002	Bugler	Markins, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
6097	Private	Marsh, C. J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–

[1] Killed in action. [2] Died of disease.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
6639	Private	Marsh, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6118	„	Marshall, E.[2]	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
3498	„	Marshall, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5745	Lce.-Corpl.	Marshall, W. H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1903	Sergeant	Martin, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
5926	Private	Martin, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
2641	Clr.-Sergt.	Martin, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5165	Private	Maskell, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
4762	„	Maslin, A.[2]	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4246	Lce.-Corpl.	Mason, P. C.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5900	Private	Matthews, B.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2020	„	Matthews, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5176	„	Matthews, G.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3060	„	Matthews, T.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
5632	„	Matthews, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
5786	„	Mattingley, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6662	„	Maw, E. T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
5753	„	May, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3134	„	Mayne, T.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
6784	„	Mazey, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3399	Corporal	McCarthy, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
4936	„	McCarthy, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6088	Private	McCoubrie, D.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3950	Corporal	McEwen, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6415	Private	McFarlane, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
6144	„	McGuire, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2385	Bugler	McInerney, M.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6587	Private	McKay, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
1409	„	McKie, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
1308	„	McKowin, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
4824	Lce.-Corpl.	McMillan, D.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4855	Corporal	Mead, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2968	Private	Mead, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1783	„	Meeks, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
4240	Lce.-Sergt.	Meggs, F. W.[1]	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6191	Private	Meluish, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5460	„	Merrick, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
4781	„	Merritt, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5997	„	Merry, J.[2]	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
4646	„	Merry, W.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3228	„	Mewis, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
5970	„	Middleton, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3293	„	Middleton, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3682	„	Mileham, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5556	„	Miles, A.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6427	„	Miles, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
6004	„	Miles, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4997	„	Miles, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3629	Corporal	Millard, J.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
2969	Private	Miller, H.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
5907	„	Miller, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4640	„	Mills, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5008	„	Mills, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
5899	„	Mills, W. J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5050	„	Milsom, H.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3252	„	Mitchell, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
6033	Lce.-Corpl.	Mitchell, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
3110	Private	Mitchell, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
6681	„	Mockford, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5908	„	Monks, J.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5985	„	Moon, C.	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3576	„	Moore, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5649	Lce.-Corpl.	Moore, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
3608	Private	Moran, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1

[1] Killed in action. [2] Died of disease.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
4601	Private	Morby, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
5721	„	Morgan, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5683	„	Morgan, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5534	„	Morley, J. E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6203	„	Morris, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
4798	„	Morris, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4709	„	Morris, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
4863	„	Mortimer, E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
5873	„	Morton, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6676	„	Moss, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3697	„	Mouatt, W.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5046	Corporal	Moulden, R.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3547	Private	Mowe, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4446	„	Muddle, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
3736	Lce.-Corpl.	Muddle, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3468	„	Muddle, J.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
5396	Private	Munday, A.[3]	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1
3484	„	Munday, A.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
3871	„	Munday, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4487	Sergeant	Munn, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4954	Corporal	Munn, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
4434	Lce.-Sergt.	Munn, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3259	Private	Murgatroyd, A.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6485	„	Murphy, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6047	„	Mustin, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4903	„	Nash, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
2802	„	Nash, G.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
6483	„	Nash, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2228	„	Nash, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5651	Corporal	Neighbour, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4856	Private	Nelms, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3668	„	Newbrook, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5942	„	Newey, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5890	„	Newitt, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5996	„	Newman, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3931	„	Newport, P.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6169	„	Nicholls, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
6129	„	Nicholls, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
5054	Lce.-Corpl.	Nixon, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6073	Private	Nolan, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5807	„	Norman, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5520	„	Norris, H.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
2158	„	Norris, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2988	„	North, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
3251	„	North, F.	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
5992	„	Nugent, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1469	„	Nye, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
6649	„	Oakey, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5497	„	Ockleford, H.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6074	„	O'Connor, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
2506	Sergeant	Olney, G.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
5857	Private	O'Reilly, M.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	1
3980	Sergeant	Orme, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6463	Private	Owen, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
1472	„	Owen, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2050	„	Paddon, R.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
6707	„	Page, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2994	„	Page, R.[1]	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6325	„	Page, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3732	„	Paice, C.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6090	„	Paine, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5028	„	Paintin, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5610	„	Paintin, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6775	„	Painting, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–

[1] Killed in action. [2] Died of disease. [3] Also clasp for Wepener.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
1801	Private	Palmer, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5730	„	Pantry, J.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
3505	Lce.-Sergt.	Papfield, S.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
5676	Private	Parish, P.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
5833	„	Parker, B. J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5715	„	Parker, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3262	„	Parker, V.	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5077	„	Parker, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5776	„	Parker, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
2162	„	Parkinson, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5426	Corporal	Parmiter, G.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
4695	Private	Parr, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
2010	Sergeant	Parry, W.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
5664	Private	Parslow, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4165	„	Parsons, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5561	„	Parsons, F.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4345	„	Parsons, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
1420	„	Parsons, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
6482	„	Parsons, S.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
1913	„	Partridge, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
4162	Lce.-Sergt.	Payne, B. S.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5215	Private	Payne, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
6663	„	Payne, H. J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5637	„	Payne, T.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
5504	„	Payne, T.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3658	„	Payne, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5502	„	Payne, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3464	„	Peacock, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6634	Lce.-Corpl.	Pearce, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5146	„	Pearce, G.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
2908	Private	Pearce, H.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3014	„	Pearce, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5669	Lce.-Corpl.	Pearce, H. W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2200	Sergt.-Major	Pears, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3072	Private	Pedal, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
5978	Corporal	Peel, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5702	Private	Peel, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5350	Bugler	Peerless, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3717	Private	Pegg, W.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6743	„	Pegler, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6535	„	Pemberton, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
5697	„	Penny, F.[2]	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2311	„	Pepper, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2101	„	Perfect, S.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
5316	„	Perrin, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5912	„	Perrin, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6557	„	Perry, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5940	„	Pettifer, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4192	„	Phillips, C.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4370	Lce.-Corpl.	Phillips, T.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6248	Private	Phillips, W	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
6768	Lce.-Corpl.	Phipps, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5108	Private	Pickett, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
5104	„	Pickett, T.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3493	„	Piddington, J.	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
3622	„	Pinnock, A.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
5491	Corporal	Pitcher, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5360	Private	Pithers, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
5550	„	Pitman, G.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
5038	„	Pittaway, L.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5122	„	Plaskett, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4001	„	Plested, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
5805	„	Pluckwell, C.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6182	„	Plumeridge, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–

[1] Killed in action.

[2] Died of disease.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
6055	Lce.-Corpl.	Pocock, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5384	Private	Poole, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
6361	,,	Porter, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5134	,,	Portlock, F.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3649	,,	Postle, W.	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
4292	,,	Pothecary, E.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6509	,,	Potter, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5946	,,	Potter, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5168	,,	Pound, J.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5136	Lce.-Corpl.	Powell, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6739	Private	Power, A. M.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
1322	,,	Prager, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
3444	,,	Pragnell, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6494	,,	Prangell, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3594	,,	Pratley, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4091	,,	Pratley, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5836	,,	Pratt, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5495	,,	Preedy, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
1994	,,	Press, R.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2961	,,	Preston, H.	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
4585	,,	Preston, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5662	,,	Price, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3168	,,	Price, S.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3292	Sergeant	Prime, W.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
3241	Private	Primmer, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4166	,,	Prior, F.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3355	,,	Pritchett, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5043	,,	Probets, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6560	Lce.-Corpl.	Proudfoot, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4757	Sergeant	Pryke, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4185	Corporal	Pryme, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
3291	Sergeant	Pryme, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
5971	Private	Puddefoot, F.[2]	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
6132	,,	Puddefoot, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3008	,,	Puddephat, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
5001	,,	Pullen, G.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
2793	Clr.-Sergt.	Puryer, L.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5830	Private	Quantock, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
3469	,,	Quarterman, W.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6355	,,	Quarry, E. E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4791	,,	Quelch, T.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4769	,,	Rainbow, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4056	,,	Randall, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
1316	,,	Randall, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2930	,,	Ransley, W.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
5743	,,	Rathbone, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3516	,,	Rawlings, A.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
4806	Sergeant	Rawlings, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3100	,,	Rawlings, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
5085	Private	Ray, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6405	,,	Raymond, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5401	Lce.-Corpl.	Read, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
3439	Private	Read, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6151	,,	Read, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
4679	,,	Read, R.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5155	,,	Redford, T.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5777	,,	Reece, R.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
3252	,,	Reeves, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3353	,,	Reeves, H.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
6525	,,	Reeves, L.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4784	,,	Regan, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4629	,,	Rickson, F.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3441	,,	Ridgeley, C.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6346	,,	Riley, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–

[1] Killed in action.

[2] Died of disease.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
5808	Private	Riley, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5069	,,	Rivers, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6058	Sergeant	Rix, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5825	Private	Roberts, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4567	,,	Roberts, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
3337	,,	Robins, F.	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5737	Lce.-Corpl.	Robins, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
1774	Private	Robinson, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
5767	,,	Robinson, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5905	,,	Robinson, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5448	,,	Robinson, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6793	,,	Robinson, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3742	,,	Robinson, R. D.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3140	,,	Robinson, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
3294	,,	Rockall, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5045	,,	Rodwell, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5963	,,	Rogers, A.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6238	,,	Rogers, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6461	,,	Rogers, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3613	,,	Rogers, S.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5124	,,	Rooke, W. H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4125	,,	Roper, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3560	Sergeant	Roseblade, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5738	Private	Ross, E. W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
5780	Lce.-Corpl.	Rowen, T.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
1557	Private	Rowlands, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
3702	,,	Rowlinson, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5939	,,	Rudge, W.[1]	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2079	Lce.-Corpl.	Rugg, G.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4051	Private	Rumley, W. A. V.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
6113	,,	Rutland, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6410	,,	Rutter, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
2916	Lce.-Corpl.	Rymell, F.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3646	Private	Sabatini, A.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2863	Bugler	Sadd, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4364	Sergeant	Saker, A. J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5516	Private	Salmon, J.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3960	,,	Sandford, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
6578	,,	Sapsworth, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3003	,,	Satchell, D.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
5188	,,	Saunders, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6613	,,	Saunders, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3112	,,	Saunders, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
4483	Lce.-Corpl.	Savage, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5087	Private	Savin, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5969	,,	Saw, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	1
3963	,,	Sawbridge, J.[2]	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5540	,,	Say, H.[1]	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4953	Sergeant	Sayer, W. A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
1974	Private	Scarfe, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3187	,,	Scarrett, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3629	,,	Schweitzer, W.	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
6637	,,	Scott, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3190	Corporal	Seacole, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3245	Private	Seacole, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3246	,,	Seacole, W.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6563	,,	Searle, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5160	,,	Sears, T.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6714	,,	Seaton, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5105	,,	Self, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3589	,,	Selwood, H.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
5051	,,	Sewell, G.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6082	,,	Seymour, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5932	,,	Sharman, W.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–

[1] Killed in action.

[2] Died of disease.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
3459	Private	Sharp, H.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6145	,,	Sheehy, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4284	,,	Sheerman, W.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
5671	,,	Shepherd, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
4800	,,	Sheppard, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
398	Sergeant	Sheppard, G.	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
5931	Private	Sherman, R.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5787	,,	Shilcock, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
6735	,,	Shilcock, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5944	,,	Shillito, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
6241	,,	Shipperley, S.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4492	,,	Shirley, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4656	,,	Shirley, F.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
2236	,,	Sholt, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
6728	,,	Shuttle, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6599	,,	Sillence, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
1959	,,	Silvey, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
1625	,,	Simlin, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
3037	,,	Simpkins, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3315	,,	Simpole, G.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
4503	,,	Sims, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6063	Lce.-Corpl.	Sixsmith, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5547	Private	Skerritt, H.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6178	,,	Slack, W. A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5390	,,	Smale, F.	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
3659	,,	Smith, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4615	,,	Smith, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5845	,,	Smith, A. W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
4956	,,	Smith, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4375	,,	Smith, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6469	,,	Smith, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2326	Sergeant	Smith, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
2833	Private	Smith, G.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3364	,,	Smith, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5818	,,	Smith, G.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6701	,,	Smith, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5535	,,	Smith, G.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4334	,,	Smith, G. C.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
5923	,,	Smith, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
3540	,,	Smith, H.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6026	,,	Smith, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5923	,,	Smith, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
3173	,,	Smith, H. C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6462	Corporal	Smith, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3068	Private	Smith, O.	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
5728	,,	Smith, R.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6789	,,	Smith, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6770	Lce.-Corp.	Smith, S.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4427	,,	Smith, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3555	Clr.-Sergt.	Smith, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3806	Sergeant	Smith, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5923	Private	Smith, W.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
6794	,,	Smith, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4072	,,	Smith, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5852	,,	Smith, W.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5924	Lce.-Corpl.	Smith, V.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1088	Private	Snook, G.	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
6651	,,	Soan, B.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3131	,,	Somerton, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3314	,,	Southam, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5734	,,	Southern, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6698	,,	Southgate, A	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6516	,,	Southgate, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5903	,,	Sparkall, J.[1]	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–

[1] Died of disease.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
1404	Private	Speakman, R.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
3174	,,	Spicer, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5359	Lce.-Corpl.	Spires, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5839	Private	Stables, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
6520	,,	Stacey, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6704	,,	Stanley, B.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6647	,,	Stanton, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6358	,,	Stanton, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5976	,,	Staunton, A.[2]	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
5816	Lce.-Corpl.	Stephens, W.	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6565	Private	Steptoe, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3483	,,	Stevens, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3367	,,	Stevens, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
1244	,,	Stevens, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
4015	Sergeant	Stephenson, J.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1460	Private	Steward, J.[1]	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5178	,,	Stewart, C.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3299	,,	Stimpson, D.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
2147	Sergeant	Stokes, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4685	Bugler	Stone, A.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6149	Private	Stone, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
5128	Lce.-Corp.	Stone, S.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4104	Private	Stone, W.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
1928	,,	Stones, J.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
6069	Lce.-Corpl.	Stopp, W.[2]	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
6424	Private	Stoton, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
2253	,,	Stoves, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3282	,,	Strange, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6342	,,	Strange, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
4392	Corporal	Strange, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3582	Private	Stratford, E.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4426	Corporal	Stratford, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5510	Lce.-Corpl.	Stratford, L.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2986	Private	Stratford, W.[3]	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
5814	,,	Stratton, A. G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6190	,,	Strong, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5959	,,	Sturgess, S.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3642	,,	Styles, H.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
5789	,,	Summers, T.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5292	Sergeant	Sumption, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4045	,,	Surridge, O.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6478	Private	Sutton, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6101	,,	Swadling, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
4171	,,	Sweeney, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
5709	,,	Sweeney, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5364	Lce.-Corpl.	Sykes, A.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6030	Private	Symonds, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
3341	,,	Talbot, E.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6493	,,	Tallett, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4495	,,	Tapp, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5132	,,	Taunt, H.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6196	,,	Taylor, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
6708	,,	Taylor, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5915	,,	Taylor, D.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
5473	,,	Taylor, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3233	,,	Taylor, H.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
5917	,,	Taylor, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5239	,,	Taylor, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
5181	,,	Taylor, R.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5957	,,	Taylor, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6187	,,	Taylor, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6100	,,	Taylor, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
6774	,,	Taylor, W. A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5003	,,	Terry, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–

[1] Killed in action. [2] Died of disease. [3] Also clasp for Diamond Hill.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
2266	Private	Tester, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6705	,,	Thompson, C. H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6547	,,	Thomas, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6436	,,	Thompson, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
3579	,,	Thompson, J. W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6028	,,	Thompson, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5853	,,	Thompson, S.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
2017	,,	Thompson, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4901	,,	Thorne, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
6016	,,	Thorne, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
4917	,,	Thorne, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
5866	,,	Thorne, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4198	,,	Thorne, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6609	,,	Thornton, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6551	,,	Thwaites, M.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6636	,,	Thynn, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3785	,,	Tidmarsh, G.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6487	,,	Tidy, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4967	,,	Tillier, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6129	,,	Timbrell, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5819	,,	Timmins, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
5586	,,	Timms, V.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6542	,,	Tipping, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7056	,,	Tobin, G.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
6454	,,	Todd, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3406	,,	Tolley, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3302	,,	Tomalin, T.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2441	,,	Tompkins, H.[1]	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6234	,,	Tompkins, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2419	,,	Tooley, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4821	,,	Toombs, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
2851	,,	Toombs, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3933	Lce.-Corpl.	Toombs, R.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4273	Private	Townsend, D.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5604	,,	Townsend, G.[2]	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
5289	Corporal	Townsend, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5882	,,	Townsend, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1
3472	Private	Townsend, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6447	,,	Trenter, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5015	,,	Trinder, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5357	,,	Trinder, E.[2]	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
5846	,,	Trinder, L.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3604	,,	Tripp, W. J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
6800	,,	Tucker, F.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3325	Lce.-Corpl.	Tuffery, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2442	Corporal	Tuffrey, S.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
6512	Lce.-Corpl.	Turley, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2129	Clr.-Sergt.	Turnbull, T.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2243	Private	Turner, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2262	,,	Turner, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
5657	,,	Turner, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6125	,,	Turner, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6506	,,	Turner, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6433	,,	Turner, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3026	Sergeant	Turner, J.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
4896	,,	Turner, O.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5760	Private	Turner, S.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
4747	,,	Turner, S.[2]	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
3470	,,	Turner, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6526	,,	Turner, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5031	Lce.-Sergt.	Turtle, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6059	Private	Tustain, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6456	,,	Twiselton, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3755	,,	Tyson, J.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–

[1] Also clasp for Diamond Hill.

[2] Died of disease

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Driefontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
6018	Private	Umney, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1307	,,	Varley, J.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
6138	,,	Varrell, J. J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3175	Corporal	Vass, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3533	Private	Venn, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3398	,,	Vernall, C.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5172	,,	Vickers, G.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3433	,,	Vickers, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6425	,,	Vince, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5244	Corporal	Vincent, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2940	,,	Vincent, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
5235	Lce.-Corpl.	Voller, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6364	Private	Wade, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
4471	,,	Wade, J.[2]	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3567	,,	Wade, W.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
2989	,,	Wadley, J.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
6628	,,	Wake, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5464	,,	Wakefield, W.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3692	,,	Wakeford, J.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
4238	,,	Waldock, C.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
5536	,,	Walford, A.	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1
3669	Corporal	Walker, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
4411	Private	Walker, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3851	Sergeant	Walker, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2594	Private	Walker, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3909	Sergeant	Walker, F. C.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5670	Private	Walker, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4761	,,	Walklin, H.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
5416	,,	Wall, W.	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1
6133	Lce.-Corpl.	Wallace, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
5480	,,	Wallin, H.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
6654	Private	Wallis, W. R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5133	,,	Walters, E.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4963	,,	Walters, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6561	,,	Walton, P.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3319	Lce.-Corpl.	Walton, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3643	Private	Ward, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5953	,,	Ward, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3071	,,	Ward, C.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
3378	,,	Ward, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
2903	Corporal	Ward, F.[2]	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
3561	Private	Ward, W.[1]	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6334	,,	Ward, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
3499	,,	Warner, E.[2]	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
3136	,,	Warner, J.[2]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5717	,,	Waters, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6678	,,	Waters, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5271	,,	Waters, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5921	,,	Watkins, F.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5822	,,	Watling, J.[2]	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
3050	,,	Watson, C.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
5755	Lce.-Corpl.	Watson, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2096	Sergeant	Watson, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6790	Private	Watts, B.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3219	,,	Watts, C.	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4064	,,	Weare, J. P.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3407	,,	Webb, E.[1]	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
4822	,,	Webb, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
5615	,,	Webb, J.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	1
4680	,,	Webb, T.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3148	,,	Welch, J.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
4467	,,	Welch, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6039	,,	Weller, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3558	,,	Weller, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

1 Killed in action. 2 Died of disease.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.									King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
1412	Private	Weller, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
5965	„	West, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4946	„	West, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3883	„	Weston, A.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
6459	„	Weston, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5153	„	Weston, G.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
6489	„	Weyler, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2061	„	Weymouth, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5588	Corporal	Whall, A.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5395	Private	Wharton, S.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6754	„	Wheal, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5901	„	Wheatley, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2312	„	Wheeler, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2707	„	Wheeler, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4511	„	Whitbread, E.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3193	„	Whitcher, B.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
1960	„	White, F.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5911	„	White, F. R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3927	„	White, G.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3509	„	White, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5456	„	White, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
3512	„	White, R.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
2941	„	White, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
1931	„	White, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2205	Sergeant	White, W. W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
5143	Private	Whitehouse, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5658	„	Whitehouse, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6779	„	Whyte, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
4850	Sergeant	Wicks, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4986	Private	Wicks, A.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3607	„	Wicks, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4578	Sergeant	Wickson, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
1368	Private	Widdows, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
6641	„	Wiggins, G. H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3770	„	Wild, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
3891	„	Wilkin, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6340	„	Wilkins, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
6583	„	Wilkins, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6695	„	Wilkins, T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5983	„	Wilks, G.[1]	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
3839	„	Wilks, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
2606	„	Williams, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
6086	„	Williams, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6157	„	Williams, E. T.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5190	Bugler	Williams, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
2132	Clr.-Sergt.	Williams, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
5351	Bugler	Williams, T.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
2834	Lce.-Corpl.	Williams, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5989	Private	Williams, W.	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1
5543	Lce.-Corpl.	Wilson, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3230	Private	Wilson, R.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5895	„	Wilson, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
5538	„	Wilson, W. O.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5619	„	Winfield, C.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3194	„	Winfield, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5492	„	Wingfield, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
4075	„	Winthorp, W.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3007	Lce.-Corpl.	Wiseman, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
3374	Private	Withers, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
6523	„	Wood, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6753	„	Wood, R. S.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6084	Lce.-Corpl.	Woodage, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
1661	Private	Woodbridge, G.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
3698	Corporal	Woodeson, E.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–

[1] Died of disease.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.										King's Medal.	
			Paardeberg.	Dreifontein.	Johannesburg.	Relief of Kimberley.	Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
6488	Lce.-Corpl.	Wooding, W.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
9[illegible]5	Private	Woodley, C.[1]	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1766	,,	Woodley, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3617	,,	Woodley, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5894	,,	Woodman, H.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3070	,,	Woodward, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
5756	,,	Woodward, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6664	,,	Woodward, G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5386	,,	Woodward, W.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
5855	,,	Woolacott, T. C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5537	,,	Woolf rd, S.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
5586	,,	Woolford, T.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
3065	,,	Wooloff, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
6251	,,	Wooton, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
3527	,,	Worrell, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
3942	,,	Wright, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
5879	,,	Wright, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
5469	Sergeant	Wright, D.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3406	Private	Wright, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
4358	,,	Wright, H.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5544	,,	Wright, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4217	,,	Wright, J.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
3524	,,	Wright, J.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
6543	,,	Wright, T. G.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
6468	,,	Wyatt, A.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5142	Bugler	Wyld, H.[2]	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2410	Corporal	Yates, E.	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4962	Lce.-Corpl.	Yates, G.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
6722	Private	Yeomans, E.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
5214	,,	Yeomans, L.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3538	,,	Yerby, F.[1]	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2053	,,	Young, R.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–

3RD BATTALION OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, SERVING WITH THE 1ST BATTALION.

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.					King's Medal.	
			Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
3052	Private	Abbott, P.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2640	,,	Allen, C.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
2135	,,	Allen, G.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1888	,,	Allen, W.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2797	,,	Allnutt, E.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
1797	,,	Allnutt, O.[1]	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3250	,,	Ash, F.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3122	,,	Ashby, W.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
1842	,,	Atkins, A.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2944	,,	Atkins, E.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
1527	,,	Atkin, W.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
1539	,,	Bailey, P.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3155	,,	Baldwin, A.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1

[1] Killed in action. [2] Died of disease.

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3RD BATTALION OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, SERVING WITH THE 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.					King's Medal.	
			Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
163	Private	Barlow, J.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3023	,,	Barnes, A.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2611	,,	Barthrop, F.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2781	,,	Barton, W.[1]	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2316	,,	Batchelor, J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2840	,,	Bates, E.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2957	,,	Batson, A.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2783	,,	Belcher, H.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2397	,,	Berry, R.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1239	,,	Biggs, F.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3294	,,	Blanchard, R.	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
1709	,,	Blunt, J.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3255	,,	Bowler, E.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2617	,,	Bowler, F.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
299	,,	Bowles, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
1128	,,	Bowles, R.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
1131	,,	Bowles, F.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
2582	,,	Bowles, W.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
1697	,,	Bristow, E.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2497	,,	Bristowe, B.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
1120	,,	Brooks, A.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1079	,,	Brooks, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
2834	,,	Brooks, W.[1]	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3191	,,	Brown, A.[1]	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3201	,,	Brown, G.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2929	,,	Brown, L.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3296	,,	Butler, J.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
245	,,	Carr, G.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2716	,,	Caudrey, A.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2442	,,	Caudrey, F.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
2443	,,	Chapman, W.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2906	,,	Chappin, W.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2932	,,	Cheshire, W.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1978	,,	Chester, H.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3279	,,	Chilton, F.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2137	,,	Coleman, G.[1]	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
1909	,,	Collins, C.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
2467	,,	Cook, A.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
1344	,,	Cook, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
2678	,,	Cooper, J.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
2391	,,	Cozens, C.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
1824	,,	Curtain, D.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3078	,,	Curtis, J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2358	,,	Cross, R.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
3022	,,	Dancer, E.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2561	,,	Dancer, F.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
2847	,,	Dancer, W.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
3190	,,	Davis, B.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2359	,,	Day, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
3297	,,	Diplock, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
2644	,,	Finch, J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2954	,,	Finch, W.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1737	,,	Free, W.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2191	,,	Gale, H.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1727	,,	Gilder, T.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
2158	,,	Gladman, F.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
1516	,,	Gomm J.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
1951	,,	Gray, C.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3474	,,	Greenfield, A.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
3189	,,	Greetham, W.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2338	,,	Hale, F.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3194	,,	Halsey, A.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2465	,,	Halsey, G.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1

[1] Died of disease.

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3RD BATTALION OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, SERVING WITH THE 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.					King's Medal.	
			Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
508	Private	Harper, R.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3269	,,	Hawkes, H.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2268	,,	Hearn, A.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3160	,,	Heckman, H.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
1967	,,	Herwin, J.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2767	,,	Hobbs, G.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3083	,,	Hobbs, W.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2352	,,	Hodges, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
2349	,,	Hope, L.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2507	,,	Horwood, J.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2739	,,	Houlton, C.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2362	,,	Humphrey, W.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3245	,,	Ing, J.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
1315	,,	Janes, W.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2549	,,	Jefkins, S.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3218	,,	Jennings, F.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3141	,,	Jeskins, W.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2990	,,	Keen, G.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1625	,,	Kemp, W.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
3271	,,	Kentish, J.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
2369	,,	King, G.[1]	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3048	,,	King, G.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1884	,,	Knight, G.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2558	,,	Lacey, W.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
3126	,,	Lake, E.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
1804	,,	Lawrence, H.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2388	,,	Line, G.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2827	,,	Markham, T.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2314	,,	Mason, F.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2139	,,	McDermott, A.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3309	,,	Miller, J.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2576	,,	Moore, R.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2503	,,	Moore, W.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
896	,,	Morley, J.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3283	,,	Moxham, H.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
1712	,,	Narraway, F.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
1299	,,	Newman, D.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2811	,,	Newton, J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1812	,,	Norcott, E.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
1368	,,	Norcott, W.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3206	,,	Olney, J.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
3086	,,	Orchard, T.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2542	,,	Owen, G.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2398	,,	Page, F.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2870	,,	Page, R.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2309	,,	Parker, E.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2024	,,	Parker, E.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3152	,,	Parkes, F.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1454	,,	Parslow, F.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
1937	,,	Partridge, W.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3066	,,	Pearce, E.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
1836	,,	Pearce, R.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3075	,,	Pestell, L.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3017	,,	Pitcher, H.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2986	,,	Portsmouth, J.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
3282	,,	Priest, G.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
1599	,,	Putman, R.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3062	,,	Pymm, A.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2511	,,	Reynolds, J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2905	,,	Richard, F.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2414	,,	Richardson, G.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
2384	,,	Rogers, E.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2601	,,	Rowe, J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1

[1] Died of disease.

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3RD BATTALION OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, SERVING WITH THE 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.					King's Medal.	
			Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
1854	Private	Sadler, G.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2506	,,	Saunders, A.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2504	,,	Saunders, F.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2892	,,	Sawyer, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
2427	,,	Scott, A.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
2127	,,	Sharp, W.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1402	,,	Sheppard, E.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3241	,,	Sills, A.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2363	,,	Sills, C.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2688	,,	Smith, D.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3240	,,	Smith, H.[1]	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2570	,,	Smith, J.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
2958	,,	Smith, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
3247	,,	Smith, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
3938	,,	Smith, W.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
1835	,,	Stallwood, E.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2691	,,	Stevens, F.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1959	,,	Sturgess, J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1707	,,	Styles, F.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
1391	,,	Taylor, G.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3091	,,	Taylor, G.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
2602	,,	Taylor, W.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
935	,,	Thorne, J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2747	,,	Tilbury, C.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
2753	,,	Tyler, J.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2303	,,	Walker, G.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
2202	,,	Walker, W.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
2541	,,	Wallace, E.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2752	,,	Ward, B.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2734	,,	Warr, D.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3082	,,	Weedon, A.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3073	,,	Weedon, G.	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
1019	,,	Weedon, W.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
1859	,,	Weston, F.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
1908	,,	Wharton, J.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2553	,,	Wilkins, E.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2755	,,	Wilkinson, A.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2838	,,	Williams, R.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
1867	,,	Wingrove, J.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
195	,,	Woodley, F.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2705	,,	Wootton, W.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3224	,,	Worrell, W.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2620	,,	Wright J.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2689	,,	Wyatt, J.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1

4TH BATTALION OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, SERVING WITH THE 1ST BATTALION.

1329	Private	Allen, J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4863	,,	Andrews, J.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4904	,,	Ayres, J.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
4931	,,	Bachelor, A.[1]	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1333	,,	Baldwin, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
2708	,,	Bass, G.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4284	,,	Bateman, F.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3886	,,	Batt, G. T.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4786	,,	Berry, J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3869	,,	Blackwell, T.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5073	,,	Bowerman, R.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4668	,,	Boyles, A.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
365	,,	Brock, R.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
4399	,,	Brocks, E.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–

[1] Died of disease.

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4TH BATTALION OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, SERVING WITH THE 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.					King's Medal.	
			Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
2942	Private	Brocks, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
4494	,,	Carter, M. F.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2876	,,	Charles, T.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1421	,,	Chilton, G. W.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2939	,,	Clarke, C.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2839	,,	Clark, F.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
4051	,,	Cook, W.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
2958	,,	Coppock, J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4321	,,	Creese, C.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
3107	,,	Cripps, G.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4183	,,	Denton, W.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
5195	,,	Dowman, H.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4894	,,	Dumbleton, W.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3032	,,	Eagle, F.[1]	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1801	,,	Egerton, C.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
308	,,	Fletcher, D.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4497	,,	Fletcher, J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4561	,,	Gardener, F.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4654	,,	Gardener, J.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
1302	,,	Garton, G.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4774	,,	Giles, W.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
4634	,,	Green, W.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4945	,,	Greenough, W.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
1447	,,	Griffin, D.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2656	,,	Harris, R.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
4071	,,	Harrison, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
1857	,,	Harwood, T.[1]	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3450	,,	Haynes, J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4588	,,	Hearn, F.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
2957	,,	Hedges, C.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
637	,,	Hedges, J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4163	,,	Hine, E.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
5151	,,	Holland, T.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
5087	,,	Holmes, R.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
4427	,,	Huckins, A.[1]	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
5199	,,	Ingram, G.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4269	,,	Jackson, C.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4484	,,	Jackson, C.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
1660	,,	Jeffreys, J.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4960	,,	Kelsey, H.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4735	,,	King, J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2783	,,	Leach, H.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
4933	,,	Lewis, H.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3840	,,	Lines, J.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
400	,,	Lock, J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3692	,,	Loder, J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4749	,,	Marriott, W. H.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
4709	,,	Marriotts, H.	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
4120	,,	Matthews, G.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
4747	,,	Merry, W.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3355	,,	Middleton, T.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
4512	,,	Miller, J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4751	,,	Mills, J.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
3914	,,	Morbey, T.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3745	,,	Morris, F.[1]	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
4886	,,	Moulder, G.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2684	,,	Nicholls, T.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
2751	,,	Oliver, J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3950	,,	Osborne, P.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4719	,,	Page, J.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
4066	,,	Perrin, W.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
1209	,,	Pitwell, G.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
4946	,,	Powell, W.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1

[1] Died of disease.

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4TH BATTALION OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, SERVING WITH THE 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.					King's Medal.	
			Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
3472	Private	Saunders, F.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4244	,,	Saunders, J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2967	,,	Shorter, J.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
1368	,,	Simmonds, W.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3513	,,	Simpson, J. J.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4749	,,	Slaymaker, A.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4789	,,	Smith, G.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
3938	,,	Smith, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
3383	,,	Stone, G.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4667	,,	Surrage, H.	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
4782	,,	Surridge, W.	1	1	1	1	–	1	1
4413	,,	Taylor, J.	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
4294	,,	Town, R. F.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4961	,,	Tyrell, W.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
5197	,,	Viggers, T.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4516	,,	Vincent, L.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
4376	,,	Walker, H.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
555	,,	Wall, A.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4429	,,	Weaver, A.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
4057	,,	Webb, C.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
4865	,,	Weblin, G.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2973	,,	West	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
4109	,,	W st, W.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
4731	,,	ilkins, F.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
2657	,,	Wilkins, E.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
3912	,,	Woodbridge, C.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
4454	,,	Woodward, F.	1	1	1	–	–	1	1

VOLUNTEER SERVICE COMPANY, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, SERVING WITH THE 1ST BATTALION.

7203	Private	Ager, H.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7315	,,	Allnutt, J. R.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7305	Corporal	Bandy, W. E.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7313	Private	Barnes, E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7308	,,	Barrett, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7204	Corporal	Barson, W. H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7205	Private	Beard, H. R.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7314	,,	Bennett, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7336	,,	Bole, F.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7208	,,	Boreham, F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7316	,,	Bowles, R.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7206	,,	Bray, J. A.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7207	,,	Brewer, D.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7307	,,	Bridgwater, W. P.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7210	,,	Butler, J. F.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7209	,,	Butler, R. (? W.)	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7274	,,	Callaway, W. J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7212	,,	Carrol, W. F. H.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7211	,,	Carvell, J.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7213	,,	Chied, W. A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7214	,,	Church, H.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7317	,,	Clark, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7269	,,	Clark, M.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7309	,,	Clegg, J.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
7318	,,	Coleman, H.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7270	,,	Coles, H.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7279	,,	Comber, H. W.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7319	,,	Cook, G.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7355	,,	Cooper, P.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7320	,,	Coulton, L. M.[1]	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7199	Sergeant	Cox, H. J.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–

[1] Died of disease.

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VOLUNTEER SERVICE COMPANY, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, SERVING WITH THE 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank	Name.	Queen's Medal.					King's Medal.	
			Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
1275	Clr.-Sergeant	Croft, W.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7216	Private	Crumley, W. H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7311	,,	Curtiss, E. H.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7267	,,	Davies, H. R.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7293	,,	Davis, T.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7217	,,	Doe, W. R.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7218	,,	Dolling, A. J.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7219	Lce.-Corporal	Dormer, J. R.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7268	Private	Drewitt, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7361	Lce.-Corporal	Durst, W. H.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7272	Private	Edmunds, W. E. G.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7220	,,	Ellis, F. G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7357	,,	Evetts, E. T.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7294	,,	Fear, P. J. J.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7321	,,	Feasy, F.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7349	,,	Feets, A. G. W.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7295	,,	Fellowes, H. E.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7290	Sergeant	Ferris, A.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7356	Private	Field, S. R.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7346	,,	Flint, A.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7221	,,	Ford, R.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7280	Lce.-Corporal	Freeman, J.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7296	Private	Ganderton, W.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7281	,,	Gibbon, W. D.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7224	,,	Gibbons, A.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7337	,,	Gillam, K. F.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7344	,,	Gittress, F.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7223	,,	Godfrey, T. J.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
7225	,,	Good, F. E. S.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7222	Lce.-Corporal	Goodwin, H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7273	Private	Gough, C. P.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7303	,,	Gould, J.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
7338	,,	Graham, E. C. L.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7335	Corporal	Grant, J.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7350	Private	Grant, H.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7226	,,	Green, C.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7322	,,	Green, G. H.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7297	,,	Gregory, E. D. W.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7227	,,	Grimsdale, T. H.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7282	,,	Hamilton, N. C.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7230	,,	Harding, J. H.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7323	,,	Harding, C. W.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7364	,,	Harris, G. H.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7339	,,	Harris, W.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
7321	,,	Harris, W.	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
7231	,,	Hart, C. J.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7298	,,	Hart, G.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7228	Corporal	Hartell, A. J.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7229	Private	Hartell, J. S.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7198	Sergeant	Hide, G.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7232	Private	Hieatt, W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7233	,,	Hobbs, C. H.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
7283	,,	Hobson, A. J.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7235	Lce.-Corporal	Hodgkins, F. J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7367	Private	Hodgkinson, G. W.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7324	Sergeant	Holtom, F.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7234	Private	Howden, J. B.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7236	,,	Humphries, F.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
7237	,,	Ivall, R. J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7238	Lce.-Corporal	Jackson, R. B.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7299	Private	James, D. W.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7239	,,	Jenkins, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7358	,,	Keenlyside, C. A. H.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–

[1] Died of disease.

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VOLUNTEER SERVICE COMPANY, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, SERVING WITH THE 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal.					King's Medal.	
			Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
7284	Private	Kenyon, H. M.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7201	Corporal	Kirby, C.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7353	Private	Kitchen, C.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7352	,,	Knight, J. G.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7325	,,	Lewis, P.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7300	,,	Little, B.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7287	,,	Maclaverty, C. F. S.	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
7310	,,	Marsh, C. W.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7312	,,	Martin, J.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7240	,,	Mayne, W. T.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7362	,,	Mills, E. E.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7241	,,	Mole, R. T.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
7348	,,	Mould, C. A.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7242	,,	Nash, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7360	,,	Neale, F. F.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7243	Bugler	North, E.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7347	Private	Ogden, R. M.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7285	,,	O'Sullivan, A. M.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7306	,,	Owen, J. K.	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
7340	,,	Owens, C.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7275	,,	Parker, G. T.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
7244	,,	Parrish, G. E.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7326	,,	Parslow, S.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7245	,,	Parsons, C. J.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7246	Lce.-Corporal	Pearce, J. R.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7286	Private	Percival, M.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7342	Lce.-Corporal	Periera, H. A.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7351	Private	Plaskett, H.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7271	,,	Pollard, R. B.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7247	,,	Powell, F. W.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7327	,,	Price, F.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7359	Sergeant	Prideaux, S. P. T.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7365	Private	Rennie, P.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7248	Lce.-Corporal	Roberts, F. H.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7250	Private	Roe, E. J.	1	1	1	1	–	1	1
7249	,,	Rogers, H. J.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7329	,,	Saunders, S. W.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7251	,,	Scanes, J.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7252	,,	Sessions, G. F.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7328	,,	Shackleford, A.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7353	,,	Shackleford, W. J.	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
7253	,,	Shackleford, W. T.	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
7288	,,	Shiell, J. A.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7254	,,	Silvey, A. E.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7255	,,	Simmonds, J.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7291	Lce.-Corporal	Siretts, A. G.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7366	Private	Smith, G.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7345	Lce.-Corporal	Smith, T.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7301	Private	Soton, R.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7256	,,	Spong, A. H.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7341	,,	Stevens, A. H.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7330	,,	Tapping, J.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7276	,,	Taylor, F. J.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7257	,,	Taylor, R. W.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
7202	Bugler	Teagle, C. S.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7289	Private	Tew, M. L.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7258	,,	Tomalin, E.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7354	Lce.-Sergeant	Trousdell, W. H. C.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7331	Private	Turton, G. E.[1]	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7259	,,	Tyrell, J. E.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7333	,,	Waite, T. R.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7262	,,	Walton, J.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7260	,,	Ward, F.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–

[1] Died of disease.

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VOLUNTEER SERVICE COMPANY, OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, SERVING WITH THE 1ST BATTALION—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Queen's Medal					King's Medal.	
			Cape Colony.	Orange Free State.	Transvaal.	South Africa, 1901.	South Africa, 1902.	Clasp, 1901.	Clasp, 1902.
7261	Private	Ward, R. W.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7277	Sergeant	Watkins, C. F.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7302	Private	Webb, E. J.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7263	,,	Wheatley, J.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7264	,,	Whitcher, L.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7332	,,	Whitmee, E. P.	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
7363	,,	Williams, J. E.	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
7200	Corporal	Wilson, C. S.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7265	Private	Woodford, W.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
7266	,,	Wootton, S.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
7278	Corporal	Wynne-Willson, L. F.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–

NOTE.—The above has been compiled, with the greatest possible care, from every available source, but it is quite possible that there are inaccuracies in the roll.

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OBITUARY.

MAJOR THE HON. FREDERICK LE POER TRENCH died at Weston-super-Mare on the 17th December 1913.

He was the second son of the third Earl of Clancarty, and joined the 52nd as Ensign 22nd January 1853; Lieutenant 25th May 1855; Captain, 13th May 1859; transferred to 40th Regiment; Bt.-Major, 1st March 1864; Major, 8th May 1867. Retired 1871.

Major Trench served with the 52nd in the Indian Mutiny Campaign 1857–8, including the defeat of the Sealkote mutineers on the banks of the Ravee in July 1857; siege, assault, and occupation of Delhi from 13th August to 22nd September 1857; medal with clasp. Served with the 40th Regiment in the New Zealand War of 1863–5, and was present at Rangariri, Waiari, and Orakau; mentioned in Dispatches, Brevet-Major; medal.

MR. REGINALD GARTON WILBERFORCE died at Bramlands, Henfield, on the 19th January 1914, aged 75.

He was the eldest son of Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, and was gazetted Ensign 9th Regiment, 15th February 1856; transferred to the 52nd 1st August 1856; retired as Lieutenant, February 1862. He served with the 52nd in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, and was present at the siege and assault of Delhi; medal, with clasp.

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Mr. John Wilson, who served with the 43rd as a Private in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, died on the 3rd April 1914 at Boldon, near Sunderland, in his 80th year, and was buried, with full military honours, under arrangements made by the South Shields Veterans' Association.

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As a considerable portion of Volume XXIII. was already in the Press when War broke out, it was thought advisable to publish this volume, in order to complete the record of the two Battalions up to the outbreak of War. The delay in its appearance has been occasioned, in the first instance, by the fact that the Editor and all those who have been accustomed to assist him were called up for service in August 1914; and secondly, because of the abnormally high prices for printing and publishing which ruled during the War.

The next five volumes will deal solely with the War, and will cover the following periods, viz. :—

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Volume XXV., 1st August 1915 to 30th April 1916.
Volume XXVI., 1st May to 31st December 1916.
Volume XXVII., 1917.
Volume XXVIII., 1918.

All are in active preparation, and the earlier ones nearing completion.

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1741 to 1914

TOLD FOR THE SOLDIERS OF THE

OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

(The Old 43rd and 52nd)

BY

Lieut.-Col. A. F. MOCKLER-FERRYMAN

OXFORD
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